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Harace Greeley

LESLIE'S HISTORY

OF THE

GREATER NEW YORK

VOLUME III

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AND GENEALOGY

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PREFACE TO THE THIRD VOLUME.



THE present volume contains about one thousand brief sketches, giving biographical and genealogical information respecting as many citizens, dead and living, whose careers connect them with the social, commercial, or official history of the City of New York. The design has been to produce a valuable reference volume, for practical use, and not a mere compilation of genealogical lore. Co-operation has been solicited in every direction, and this occasion is taken to thank the many who have furnished information or corrected proofs.

The reader will here find the most comprehensive compilation of New York biography which has ever been issued from the press, while a notable characteristic of this volume is the fact that a considerable part of its contents conveys information which is not elsewhere accessible to the public. On the other hand, it is true that some omissions occur which would not have occurred but for the lack of proper co-operation. And this remark applies to the illustrations, as well as to the letter-press.

In order to serve the purpose of useful and convenient reference, in the case of the living the aim has been succinctly to record public or professional achievements, corporation or other business connections, and club affiliations, together with a résumé of genealogical antecedents. The simple facts, so far as they could be ascertained, have been concisely stated.

The Alphabetical Index gives only the thousand names of the subjects of the sketches. But the text will be found to contain numerous briefer notices of New York ancestors or other relatives of those whose names appear in the Index.

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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NEW YORK BIOGRAPHY AND GENEALOGY.

FISH, NICHOLAS, ancestor of several distinguished citizens of New York, was no less eminent in his own day. Born in this city, August 28, 1758, where he also died, June 20, 1833, he attended Princeton College, and subsequently studied law. In 1776, when eighteen years of age, he was appointed Aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General Charles Scott. In November, 1776, he was commissioned Major of the Second New York Regiment, and subsequently became its Lieutenant-Colonel. He participated in the Battle of Saratoga. In 1778 he was division inspector under Baron Steuben. He commanded a light body of infantry at Monmouth. In 1779 he was a member of General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians. He was active at the siege of Yorktown, preceding Cornwallis's surrender. For several years, dating from 1786, he was Adjutant-General of the State of New York. In 1794 he became Supervisor of Revenue. He was elected President of the New York Society of the Cincinnati in 1797. From 1806 to 1817 he was Alderman of this city, and prominent on important public and social occasions. He was the personal friend of Washington and very intimate with Hamilton.



NICHOLAS FISH.

Colonel Nicholas Fish was the son of Jonathan Fish and Elizabeth Sackett, his father being a merchant of New York City. His grandparents were Samuel Fish and Agnes Berrien, of Newtown, L. I. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Fish, born in 1680, died in 1723, was for fifteen years Town Clerk of Newtown. Nathan Fish, great-great-grandfather of Colonel Nicholas, was born in Sandwich, Mass., in 1650, and in 1659 accompanied his father, Hon. Jonathan Fish, from Massachusetts to Newtown, L. I. The latter was born in England, in 1610, early emigrated with his brothers, Nathaniel and

John, to Lynn, Mass., subsequently removing to Sandwich, and eventually to Newtown, where for several years he was a magistrate. He is said to have been descended from Simon Fish, a London lawyer, who died about 1531. Colonel Nicholas Fish married Elizabeth Stuyvesant, through her father fifth in descent from Governor Peter Stuyvesant, and through her mother, Margaret Livingston, descended from Robert Livingston, first lord of Livingston manor. The late Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, was their son.

FISH, HAMILTON, the distinguished statesman, was the son of Colonel Nicholas Fish and Elizabeth Stuyvesant, was born in New York City, August 3, 1808, and died at Garrisons, N. Y., September 7, 1893. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1827, and, having been admitted to the bar in 1830, was a successful practitioner, at one time being law partner of William Beach Lawrence. He had inherited a large estate from his father, and his activity in public life soon forced his professional work into abeyance. He was an unsuccessful Whig candidate for the Assembly in 1834, but in 1842 was elected to Congress. He was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1846, John Young being the Whig candidate for Governor, but the ticket was defeated. The office becoming vacant in 1847, however, he was again the candidate of his party, and was elected



Hamilton Fish

by 30,000 majority. In the fall of 1848 he was the successful candidate for Governor of the State, and at the end of his term became United States Senator, to which office he had been elected by the Legislature in 1851. He opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories, both as Governor and in the Senate, and became early identified with the Republican party. In the Presidential campaign of 1860 he was a conspicuous supporter of Lincoln. With Bishop Ames he was constituted a United States Commission

in 1862 to visit the Federal prisoners confined at Richmond, and he successfully arranged with the Confederate authorities the plan of exchange of prisoners which continued until the close of the war. Called into the Cabinet of President Grant as Secretary of State, in 1869, he held this portfolio continuously for eight years, during both terms of Grant's administration. "The career of Hamilton Fish as Secretary of State was marked by the determination of a number of very grave international questions. He was one of the commissioners on behalf of the United States in the negotiation of the treaty of Wash-

ington of 1871; he settled the old Northwestern boundary controversy with Great Britain; he adjusted the critical questions between the United States and Spain growing out of the Cuban insurrection, and it was at his instance that the Geneva tribunal for the settlement of the 'Alabama claims' incorporated in its decisions a provision securing this country against claims for indirect damages resulting from Fenian raids or Cuban filibustering expeditions." He married in 1836, Julia, daughter of Peter Kean, of Ursino, N. J., and had four married daughters—Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Fred. S. G. d'Hauteville, the wife of Colonel S. N. Benjamin, U.S.A., and Mrs. William E. Rogers; an unmarried daughter, Edith Livingston, and three sons, who are prominent citizens—Nicholas, Hamilton, Jr., and Stuyvesant Fish.

FISH, NICHOLAS, eldest son of the late Hon. Hamilton Fish, has been engaged in banking in this city since 1887, while previous to that time he was engaged for many years in the diplomatic service of the United States. He was born in New York, February 19, 1846, was graduated from Columbia College in 1867, and from the Dane Law School of Harvard in 1869. From 1871 to 1874 he was second secretary of the United States Legation in Berlin, and from 1874 to 1877 was first secretary. From the latter date until 1881 he was chargé d'affaires to the Swiss Confederation. He was United States Minister to Belgium from 1882 to 1886. Mr. Fish is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Metropolitan, University, Tuxedo, Riding, Players', Lawyers', St. Anthony, University Glee and University Athletic clubs, the Century Association, the Downtown Association, the St. Nicholas Society, and the New York Historical Society. He married Clémence S. Bryce, and has a daughter living. His only son, Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the first American soldier killed in battle in the campaign against Santiago during the recent war with Spain. He was a member of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's regiment of so-called "Rough Riders." Volunteering as a private, he rose to the rank of Sergeant, and died gallantly in front of his company in the first charge at Siboney.

FISH, HAMILTON, second son of the late Hon. Hamilton Fish, was born in Albany, April 27, 1849, while his father was Governor of the State, and in 1869 was graduated from Columbia College. From 1869 to 1871 he was private secretary to his father, then Secretary of State in Grant's Cabinet. In 1873 he was graduated from Columbia College Law School, and has actively practiced law in this city since, except when engaged in public life, although maintaining

his residence at Garrisons, N. Y. He has been a prominent leader of the Republican party in this State, and for many years has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Putnam County. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884. In 1873 and 1874 he was Aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor John A. Dix. He was a member of the Assembly from Putnam County, as a Republican, in 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896. He became Republican leader on the floor by length of service in 1890, and was Speaker of the Assembly in 1895 and 1896. From 1884 to 1886 he was a trustee of the State Homeopathic Asylum at Middletown. From 1886 to 1888 he was Aqueduct Commissioner of New York City. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, and Republican clubs, the Patriarchs, the Bar Association of the city, and the Columbia Alumni Association. He married, in 1880, Emily M., daughter of the late Hon. Francis X. Mann, of Troy, N. Y., and has two children.

FISH, STUYVESANT, third and youngest son of the late eminent Hon. Hamilton Fish, has been prominent as a banker and railroad financier since 1871, in which year he was graduated from Columbia College. In that year he accepted a responsible position with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, of which corporation he has been President since 1887, and was Vice-President from 1883 to 1887. From 1872 to 1876 he was connected with the well-known banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. In 1877 he became a Director of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and secretary of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company. In 1882 he was elected Vice-President of the latter corporation. At the present time, in addition to the presidency of the Illinois Central, he is President of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, Vice-President of the National Park Bank, of which he has long been a director, and is a trustee of the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Riding, Players', and St. Anthony clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Southern Society, the Downtown Association, and the Columbia Alumni Association. He was born in New York City, June 24, 1851. He married in 1876 Marion G., daughter of the late William Henry Anthon, and granddaughter of Judge John Anthon, and has a daughter and two sons—Stuyvesant, Jr., and Sidney Webster Fish.

VAN RENSSELAER, KILLAEN, stock broker, of this city, is President of the Grand Army Mission, President of the Sanitary Aid Society, President of the Dormitory of the Sanitary Aid Society, and

a director of the American Tract Society and the City Missions. He is a member of the Holland Society, the St. Nicholas Society, the Huguenot Society, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was born in Albany in 1845, and despite his youth at the time of the Civil War he eventually enlisted, became a captain in the Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, and participated in fourteen engagements, serving under General Hancock and General Grant. After the war he traveled abroad extensively prior to engaging in business in this city. He married in 1870 Olivia Atterbury, of New York City, and has three daughters and two sons—Kiliaen, Jr., and William Stephen Van Rensselaer. Mrs. Van Rensselaer descends from the famous Bishop Atterbury, of England; is the granddaughter of the late Anson Greene Phelps, founder and original head of Phelps, Dodge and Company, and is great-grandniece of Elias Bondinot, first President of the United States Congress. Mr. Van Rensselaer is seventh in descent from Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the rich merchant of Amsterdam, who was, in 1630, created the first patroon of Rensselaerwyck. He is the son of the late William P. Van Rensselaer and Sarah Rogers, and is grandson of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, fifth and last patroon of Rensselaerwyck, whose wife was Margaret, daughter of General Philip Schuyler, of the Revolution, and whose mother was Catherine, daughter of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence.



VAN RENSSSELAER ARMS.

STURGES, JONATHAN, born in Southport, Conn., in 1802, came to New York City in 1821, and was employed with R. & L. Reed. In 1828 he became a partner in this firm. The firm style became Sturges, Bennett and Company in 1843, and Sturges, Arnold and Company in 1865, Mr. Sturges remaining at its head under both names until his retirement from business in 1868. He was twice Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce. One of the founders of the Union League Club, in 1863 he was elected its President. He was also one of the founders of the Century Association. He was a director of the Illinois Central Railroad, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the Bank of Commerce, being one of the founders of the latter. He married in 1829 Mary, daughter of John Cary, and had four sons—Frederick, Edward, Arthur Pemberton, and Henry Cady. One of his daughters is Mrs. William H. Osborne. Another died shortly after her marriage to John Pierpont Morgan.

STURGES, FREDERICK, eldest son of the late Jonathan Sturges, entered his father's mercantile firm in 1849 and retired with his father in 1868. He is President of the New York Warehouse and Security Company, is a director of the National Bank of Commerce, and is a trustee of the Seaman's Bank for Savings and the Atlantic Trust Company. He has also been a director of the Illinois Central Railroad. He has been or is an officer and liberal patron of the American Bible Society, the Seamen's Fund Society, the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. He is a member of the Union League, Century, and Grolier clubs, and the Downtown Association. He married in 1863 Mary Reed, daughter of Dudley B. Fuller, and has a daughter and three sons—Jonathan, Arthur Pemberton, and Frederick Sturges, Jr.

SCHERMERHORN, WILLIAM COLFORD, youngest and only surviving son of the late Peter Schermerhorn and Sarah Jones, was born in this city in 1821, was graduated from Columbia College, and adopted the profession of the law. He has had the care of a large inherited estate, principally invested in realty in this city. He has long been a trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. Recently he has erected for Columbia University one of the new buildings on Morningside Heights. He is a vice-president of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and is connected with other institutions. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Century, City, and Whist clubs, the Columbia Alumni Association, and the Scientific Alliance, and is a patron of the museums and of several art and scientific societies. He married Ann E. H. Cottenet, and has three daughters—Mrs. Samuel W. Bridgman, Sarah Schermerhorn, and Mrs. John I. Kane. Mr. Schermerhorn is first cousin of Mrs. William Astor, who was a daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, of Yonkers, his father's younger brother. He is the uncle of Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn of this city. The residence of Mr. Schermerhorn on West Twenty-third Street is one of the very few fashionable old residences which have been maintained in spite of the encroachment of business interests in sections which were once exclusively residential.

SCHERMERHORN, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, is a mining engineer by profession, but has principally devoted himself to the care of the large real estate interests of his family. He has been a trustee of Columbia College, now Columbia University, since 1877, and with his uncle, William Colford Schermerhorn, has erected one of the new buildings of that institution. He is also a manager and Recording Secretary of the New York Institution for the Blind. He is a director of the Building and Sanitary Inspection Company, and of the National Horse Shoe Association of America. He was born in this city

November 1, 1841, and entered Columbia College in 1861. In 1861 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers, and in January, 1865, became First Lieutenant of Company C. He went to the front with the Army of the Potomac, was Aid-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Charles Griffin, was brevetted Captain for gallant conduct at the Battle of Five Forks in 1865, and served till the close of the war. In 1865 he entered the School of Mines of Columbia College, and was graduated as a mining engineer in 1868. For seven years subsequent to the Civil War he was a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, and rose from private through the ranks of Corporal and Sergeant to that of First Lieutenant of Company K. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, Century, City, Riding, Coaching, Country, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Rockaway Hunting, and Mendelssohn Glee clubs, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Columbia Alumni Association. He is the eldest surviving son of the late Peter Augustus Schermerhorn, of this city, and Adeline E. Coster, daughter of a notable New York merchant. His father was born in 1811 and died in 1845, and was an older brother of the present William Colford Schermerhorn. Their father, Peter Schermerhorn, married Sarah Jones, and was in turn the son of Captain Peter Schermerhorn and Elizabeth Bussing. Captain Peter Schermerhorn was an eminent merchant of this city, born in 1749, his death occurring in 1826, and the son of another prominent New York merchant, Johannes Schermerhorn, born in July, 1715, died in September, 1768, whose wife was Sarah, daughter of Jan Cannon and Maria Le Grand, of two old New York families. The parents of Johannes were Arnout Schermerhorn and Maria, daughter of Johannes Beekman. Arnout Schermerhorn enjoyed high social position in this city. He was born in Albany in 1686 and removed to New York City with his parents, Symon Schermerhorn and Willempje, daughter of Arnout Viele, and granddaughter of Cornelis Viele. Symon was born in Albany in 1658, subsequently resided in Schenectady, and died in New York City in 1696. He was still at Schenectady when it was attacked and burned by the Indians on the night of February 8, 1690, and his oldest son, Johannes, was killed, with three negroes. Although himself wounded in the leg, Symon Schermerhorn rode to Albany during the night and gave the alarm. This experience induced his removal to New York. He was one of the sons of the famous Jacob Janse Schermerhorn, wealthy merchant and trader of Albany. Son of Jan Schermerhorn, of Waterland, Holland, where he was born in 1622, Jacob Janse Schermerhorn emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1636, and died at Albany in 1688. He was one of the wealthiest men in the colony.

SCHUYLER, PHILIP, who served with distinction in the regular army during the Civil War, after which he resigned his commission, is the son of the late George Lee Schuyler and his first wife, Eliza, daughter of the late James Alexander Hamilton, and granddaughter of the famous Alexander Hamilton; is the grandson of Philip Jeremiah Schuyler by his second wife, Mary A. Sawyer, of Newburyport, Mass., and is the great-grandson of the notable General Philip Schuyler of the Revolution and his wife, Catherine Van Rensselaer. The parents of the Revolutionary patriot were.. Johannes Schuyler and Cornelia Van Cortlandt; his grandparents were Johannes Schuyler and Elizabeth Staats, while his great-grandparents were the original emigrants from Holland to New Amsterdam—Philip Schuyler and Margareta Van Slichtenhorst. The present General Schuyler receives a double strain from Major-General Schuyler of the



SCHUYLER ARMS.

Revolution, and the generations preceding, through the fact that his maternal great-grandmother, wife of Alexander Hamilton, was the daughter of General Philip Schuyler and Catherine Van Rensselaer. General Schuyler is a member of the Patriarchs, and the Union, Knickerbocker, Century, Harvard, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht, and Hudson River Ice Yacht clubs, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Seventh Regiment Veterans, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Sons of the Revolution. He married Harriet (Lowndes) Langdon. Nevis, his country-seat at Irvington, was the home of Alexander Hamilton.

ROOSEVELT, CORNELIUS VAN SCHLAICK, was an eminent merchant of New York City, and in 1823 became one of the founders and original incorporators of the famous Chemical National Bank of New York. He was the son of Jacobus I. Roosevelt and Mary Van Schaick, his father having been commissary in the patriot army during the Revolution; was the grandson of Jacobus Roosevelt and Annetje Bogaert, was great-grandson of Johannes Van Roosevelt, of New York City, and was great-great-grandson of Nicholas Van Roosevelt, of Esopus, N. Y., now Kingston, while he was removed one generation further from Claes Martinsen Van Roosevelt and Jannetje Thomas, who emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1649. Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt married Margaret, daughter of Robert Barnhill, and had

Nicholas Roosevelt

six sons, of whom the youngest, William W., died in youth. The others were the late Silas Weir Roosevelt, who became prominent as a lawyer; James Alfred Roosevelt, who died in 1898; Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, Jr., who died in 1887; the present Robert Barnhill Roosevelt, and the late Theodore Roosevelt, father of the present Theodore Roosevelt.

ROOSEVELT, JAMES ALFRED, second son of Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, Sr., and Margaret Barnhill, was born in this city, June 13, 1825, and died in the summer of 1898. In 1845 he became a member of his father's mercantile firm, and eventually succeeded him as its head. In 1878 he established the banking firm of Roosevelt & Sons. He was President of the Broadway Improvement Company, Vice-President of the Chemical National Bank, Vice-President of the Bank for Savings, a member of the Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, a trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and a director of the Eagle Fire Company, the Greenwich Insurance Company, the Central and South American Telegraph Company, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company. Mayor Strong appointed him a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of this city. He was President of the Roosevelt Hospital, and was a trustee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Century, Riding, Coaching, Country, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, and Hudson River Ice Yacht clubs, the Somerset Club of Boston, the Downtown Association, and the St. Nicholas Society. He married in 1847 Elizabeth N., daughter of William F. Emlen, of Philadelphia, and is survived by his widow, two daughters, and a son—William Emlen Roosevelt. The latter was long his father's associate in business. Another son, Alfred, prior to his death in 1892, was a member of his father's banking house.

ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM EMLEN, only surviving son of James Alfred Roosevelt of this city, has long been a member of the banking firm of Roosevelt & Sons, and in 1898 succeeded his father as its head. He is an officer of a large number of corporations. He is President of the Wessell Silver Company, Vice-President of the Sixth National Bank, Treasurer of the Terminal Improvement Company, Secretary and a Director of the Broadway Improvement Company, a trustee of the Union Trust Company, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and the Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, and a director of the Chemical National Bank, the Gallatin National Bank, the National Starch Manufacturing Company, and the Mexican Telegraph Company. He married Christine, daughter of John Kean, Vice-President of the Manhattan Trust Company. He is a member of the

Metropolitan, Century, City, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, and other clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

DODGE, DAVID LOW, one of the founders in New York City in 1805 of Higginson & Dodge, at one time the largest wholesale dry-goods house in the United States, with branches at Boston and Baltimore, was also the founder of one of the most remarkable merchant families of New York, whose members have now for four generations not merely maintained their social prestige, but their place in active business circles, and their prominence in the public life of the city, and in connection with its institutions. David Low Dodge was one of the founders of the American Bible Society, as he was also of the American Tract Society. He was an elder of the Wall Street Presbyterian Church. He founded the New York Peace Society, the first organization of its kind, and was its president. He was the first President of the American Peace Society. At his residence was founded the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, of which his grandson, the present William Earl Dodge, was long the president, and of which his great-grandson, Cleveland Hoadley Dodge, is now the president. The Young Men's Missionary Society was also organized in his house. One of his published works, "War Inconsistent with the Religion of Jesus Christ," was republished in England and translated into several European languages. Born in Connecticut in 1774, he was the son of David Dodge, a friend of General Israel Putnam, who plied his trade as wagon manufacturer in the interest of the patriot cause during the Revolution, and was lineally descended from William Dodge, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1629. This emigrant was of a knightly family long seated adjacent to the city of Chester, near Liverpool, England. A patent dated April 8, 1306, was issued to his ancestors for having "valiantly served towards the public good and encouraged their heirs and successors to follow in like virtue and noble conduct." For some years David Low Dodge was head of a private school at Norwich, Conn. He established a store at Hartford, Conn., in 1802, another at Litchfield, Conn., soon after, and in 1805 a third at New York City under the firm style of Higginson & Dodge. Notwithstanding the immense proportions which this business assumed, the embargo and loss of vessels during the War of 1812 greatly crippled the house, and this, with the appearance of the yellow fever plague, led Mr. Dodge to return to Norwich, Conn., where he established one of the earliest and largest cotton mills in New England. Returning to New York City permanently in 1825, he organized the firm of Ludlow & Dodge. He was in retirement from active business and engaged in religious and literary activity from 1827 until his death in 1852. He married in 1798 Sarah, daughter of Rev. Aaron Cleveland, an ancestor of President Grover

Cleveland. She was a sister of the eminent preacher, the late Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox, and aunt of the late Bishop Arthur Cleveland Cox.

DODGE, WILLIAM EARL, son of David Low Dodge and Sarah Cleveland, was one of the most illustrious among notable New York merchants. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce from 1855 until his death, became its Vice-President in 1863, and was its President from 1867 to 1875. He was one of the Committee of Twenty-five of this body which in January, 1861, presented at Washington a petition with 38,000 signatures urging a peaceful solution of the slave question. He was also one of ten delegates accredited by the New York Legislature to the "Peace Congress" of 1861. During the Civil War he was active in organizing troops and raising funds, contributing bountifully from his own fortune. He was one of the founders of the Union League in support of the Federal Government, out of which grew the Union League Club. He was elected to Congress from the Eighth New York District in 1864, and distinguished himself by his advocacy of sound financial views. He refused a renomination. In 1872 he was a member of the Electoral College. Appointed by President Grant a member of a commission to investigate the condition of the Indians, he studied the situation for several years, touring the Indian Territory, and secured a thorough reform in the Department of the Interior in the care of the Indians, curbing the powers of the Indian agents and traders, and obtaining better educational advantages for the aborigines. He also interested himself in the education of the freemen, founding one college in their interest and endowing several others. Other colleges endowed by him were Williams, Dartmouth, Amherst, Lafayette, Beloit, Marietta, Oberlin, Hamilton, Grinnell, and Maryville. He likewise endowed Union Theological Seminary of this city, and the theological seminaries at Auburn, N. Y., Princeton, N. J., New Haven, Conn., Cincinnati, Ohio, Bangor, Me., and Chicago, Ill. He was the founder and president of several temperance organizations. He was one of the founders of Union Theological Seminary, and one of its trustees from the beginning until his death. He was Vice-President of the American Bible Society. He was President of the Evangelical Alliance. Born at Hartford, Conn., September 4, 1805, he was educated at Norwich, Conn., and under his uncle, Dr. Cox, at Mendham, N. J. He worked in his father's cotton mill at an early age, and between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one in his father's drygoods establishment in this city. In 1827 he founded the drygoods firm of Huntington & Dodge, which at once became prosperous. He married Melissa P., daughter of Anson Green Phelps, founder of Phelps & Peck, the largest establishment in the metal trade in the United States. In 1833 occurred the total collapse of the great warehouse of this firm, which had then

been recently but faultily erected at Cliff and Fulton streets. In this crisis Mr. Phelps persuaded Mr. Dodge to dispose of his drygoods business and join him in the metal trade, and the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. was established. Mr. Dodge was an important factor in the development of its business, and was head of the firm for many years prior to his death in 1883. He also had other large interests. Having acquired in 1836 large tracts of land in Tioga County, Pa., he organized the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. He was chiefly instrumental in promoting the Erie Railway Company, personally obtaining the subscriptions, and being a member of its original directorate. He was likewise one of the organizers and original directors of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in 1843 turning the first spadeful of soil in its construction. The Lackawanna and Western was another railroad of which he was a founder and original director. He was at one time President of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

DODGE, WILLIAM EARL, has long been senior member of the notable firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., metal merchants, which was founded by his grandfather, Anson Green Phelps, and of which his father, the late William Earl Dodge, was for many years the senior partner. He is also President of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and the Provident Loan Society, and is a director of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, the United Globes Mines, the Commercial Mining Company, and the New Jersey Zinc Company. He was one of the New York State Commissioners to supervise the condition of the New York troops in the field during the Civil War, and at its close received the thanks of the State by joint resolution of the Legislature. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and an official of the Loyal Publication Society. He was advisory director of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, which led to the establishment of the United States Sanitary Commission. In respect to religious interests, the benevolent institutions of the city and public interests, he has sustained a relation not unlike that of his illustrious father. He is a member of the executive committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as he is also of that of the New York Botanic Garden, and that of the American Museum of Natural History. He is a trustee of the Slater Fund and he has been Chairman of the National Arbitration Committee. He has been Vice-President of the American Sunday-school Union, and he succeeded his father as President of the Evangelical Alliance. He was for many years President of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the erection of its building at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue,—the first erected especially for the use of Y. M. C. A. members in the United States. He has also been Vice-President of the

New England Society. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Century, City, Reform, Riding, Country, Presbyterian, Westbrook Golf and Southside Sportsmen's clubs, the Downtown Association, Scientific Alliance, and other societies. He was born in this city in 1832, and became a member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. in 1864. He married in 1854 Sarah Tappen, daughter of the late David Hoadley, President of the Panama Railroad Company.

DODGE, CHARLES CLEVELAND, who was a volunteer in the Union Army during the Civil War, became one of the distinguished cavalry leaders, and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General, is the son of the late William E. Dodge and his wife, Melissa P., daughter of the late Anson Green Phelps. General Dodge has long had important business interests in this city. He is President of the Esmond International Traction Company, and is a Director of the New York City Watch Company. He was born in this city, and is a graduate of Yale College. Since the war he has been Major of the New York Mounted Rifles. He is a member of the Union and University clubs and the Yale Alumni.

DODGE, NORMAN W., the eminent lumber merchant of this city, is the son of the late distinguished William Earl Dodge and his wife, Melissa P., daughter of the late Anson Green Phelps, founder of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Mr. Dodge is President of the Normandale Lumber Company and a Director of the Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company. He is a member of the Union League and Country clubs and the Downtown Association.

DODGE, CLEVELAND HOADLEY, son of the present William Earl Dodge, and grandson of the late eminent merchant and philanthropist of the same name, is a member of the famous firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and an officer of a number of corporations. He is a Director of the National City Bank, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, the Quincy Mining Company, and the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company. He is President of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, having succeeded his father in that office. He is also identified with various benevolent institutions. He was born in New York City in 1860, and was educated at Princeton. He married Grace Parish. He is a member of the Century, University, Calumet, County, Princeton, and University Glee clubs, the Downtown Association, Scientific Alliance, and other organizations.

DODGE, GRACE HOADLEY, daughter of the present William Earl Dodge, and granddaughter of the late William Earl Dodge, enjoys the distinction of being the first woman appointed a member of the Board of Education of New York City. The distinction was earned, however, by her earnest efforts to advance the

cause of the education of women. She founded the system of "Working Girls'" clubs in this city, and was also the founder of the Teachers College, which is now connected with Columbia University.

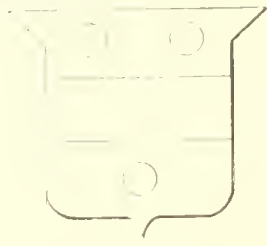
GALLATIN, ALBERT (baptized ABRAHAM ALPHONZO ALBERT), takes rank as one of the most eminent of the financiers of the United States. (For portrait, see Volume I, p. 323, of this work.) The son of Jean Gallatin and Sophie Albertine Rolaz du Rosey, he was born in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1761, was graduated with high honors from the University of Geneva in 1779, and to escape the importunity of members of his family who were determined that he should enter the military service of Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, he emigrated to Boston in 1780. He served in the Revolutionary Army, and later was instructor in Harvard College. Removing to Philadelphia he made judicious real estate investments and engaged in business. In 1790 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. In 1795 he was elected to Congress, where he became the leader of Madison's followers. Subsequently he represented Pennsylvania in the United States Senate. He was Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1813, in the cabinets of Jefferson and Madison. He opposed Jefferson's embargo policy in 1807, declaring war with England to be preferable, and, as the third with Jefferson and Madison, in directing the policy of the Republican party and the nation at that period, was the first of the three to urge the War of 1812 as the only solution of the difficulties with Great Britain. The loan of \$17,000,000, negotiated by the United States in December, 1812, in support of the war, would have been a failure but for his success in influencing the taking of over \$10,000,000 by his three personal friends—John Jacob Astor, of New York, and Stephen Girard and David Parish, of Philadelphia. He was one of the commissioners who arranged the Treaty of Ghent. In 1815 he was United States Minister to France, and in 1826 was Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain. In 1829 he took up his residence in New York City. The same year he became President of the newly organized National Bank of this city, now the Gallatin National, and remained at its head until his resignation in 1839, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, the late James Gallatin. He opposed Jackson's policy in connection with the Bank of the United States, and, the resulting panic of 1837 having forced all the banks of New York City to suspend, he was active in bringing about a convention of the banks of the country in this city, and the general agreement upon a day to resume not being obtained, the banks resumed in this city alone, May 10, 1838. He declined the presidency of the Bank of Commerce offered him in 1838. The formation of the New York Clearing House Association in 1853 was merely the execution of the suggestion made by him as early as 1841 that the banks regularly settle their exchanges. He was the chief founder of the New

York University in 1830, and was the first President of its Council. He conceived the plan of a great national university, but finding that "the clergy had obtained control of the new institution, he abandoned the idea he had conceived of endowing the City of New York with a great American Sorbonne." In 1842 he was elected the first President of the American Ethnological Society, while from 1843 until his death in 1849 he was President of the New York Historical Society. He married a daughter of James Nicholson, appointed by Congress Commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Navy in 1777.

GALLATIN, JAMES, eldest son of the famous financier, Albert Gallatin, in June, 1839, succeeded his father as President of the National Bank of this city, now the Gallatin National Bank, and remained at its head for about thirty years, resigning in 1868. He died abroad a few years later. His administration of the affairs of the bank was very successful and he occupied a foremost place among the financiers of the city. He contributed for his bank \$25,000 to the Federal Government during the Civil War. He was one of the charter members of the original Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was an officer of various financial and benevolent institutions.

GALLATIN, ALBERT A., second son of the celebrated Albert Gallatin and his wife, a daughter of James Nicholson, Commander-in-chief of the American Navy during the Revolution, died in this city at an advanced age in 1890. He was graduated from Princeton, bred to the law, and practiced for a time in Philadelphia. Subsequently he engaged in financial enterprises in New York City, being at one period the business partner of the first John Jacob Astor. He accompanied his father on his missions to France in 1815, and to England in 1826, and became the personal friend of the Duke of Wellington and other distinguished men. For some years he was Professor of Chemistry in the University of the City of New York.

GALLATIN, FREDERIC, engaged in the practice of law in New York City, is the son of the late Albert A. Gallatin and grandson of the famous Albert Gallatin. He is a college-bred man and a well-known yachtsman. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Riding, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and Atlantic Yacht clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is also a Vice-President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He married Amy G., sister of Elbridge T. Gerry and daughter of the late Thomas R. Gerry, U.S.N. Her mother was Hannah, daugh-



GALLATIN ARMS.

ter of Peter P. Goelet, sister of the late Peter and Robert Goelet, and aunt of the present Ogden Goelet and the lately deceased Robert Goelet.

CRUGER, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, was the manager of a number of large estates, having been engaged in the real estate business in this city from 1867 until his death in 1898. He was President of the Florida, West Coast Improvement Company, a director of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, Barretts, Palmer and Heal Dyeing Establishment, and Barrett Nephews Company, Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment; was Treasurer as well as trustee of St. Stephen's College, and a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the New York Public Library, and the American Bible Society. As Comptroller of Trinity Church Corporation since 1880 he managed all its immense real estate interests. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Union,



COL. S. V. R. CRUGER.

Metropolitan, Union League, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, New York Yacht, Meadow Brook Hunt, and other clubs. In 1870 he was elected Major of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard; in 1875 became Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1877, Colonel, commanding the regiment until he resigned in 1883. As Chairman of the Army Committee of the Centennial inauguration celebration in 1889, he had the organization of the entire parade. He has held the positions of Treasurer and of President of the Republican County Committee, and in 1888 was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the State ticket

with Warner Miller. Appointed Park Commissioner by Mayor Strong, he was elected President of the Board. He was born in New York City, May 9, 1844, the son of the late John Church Cruger by his second wife, Euphemia White, daughter of Stephen Van Rensselaer, last Patroon of Rensselaerwyck. He thus lineally descended from John Cruger, one of the most famous of early New York merchants, who was Alderman of this city from 1712 to 1733, and Mayor from 1739

to 1744, and from Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, founder and first Patroon of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck on the Hudson, 1630-1646. He was principally educated in Europe, where he was at the beginning of the Civil War. Hurrying home he became First Lieutenant in Company E, One Hundred and Fiftieth New York, at seventeen years of age. He distinguished himself at the battle of Gettysburg, and in August, 1863, became Adjutant. Assigned to the Twentieth Corps in October of that year he participated in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, being twice wounded at Resaca. Recovery seeming hopeless he was honorably discharged, but several months later he revolunteered, was re-commissioned, and returned to his regiment at Atlanta in September, 1864. A horse was shot under him at Averysboro during the famous march to the sea. He was commissioned Captain and appointed Chief of Ordnance, First Division, Twentieth Corps, and served in this capacity until the end of the war. Mustered out in June, 1865, he was brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas." He married Julie Grinnell, daughter of Thomas W. Storrow, of Boston. Mrs. Cruger is a well-known authoress, under her pen-name of "Julien Gordon."

GARDINER, JOHN LYON, while his town house is on Madison Avenue in this city, maintains his residence on Gardiner's Island, of which he is the present proprietor, being the twelfth of his family who has held this once manorial estate. The first proprietor, Lion Gardiner, purchased the island from the Indians in 1639, and had his title confirmed both by the Dutch of New Amsterdam and the Earl of Stirling, while in 1667 the island was erected under the English law into a lordship and manor, and so remained until the Revolution destroyed the feudal rights attaching to it. Colonel Gardiner is the son of the late Samuel Buell Gardiner and Mary Thompson, and grandson of John Lyon Gardiner and Sarah, daughter of John Griswold, of Lyme, Conn., and granddaughter of Governor Matthew Griswold. He married Elizabeth Coralie Livingston-Jones and has three sons—Lion, John, and Winthrop—and a daughter, wife of Alexander Coxe, an English gentleman whose estate is near Sevenoaks, Kent. Mrs. Gardiner was one of the founders of the Society of Colonial Dames of America and its first Vice-President.



GARDINER ARMS.

DE PEYSTER, JOHANNIS, founder of the famous New York family of this name, was the scion of an old Huguenot family of

gentle blood, which had been long seated at Tours, France. Soon after the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572), the family removed to Holland, branches being established at Amsterdam and Haarlem. Johannis was born in the latter place, of which his wife, Cornelia Lubberts, was also a native. He removed in 1645 to New Amsterdam, which he had previously visited (1633), on the former occasion also enlisting in the New Amsterdam Burgher Corps. Between the years 1655 and 1677 he held the offices of Schepen, Burgomaster, Alderman, and Deputy Mayor of New Amsterdam and New York. He was one of the Committee of Defense in 1673, when the English captured New Amsterdam, and was one of the negotiators of the favorable terms of surrender. Governor Nicolls appointed him Mayor of New York City, October 15, 1677, but he declined the office, on the ground of his imperfect command of the English language. Colonel Nicolls asserted, however, that de Peyster "could make a better platform speech than any other man outside of Parliament." De Peyster was a merchant, and acquired a large fortune. Of an old and aristocratic armiger family, he and his still more famous son, Abraham, favored popular government.

DE PEYSTER, ABRAHAM, Mayor of New York City from 1692 to 1695, was one of the most eminent figures in the colonial history of this city and State. He held the commission of Colonel, commanding the militia of the City and County of New York—nine companies of horse and foot. He was Alderman of the city in 1685 and subsequent years. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1700 became its Chief Justice. He was a member of the King's Council from 1698 to 1702, while in 1701 he served for a time as presiding officer of the Council and Acting Governor of the Province of New York. He was Treasurer of the provinces of New York and New Jersey during the twenty years from 1706. He was an esteemed friend of William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, and was the most intimate friend and adviser of the Earl of Bellomont, New York's best Colonial Governor. In her well-known "History of New York," Mrs. Martha J. Lamb asserts that New York City owes its first impulse of real municipal progress and improvement to Colonel Abraham de Peyster. He donated to the city the site of the original City Hall, where stands the present Sub-Treasury Building—the scene of Washington's inauguration as the first President of the United States. Mayor de Peyster was born in New York City, July 8, 1657, and died here August 2, 1728. He was the oldest son of Johannis de Peyster and Cornelia Lubberts. During a visit to Amsterdam, Holland, he married his kinswoman of that city, Catherine de Peyster. The artistic statue of Colonel Abraham de Peyster, which adorns Bowling Green, was given to the City of New York by his distinguished descendant, General John Watts de Peyster.

DE PEYSTER, JOHANNES, wealthy merchant of New York, was Mayor of the city in 1698 and 1699, as his elder and still more eminent brother, Chief Justice Abraham de Peyster, had been from 1692 to 1695. His contemporaries credited him with being the handsomest man in New York. He at one time served as Alderman. He married a daughter of Gerrit Bancker, a rich Indian trader and merchant of Albany, and died in 1719, leaving descendants.

DE PEYSTER, FREDERIC, was born in New York City, November 11, 1796, and, at the time of his death, August 17, 1882, it was asserted that he had "probably been connected as an active officer with more social, literary, and benevolent societies than any other New Yorker who ever lived." He was graduated from Columbia College in 1816; studied law with Hon. Peter Augustus Jay and Hon. Peter Van Schaick; began practice in 1819, and from 1820 to 1837 was Master in Chancery. After 1837 he confined his legal business to the care of the large estates of himself and his father-in-law, Hon. John Watts, Jr., devoting the rest of his time to literary pursuits and philanthropy. He was Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society in 1827; was its Recording Secretary from 1829 to 1837; was again Corresponding Secretary from 1838 to 1843; was President of the Society from 1861 to 1866, and again, from 1873 until his death, in 1882; was Foreign Secretary in 1844, and Second Vice-President from 1850 to 1853. As a young man he defeated a plan to disrupt the Society and dispel its collections, at the same time obtaining a liberal appropriation for it from the New York Legislature. He served terms as Treasurer and President of the St. Nicholas Society of New York, and for thirty years served as Manager. He was a trustee of the St. Nicholas Club from its organization, having been one of its founders, and was its President from 1877 until his death. At the time of his decease he was Vice-President of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, and Chairman of its Standing Committee. He was long a trustee of the New York Society Library, and President of the Board from 1870 until his death. For more than fifty years he was a trustee of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, and Clerk of the Board. He was Vice-President of the Home for Incurables, and a director of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. He was an original incorporator, a director, and Vice-President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. When he died he was the oldest member of the Board of Managers of the New York Bible Society, having served for more than fifty years. He was also senior officer of the vestry of the Church of the Ascension. He was an officer of the Mercantile Library Association, and one of the oldest directors of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company. In 1867, Columbia College conferred upon him the

degree of Doctor of Laws, while, in 1877, the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain made him an Honorary Fellow. He was an honorary member of the historical societies of Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Florida, Buffalo, and Chicago, and was corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He published "The Moral and Intellectual Influence of Libraries" (1866), "William the Third as a Reformer" (1874), "Representative Men of the English Revolution" (1876), "The Life and Administration of the Earl of Bellomont" (1879), "The Culture Demanded by the Age" (1869), and "Early Political History of New York" (1865). He was a member of a students' militia company during the War of 1812, and subsequently became Captain of the 115th New York Regiment. He served on the staff of Governor De Witt Clinton, and was Military Secretary to the same for the Southern District of New York. He was the son of Captain Frederic de Peyster and Helen, daughter of Commissary-General Samuel Hake, of the British Army, and his wife, Helen Livingston, great-granddaughter of Robert Livingston, first lord of Livingston Manor. Mr. de Peyster's grandfather, James de Peyster, a wealthy New York merchant, married a daughter of Hon. Joseph Reade, a member of the King's Council, and was himself the son of Hon. Abraham de Peyster, for many years Treasurer of New York and New Jersey, in which office he succeeded his father, the famous Colonel Abraham de Peyster, Chief Justice, Acting Governor, and Mayor of New York. The wife of Hon. Abraham de Peyster, Jr., was Margaret, daughter of Hon. Jacobus Van Cortlandt. Mr. Frederic de Peyster married Justina, daughter of Hon. John Watts, Jr. She died early, leaving one child, the present General John Watts de Peyster.

DE PEYSTER, JOHN WATTS, philanthropist and military historian and critic, is the most eminent representative of his family. He is the author of hundreds of volumes, pamphlets, and magazine articles on historical and military subjects, including a group of works on Dutch military and naval history, a group of works on the American Revolution, a group on the American Civil War, another group on the Thirty Years' War, another on the Wars of Frederick the Great, another on the Napoleonic campaigns, and another on Bothwell and Mary Queen of Scots. His military writings are without parallel in any language for their exhaustive use of authorities, his general reference library of 25,000 volumes having been supplemented by special collections of the known volumes and pamphlets in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, etc., on each subject or epoch of history treated. He has also published miscellaneous studies of the military leaders of all times, known to sacred and profane history, with military biographies of Torstenson, Gustavus Adolphus, Wallen-

stein, Napoleon, Carausius, the Dutch Admirals, General Schuyler, General Wayne, Sir John Johnston, Marshal Blücher, General Philip Kearney, General George H. Thomas, General Hooker, General Hancock, General A. A. Humphreys, General Heintzelman, and others. He has essayed historical fiction and historical drama, and

has published many poems. He donated special libraries to Columbia College, the New York Society Library, the New York Historical Society, and Franklin and Marshall College. He gave to New York City the statue of his famous ancestor in Bowling Green, and erected in Trinity Churchyard the notable statue of his grandfather, Hon. John Watts, Jr. He also gave a beautiful statue to the city of Hudson, N. Y., and has erected several for

institutions endowed by him. He built a Hospital for Consumptives and an elaborate Training School for Boys for the Order of Brothers of Nazareth of Unionvale, Dutchess County; and to this Order gave 130 acres of his ancestral domain, together with a library. He has erected and fitted up another and larger Home for Consumptives in the same county. He has donated books to the Cazenovia Lyceum and to St. Stephen's College, Dutchess County. The new Methodist Episcopal Church, at Madalin, N. Y., was erected and donated by him. To the same denomination he likewise gave the buildings and extensive grounds for the Watts de Peyster Missionary Home for Girls at Madalin. He has built and fitted up a handsome Library Building for Franklin and Marshall College. He gave valuable works of art of historic interest to the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and to the City of Kearney, Neb., also donating books to the public library of the latter. He erected a chapel at Nebraska City, Neb., and a church and memorial parish school at



GENERAL JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER.

Altoona, Pa. He erected the "Annex" to the Leake and Watts Orphan House. General de Peyster's military career began in 1845, when he enlisted in the State Militia in Dutchess Comty, being then twenty-four years of age. He received rapid promotions, and after the reorganization of 1846-47, for "meritorious conduct," he was commissioned Colonel of the 111th Regiment, commanding the 22d Regimental District. The Anti-rent agitation was at its height, while the rank and file of the militia was mutinous on account of the reorganization throughout the State. Colonel de Peyster was commended by Governor Hunt and Adjutant-General Stevens as being the only Colonel in the State, with the single exception of one old army officer, who maintained discipline during this period. In 1851, Governor Hunt appointed him Brigadier-General of New York State troops "for important services." Meanwhile General de Peyster had begun the acquisition of his remarkable military library, while he established and edited a monthly, the *Eclaircur*, in which were published English translations of the standard military treatises of Von Hardegg and other Europeans. From 1851 to 1853 he was in Europe, engaged at his own expense in the discharge of the trust committed to him by his appointment as "Military Agent of the State of New York, to examine and report on such of the military systems of Europe as should be adapted to the use of his native State of New York." He made two remarkable reports, which were published as Senate documents, and in an Appendix to the Report of the Adjutant-General, being widely circulated. They are said to "have been the foundation of every improvement that our State troops have undergone since that time." They set forth the value of the brass twelve-pounder, and led to the introduction in our cities of the paid fire department, with steam fire-engines. On January 1, 1855, General de Peyster was appointed Adjutant-General of the State of New York by Governor Clark, and at once inaugurated vigorous reforms. He issued revised regulations, and, for the first time, secured uniformity of muskets and uniforms throughout the State, achieving a vast economy as well as efficiency. He introduced appropriate artillery, and prepared every branch of the service for emergencies. He reorganized the Adjutant's Department, and demanded an honest management of the finances. But this displeased the politicians, and, finding the Governor frightened at their outcry, General de Peyster resigned in disgust. Thenceforward he devoted himself to military authorship, most of his studies in Dutch history being published prior to the Civil War. When this occurred, although suffering from frightful hemorrhages, he offered three regiments to President Lincoln at one time, and two at another. A Brigadier-Generalship, however, was not offered him, while the hardships connected with a lower rank prohibited his acceptance of it. Each of his three sons enlisted before reaching their majorities, while each rose to the rank of Brevet Colonel. But

the General's pen throughout the war was mightier than the swords of most of the generals in the field. During the early years he rendered a service of education by the publication of such works as "Facts or Ideas Indispensable to the Comprehensions of War," "Notions on Strategy and Tactics," "Military Lessons," "Winter Campaigns," and "Practical Strategy—Field-Marshal Traun." Every incident of the war afforded a text for newspaper and magazine articles, while still more valuable service was performed through private correspondence with a large number of the leading Union Generals. On May 25, 1866, the New York Legislature conferred upon him the brevet of Major-General of New York State troops, with rank from April 20, 1862, for "meritorious services rendered to the National Guard and to the United States, prior to and during the Rebellion." The only child of the late Frederic de Peyster and Justina, daughter of the late John Watts, Jr., General de Peyster was born in New York City, March 9, 1821. He had as tutor Professor Lutz, and traveled much in Europe during his youth, but was never graduated from college. He himself mastered Latin, Greek, French, and German, also acquiring a working knowledge of Italian and Spanish. He subsequently received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia College, has twice received the degree of Doctor of Laws, and is the recipient of that of Doctor of Literature. In 1893 he was made an Honorary Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London, while, in 1894, he was awarded its gold medal for "Scientific and Literary Attainments." He received three medals from Oscar I. of Sweden, in recognition of his work as a military critic. He is a life member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, is an honorary member of the Clarendon Historical Society of Edinburgh, is a member of the Maatschappij Nederlandsche Letterkunde of Leyden, Holland, is Vice-President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and is, in fact, a member, or honorary or corresponding member, or fellow, of between forty and fifty historical, scientific, and literary societies of the United States, Canada, and Europe.

DUER, WILLIAM, founder of the New York family of this name, was born in Devonshire, England, March 18, 1717, and died in New York City, May 7, 1799. He was the son of John Duer, a wealthy planter of Antigua, by his wife, Frances, daughter of General Frederick Frye, of the British West India service. Having been educated at Eton, in 1762 William Duer accompanied Lord Clive to India as Aid-de-camp. He inherited his father's estates in Antigua, and, stopping at New York City to arrange for some supplies of lumber, made real estate investments and settled in the city. Here he became very prominent. He was Colonel of the militia, County Judge, a member of the New York Provincial Congress, a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Safety, a delegate to the first Constitu-

tional Convention of 1776-7, a delegate to the Continental Congress of 1777-8, Secretary of the Treasury Board in 1789, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Hamilton. In 1792 he failed for \$3,000,000, causing the first panic in the country due to speculation. He married Lady Catherine, daughter of William Alexander, Lord Stirling, Major-General in the Revolution, and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Philip Livingston, second lord of Livingston manor, a granddaughter of the first Johannes de Peyster, and a descendant of Robert II. of Scotland. Their sons, Hon. William Alexander Duer and Hon. John Duer, became eminent, and are the ancestors of the present well-known members of the family.

DUER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, eldest son of Colonel William Duer and Lady Catherine Alexander, was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., September 8, 1780, and died in New York City, May 30, 1858. He was bred to the law, and was the partner of Edward Livingston, both in this city and for a time at New Orleans. He was also at one time law partner of his brother-in-law, Beverly Robinson. For a time he removed his practice to Rhinebeck, and was elected to the Assembly. From 1822 to 1829 he was a Judge of the Supreme Court. From 1829 to 1842 he was President of Columbia College. He wrote and lectured extensively, and in 1847 published a life of his grandfather, William Alexander, Earl of Stirling. He married a daughter of William Denning, of New York City, and had a son, the late William Denning Duer.

DUER, JOHN, second son of Colonel William Duer and Lady Catherine Alexander, was a distinguished jurist of this city. He was born in Albany, October 7, 1782, and died on Staten Island, August 8, 1858. Between the ages of sixteen and eighteen he was in the United States Army, subsequently studying law with Alexander Hamilton. He practiced in Orange County at first, and distinguished himself as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821. He revised the statutes of the State in conjunction with Benjamin F. Butler and John C. Spencer. In 1827 he was appointed United States Attorney at New York City, and subsequently became one of the prominent corporation lawyers of the city. He was elected to the Superior Court of the city in 1849, and in 1857 succeeded Thomas J. Oakley as Chief Justice. He edited five volumes of reports and was author of two volumes of an exhaustive "Treatise on the Law and Practice of Marine Insurance." He married Anna Bunner, and had a son, Hon. William Duer, who became prominent in public life.

DUER, WILLIAM DENNING, son of Hon. William Alexander Duer and a daughter of William Denning, was born in 1812, and died in 1891. He married Caroline, daughter of James Gore King, the mer-

chant of this city, and granddaughter of the celebrated Rufus King, and had two daughters and five sons—Edward Alexander, James Gore King, a well-known banker of New York; Rufus King, an officer of the United States Army, now dead; William Alexander, a well-known lawyer of New York, and Denning Duer, of New Haven, Conn.

DUER, WILLIAM, while born in New York City, May 25, 1805, and while a resident during his declining years, from 1858 until his death, August 25, 1879, pursued his more active career elsewhere. He was the son of the late Chief Justice John Duer and Anna Bunner, and having been graduated from Columbia College in 1824, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Oswego, N. Y. In 1832 he removed to New York City, in 1833 removed to New Orleans, and in 1835 returned to Oswego, where he was District Attorney from 1845 to 1847, was elected to Congress in 1847, and re-elected in 1849. Subsequently, for several years, he was United States Minister to Chile. Having practiced law in San Francisco, from 1854 to 1858, he retired to this city. He married his cousin, Lucy, daughter of Beverly Chew, of New Orleans, and Maria Theodora, daughter of Colonel William Duer. She still survives him, with three daughters and three sons—John Duer, a well-known New York lawyer; Beverly Chew Duer, and Alexander Duer.

DUER, JAMES GORE KING, who has been long engaged in the banking business in this city, is a Director of the Long Island Railroad Company, the Manhattan Beach Company, and the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company. He was born in this city, was educated at Columbia College, and is a member of the Union and Westminster Kennel clubs, and the Columbia College Alumni Association. He married in 1864 Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Orlando Meads, of Albany, and has three daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr. He is the son of the late William Denning Duer and Caroline, daughter of James Gore King, the New York merchant, and granddaughter of Rufus King, the statesman; is the grandson of William Alexander Duer, President of Columbia College from 1829 to 1842, and is great-grandson of the famous Colonel William Duer and Lady Catherine, daughter of William Alexander, titular Earl of Stirling.

DUER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, has long been engaged in the practice of law in New York City, and is prominent in its social life. He is a trustee of the Union Trust Company, and is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, City, Riding, Manhattan, and Lawyers' clubs, the City Bar Association, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Columbia College Alumni Association. The son of the late William Denning Duer and Caroline, daughter of James Gore King, he was born in New

York City, and in 1869 was graduated from Columbia College, of which his grandfather was long president. He married Ellen, daughter of William R. Travers, and granddaughter of Reverdy Johnson. They have one child, Katherine Alexander, who, in May, 1898, became the wife of Clarence W. Mackay, only surviving son of John W. Mackay.

DUER, JOHN, who, for many years, has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City, is the Treasurer of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, and is a director of the E. S. Higgins Carpet Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, City, and other clubs, the Bar Association of the city, the St. Nicholas Society, the Downtown Association, and the Columbia College Alumni Association. He was born in the City of New York, and in 1859 was graduated from Columbia College. He married in 1871 Sara, daughter of Henry Du Pont, of Wilmington, Del. Son of the late Hon. William Duer, and his wife, Lucy, daughter of Beverly Chew, of New Orleans, and Maria Theodora, daughter of Colonel William Duer and Lady Catherine Alexander, he receives a double strain from the founder of the Duer family of New York, and from Lord Stirling, the Revolutionary Major-General, as well as from the first Johannes de Peyster, and the first and second lords of Livingston manor. Beverly Chew, his maternal grandfather, was a prominent New Orleans merchant, Collector of the Port there from 1817 to 1829, President of the branch bank of the United States at New Orleans, and Vice-Consul of Russia; while through him Mr. Duer is seventh in descent from John Chew, a cadet of the ancient family of Chew, of Chewton, Somersetshire, England, who emigrated to Virginia in 1620, and became a wealthy merchant and planter, a member of the House of Assembly, and of the House of Burgesses.

DUER, BEVERLY CHEW, Cashier of the Bank of the State of New York, was born and educated in New York City, and is the son of the late Hon. William Duer and of his wife, Lucy, daughter of Beverly Chew, of New Orleans, granddaughter of Colonel William Duer, and great-granddaughter of Lord Stirling, Major-General in the Revolutionary Army. From the two last-mentioned ancestors he also lineally descends through his father, as well as from the founders of the de Peyster and Livingston families in this country. Hon. John Chew, of Virginia in 1620, is a maternal ancestor. He is a member of the Union and City clubs. He married Sophie Lawrence Pool, and has a son, Beverly Duer.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER (see steel engraving, Volume I. of this work, facing page 296), wielded an influence in shaping the United States Government which singles him out among all the citi-

zens of New York City. He was born on Nevis, West Indies, January 11, 1757, and was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr at Weehawken opposite New York, July 11, 1804. At thirteen years of age he held a responsible position with a West India merchant, while his contributions to a local newspaper led friends to send him to New York to be educated. Here he interested himself in the agitation in resistance of the right of Great Britain to levy taxes in the colonies at discretion. At a mass meeting in the city, July 5, 1774, he made an eloquent address. He was then seventeen years of age and a student at King's College, now Columbia University. Soon after he published two brilliant pamphlets against British oppression, "A Full Vindication" and "The Farmer Refuted." When the Revolution began, he entered the patriot service in command of a company of artillery, and in this capacity participated in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. He was then appointed to Washington's personal staff, serving until a reprimand from Washington led him to resign in 1781. He studied law and began practice in New York City, rapidly winning a reputation in the courts. Soon after the Revolution he was elected to the Congress of the Thirteen Colonies, as constituted under the Articles of Confederation, and at once became conspicuous in this body. Realizing that a stable future could be hoped for only through the united action of the Colonies, whereas this Congress could only make recommendations, the execution of which was merely optional with the various States, Hamilton strenuously labored for the formation of a Constitution which would compact the Colonies into a nation. He was the leader of the element which labored for a powerful centralized Government, and had his ideas prevailed to a still greater extent than was the actual fact, the centralization of power would have been still greater than the Constitution of the United States made it, and the question of State rights which was settled by the Civil War, might, perhaps, have been settled from the beginning. On the other hand, it is of course possible that greater power might have proved a temptation to some of our Presidents. Hamilton founded the *Federalist*, and his articles contributed to it were influential in bringing about the adoption of the Constitution. Having accepted the office of Receiver of Taxes at New York City under the Confederation, he made a careful study of financial questions, and upon the election of Washington as President, he entered his cabinet, becoming the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Not alone did he solve the great problem of placing the new Government upon a sound financial basis, but his influence was powerful, if not dominant, in every department of executive administration. He established the credit of the new Government at home and abroad by defeating the project to repudiate the domestic debt of \$42,000,000, and by inducing Congress to assume the various State debts, aggregating \$25,000,000. There was also a foreign debt of \$12,000,000,

France, Holland, and Spain being the creditors. Direct taxation being unpopular, he devised a schedule of tariffs on imports and a tax upon the domestic manufacture of distilled liquors. With the restoration of credit, commercial and industrial trade revived, while the revenue soon exceeded the need for current expenses and to meet the interest on the national debt, funds accruing for the liquidation of the principal. Hamilton also secured the establishment of a National bank in 1791, and of a Government mint in 1792. But, despite his practicable and resourceful statesmanship, and the keenness of intellect, in which he had no peer among his brilliant contemporaries, he had defects of character which can not be extenuated. He was proud, autocratic, and selfish, and unwilling either to curb his ambition or to temper his dislikes and animosities for the sake of the public good. His rupture with Thomas Jefferson, who was Secretary of State in the same cabinet in which he was Secretary of the Treasury, was a grief to Washington, who found it impossible to reconcile the rivals. Their rancor descended to their adherents, causing the stirring up of party spirit to the perilous pitch which caused Washington to deplore it as a danger to the Republic in his famous address at the close of his administration. In apportioning censure, there is little to choose between Hamilton and Jefferson. Both were ambitious to dominate Washington's administration, while they were exponents of quite opposite theories of government. But nothing can be said in extenuation of Hamilton's intrigues against John Adams, whereby he disrupted the Federalist party. In 1788 he employed his influence to make the vote for Adams as Vice-President as small as possible. Yet, as President of the Senate, Adams cast the deciding ballots which alone saved from defeat many of Hamilton's projects to establish the credit of the United States. In fact, the importance of Adams's support of Washington's administration can scarcely be exaggerated. At the end of Washington's second administration, Adams being the Federalist choice for President and Thomas Pinckney for Vice-President, Hamilton unsuccessfully attempted to elect Pinckney to the first office by urging Adams's New England supporters to divide their votes equally between Adams and Pinckney, while he knew some Southern Federalist electors would withhold votes from Adams so as to give Pinckney a majority. The scheme only succeeded in creating a feud which placed the Federalist party permanently out of power. Hamilton's life finally paid the penalty of his political rancor. Aaron Burr had long been his rival in law practice at the New York bar, and had defeated his father-in-law, General Philip Schuyler, for the United States Senate in 1791. Hamilton had several times retaliated by laying obstacles in the way of Burr's ambition, and when Burr ran for Governor of New York in 1804, Hamilton was active in securing his defeat. During the campaign he had voiced insinuations against Burr's trustworthiness of character (no

doubt justifiable, in point of mere fact), and, under the sting of defeat, Burr took up these reproaches, challenged Hamilton to a duel, and killed him. We must add that it was undoubtedly Hamilton's influence which secured the election of Jefferson as President when the tie between Jefferson and Burr in the Electoral College threw the decision into Congress. The brilliancy of Hamilton's career is the more remarkable when we reflect that he was but forty-seven years of age at the time of his death. As a practitioner at the New York bar he had no peer. He was made Inspector-General of the United States Army, with the rank of Major-General, in 1798. Two years later he was elected President of the Society of the Cincinnati. He married, in 1780, Elizabeth, daughter of General Philip Schuyler, and had a number of children. Three of his sons, James Alexander, John Church, and Philip Hamilton, practiced law in New York City. Another son was killed in a duel at Weehawken, prior to his father's death from Burr's bullet.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM GASTON, the well-known civil and mechanical engineer, is a son of the late Colonel John Church Hamilton, and a grandson of the famous Alexander Hamilton. He has been prominently connected with many business enterprises and many public institutions of this city. At the present time he is President of the Ramapo Wheel and Foundry Company, and a director of the Mexican Telegraph Company and the Central and South American Telegraph Company. He was formerly President of the Jersey City Locomotive Works, as well as engineer, and was President of the Hamilton Steeled Wheel Company. He was Vice-President of the Mexican and Central Telegraph Company, as he was also of the South American Telegraph Company. He was Consulting Mechanical Engineer to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Under the administration of Mayor Strong he was Chairman of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Public Baths. He is a Manager of the Woman's Hospital, of the New York Cancer Hospital, and of the New York Blind Asylum, is Vice-President of the Demilt Dispensary, and is Vice-President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Century, City, Players', and Church clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the American Society of Engineers, and the Sons of the Revolution. He married Charlotte (Jeffrey) Pierson, and has two daughters and a son—William Pierson Hamilton. The latter is Treasurer of the Manhattan Trust Company, a Trustee of St. John's Guild, and married Juliet P., daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan.

JAY, JOHN (see steel engraving in Volume I. of this work, facing page 196), second Governor of the State of New York, was born in New York City, December 12, 1745, and in 1764 was graduated from

King's College (now Columbia University). He was admitted to the bar in 1768, and practiced in partnership with Robert R. Livingston, afterward Chancellor. Jay early and actively espoused the cause of the colonists against Great Britain, and, next to Alexander Hamilton, was the most able and influential citizen of New York during the Revolution and the formative period of the United States. He was a member of the Committee of Fifty appointed in 1774 to link the colonies together through correspondence. He was a member of the New York Provincial Congress in 1776 and 1777, as he was of the first Continental Congress, in which he drafted the address to the people of Great Britain. He was similarly active in the second Continental Congress. In 1777 he drafted the first Constitution of the State of New York, and the same year became the first Chief Justice of the New York Supreme Court. While upon this bench he was elected to the Continental Congress of 1778, and became its President. The following year he was appointed Minister from the Thirteen Colonies to Spain. He was one of the four Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, November 30, 1782, Franklin, John Adams, and Laurens being the others. He served five years as Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the Confederation of the Colonies, and was one of the great leaders who assisted in framing the Constitution of the United States. He divided with Hamilton the honor of the authorship of the brilliant articles in the *Federalist*, which were so potent in influencing the adoption of that document by the Colonies, creating the United States of America. By appointment by President Washington, Jay became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1789. He resigned this position in 1794 to accept his appointment as United States Minister to Great Britain, to avert, if possible, the threatened war on account of discriminations against American commerce. A treaty with Great Britain was negotiated by him and concluded, November 19, 1794. While it did not cover all the causes of grievance, it was the best that could then be obtained, and averted war at a time when peace was of superlative importance to the young nation. In April, 1795, Jay was elected Governor of the State of New York. In this capacity he secured the mitigation of the criminal laws, secured the establishment of institutions for the employment and attempted reformation of criminals, and brought about the abolition of slavery in the State of New York, signing the bill which abolished this institution in 1799. He served a second term, and then determined to retire to private life, having inherited an estate at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. Adams desired to reappoint him to the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court, but he declined. He died in 1829. He was the great-grandson of Pierre Jay, a Huguenot merchant of Rochelle, France, who fled to England upon the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. The latter's son, Augustus, grandfather of John Jay, immi-

grated in turn to New York. Augustus Jay was a wealthy New York merchant, and married the daughter of Balthazar Bayard, an elder brother of Colonel Nicholas Bayard. His business passed to his son, Peter Jay, father of John Jay. The latter's mother was Mary, daughter of Mayor Jacobus Van Cortlandt, the second son of the original Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt. John Jay married Sarah Van Brugh, daughter of Governor William Livingston, of New Jersey, and great-granddaughter of the first Robert Livingston in America. She was also great-granddaughter of Philip French, Mayor of New York City in 1702.

JAY, WILLIAM, one of the sons of Chief Justice John Jay, practiced law in New York City, and for about a quarter of a century was first Judge of Westchester County. He was one of the earliest influential advocates of the abolition of slavery in the United States, and secured its abolition in the District of Columbia. He also championed the cause of international arbitration of differences, and obtained recognition of the principle in a substantial way by various European nations. The progress since made in this direction is chiefly due to his efforts. He was one of the founders of the American Bible Society in 1816. The true attitude of France toward the American Colonies during the Revolution was first made public by his publication of the "Life and Writings of John Jay" in 1833. He also published an "Inquiry into the Character and Tendency of the American Colonization and American Anti-Slavery Societies" (1834), a "View of the Action of the Federal Government in Behalf of Slavery" (1837), "The Condition of the Free People of Color in the United States" (1839), an "Address to the Non-Slaveholders of the South, on the Social and Political Evils of Slavery" (1849), "War and Peace: the Evils of the First, with a Plan for Securing the Last" (1848), and "Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War" (1849).



JUDGE WILLIAM JAY.

JAY, JOHN, next to his famous grandfather and namesake, the most distinguished member of the Jay family, was the son of Judge William Jay, and was born in New York City, June 23, 1817. He died May 5, 1894. He was graduated from Columbia College at the head of his class when nineteen years of age, while, as a student, he had

been for two years manager of the New York Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society. He studied law with Daniel Lord, Jr., engaged in practice in this city, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He was ever the zealous champion of the fugitive slaves, and, in addition to numerous cases of less note, appeared in the slave cases of Kirk, Da Costa, Lemon, and Long. He opposed the admission of Texas into the Union. In 1848 he visited Europe. In 1854 he became President of the Free Democratic Club of this city, an organization which opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He became one of the active founders of the Republican party, supporting Frémont for the Presidency in 1856, while his address on "America Free or America Slave," was extensively used as a campaign document. He predicted Lincoln's election in 1860, and the consequence that slavery would be



HON. JOHN JAY.

abolished, in an address on "The Rise and Fall of the Pro-Slavery Democracy and the Rise and Duties of the Republican Party." By appointment of President Grant he succeeded the historian Motley as United States Minister to Austria in April, 1869, holding the office until his resignation in the fall of 1874. He was President of the Union League Club of New York City from 1866 to 1869, and again in 1877. He was President of the American Historical Society of America, and was President of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions. He was for many years Manager and Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society.

He was one of the founders of the Freedman's Aid Union, and was a manager of the Freedman's Aid Society of New York. He was one of the incorporators of the American Geographical Society. As President of the Union League Club, he was active in the organization of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was a member of the Century, University, and Reform clubs, and of many societies of America and Europe. He married, in 1837, Eleanor, daughter of H. W. Field. The present Colonel William Jay is their only son.

JAY, WILLIAM, only son of the late Hon. John Jay and Eleanor Field, was born in New York City, was graduated from Columbia College, and has been engaged in the practice of law in this city since the Civil War. He served with distinction from the beginning of that conflict to the end, being attached, at various times, to the staffs of

General Wool, General Morrell, General Sykes, and General Meade, and attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He is President of the New York Cab Company, and a director of the Continental Trust Company, the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, the Commercial Cable Telegraph Company, and the American Horse Exchange. He is a well-known whip, and has been President of the Coaching Club. He is now President of the Meadow Brook Club. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Knickerbocker, City, Church, Lawyers', and other clubs; the Bar Association of the city, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Columbia Alumni Association.

GOELET, PETER, founder of the fortunes of the well-known family of this name although in the fourth generation of the family in this city, was born in 1727, and became one of the most wealthy and prominent merchants of New York. Originally in partnership with Peter T. Curtenius, for many years subsequent to 1763 he conducted the business alone. He was an importer of hardware and cutlery, and was also one of the first in the city to import violins, guitars, flutes, and other musical instruments. His place of business was in Hanover Square. He was a member of New York's first "Committee of Fifty" (literally, fifty-one), or Committee of Correspondence, appointed in May, 1774, to resist British oppression. He was also a member of the Committee of One Hundred of 1775, which had charge of local affairs, and issued the call for a Provincial Congress, upon receipt of the news of the Battle of Lexington. He married in 1755 Elizabeth Ratse, daughter of another wealthy merchant of the city. He was himself the son of John Goelet and Jannetje, daughter of Jean Cannon, a New York merchant of French Huguenot descent; was the grandson of Jacobus Goelet and Jannetje Coessar, both of Huguenot descent, and was the great-grandson of Francis Goelet, of a family which had removed from La Rochelle, France, to Amsterdam, Holland, as early as 1621. Francis reached New York in 1676, accompanied by his son, Jacobus, then ten years of age. Es-saying to return to Holland on business soon after, Francis was lost at sea, while his son was brought up in the family of Frederick Phillipse, the most opulent of the New York merchants of his day, and the first lord of Phillipse manor.

GOELET, PETER P., son of Peter Goelet and Elizabeth Ratse, inherited from his father considerable real estate, which rapidly increased in value, and to which he added by judicious investment. He was born in New York City in 1764 and died in 1828. In 1799 he married Almy, daughter of Thomas Buchanan, one of the leading merchants of this city and a member of the Revolutionary Committee of One Hundred of 1775. They had two sons—the late Peter

and the late Robert Goelet—and two daughters—Jean B. and Hannah, wife of the late Captain Thomas Gerry, U.S.N., and mother of the present Elbridge Gerry.

GOELET, PETER, eldest son of Peter P. Goelet and Almy Buchanan, was born in New York City in 1800 and died in 1879. He was one of the largest holders of real estate in New York, and was an officer of various financial institutions. He was one of the founders of the Chemical Bank. During the Civil War he contributed liberally in aid of the sick and wounded Union soldiers. He resided in the old Goelet mansion on Broadway, at the corner of Nineteenth Street, and indulged his mechanical genius in the frequent forging of ingeniously contrived locks and other inventions, having established a forge in the basement. He never married, and left the bulk of his fortune to his nephews, the present Robert Goelet and the late Ogden Goelet.

GOELET, ROBERT, the younger of the two sons of the late Peter P. Goelet and Almy Buchanan, and who alone married and left issue, was born in this city in 1809 and died in 1879. In his business relations he was closely associated with his brother Peter, their fortunes being largely invested in real estate in New York City, of which they were extensive owners. They were also among the founders and first officers of the famous Chemical Bank. Robert Goelet married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Ogden, of the notable New Jersey family of that name. His two sons, the present Robert Goelet and the late Ogden Goelet, have long been among the most prominent citizens of New York City.

GOELET, ROBERT, the present head of one of the most prominent of the old New York families, is the eldest son of the late Robert Goelet and Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Ogden, was born in New York City, September 29, 1841; in 1860 was graduated from Columbia College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He has never practiced his profession, but has devoted himself to directing the business policy in connection with the large estates inherited by himself and his brother, the late Ogden Goelet, who were heirs not only of their father, but of their uncle, Robert Goelet, who died in 1879. He has been a pioneer among the inheritors of extensive real estate holdings in this city in erecting notable and attractive buildings, from an architectural standpoint, upon the properties under his control. He is also an officer of some of the most powerful financial institutions of the city. He is a trustee of the Union Trust Company and the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and a director of the Chemical National Bank, the Bank of New Amsterdam, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Metropolitan

Opera and Real Estate Company. His father and his uncle were among the founders of the Chemical Bank, while he was himself in 1887 one of the founders of the Bank of New Amsterdam, established with a financial policy similar to that which has given the older institution its novel pre-eminence. He has country places at Newport, R. I., and Tuxedo, N. Y. His steam yacht, *Naluma*, is one of the most magnificent pleasure palaces afloat. He is a member of the Patriarchs, the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, Racquet, Players', New York Yacht, and Southside Sportsmen's clubs, the City Bar Association, the Uptown Association, the St. Nicholas and Holland societies, and the Columbia Alumni Association. He is also a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Philadelphia Club of Philadelphia, and the Royal Clyde Yacht and Royal Northern Yacht clubs of Glasgow, Scotland. He married in 1879 Henrietta Louise, daughter of the late George Henry Warren, Sr., an eminent lawyer of this city, and of Mary Caroline, daughter of Hon. Jonas Phillips Phoenix, and has a son, Robert Walton Goelet, and a daughter, Beatrice.

GOELET, OGDEN, the younger son of the late Robert Goelet and Sarah Ogden, was born in New York City, June 11, 1846, and died on board his yacht, *Mayflower*, at Cowes, England, August 27, 1897. He gave much attention to the management of the large estates inherited by himself and his brother, and was prominent as a patron of yachting. The most important annual prizes for sloops and for schooners racing in American waters are the Goelet Cups, which he gave to the New York Yacht Club in 1882. He also gave a number of prizes for races in European waters, one of which was won by the Prince of Wales's *Britannia*. At one time the owner of the fast schooner yacht *Norseman*, more recently he built the *Mayflower*, which, when launched in 1896, had few rivals among luxurious steam yachts, and added the novel feature of mounting six rapid-fire guns. This craft was acquired by the United States Government for the war with Spain, and equipped as a torpedo-destroyer. Mr. Goelet was a member of the Patriarchs, and of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, Racquet, Riding, Players', New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Westminster Kennel, and Southside Sportsmen's clubs, as well as of the Royal Yacht Squadron and other European clubs. He married in 1877 Mary E., eldest daughter of Richard T. Wilson, well-known banker of this city, and had a son, Robert Goelet, and a daughter, Mary. His widow and both children survive him.

REMSEN, HENRY, born in Brooklyn, April 5, 1736, died in New York City, March 13, 1792, was one of the largest drygoods importers of his day, establishing the firm of Henry Remsen & Company. He

was one of the incorporators of the New York Society Library. He was active against British aggression during the Revolutionary period, and in 1774 was one of the Committee of One Hundred, of which Isaac Low was Chairman. As Deputy Chairman, on May 18, 1775, Remsen signed the address of the General Committee to Lieutenant-Governor Colden. In 1776 he aided the Provincial Congress by importing supplies for the patriot troops. He retired to Morristown, N. J., during the British occupation of New York City, subsequently returning and resuming business. He married, in 1761, Cornelia, daughter of Charles Dickenson, and had nine children who reached maturity, although but two of them were ever married. He was the son of Hendrick Remsen, also a New York merchant; was the grandson of Rem Remsen, the great-grandson of Rem Vanderbeeck Remsen, and great-great-grandson of Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck, who early immigrated to New Amsterdam from Holland, and here married a daughter of Joris Jansen de Rapalie.

REMSEN, HENRY, son of Henry Remsen and Cornelia Dickenson, became his father's partner in the drygoods importing business in New York City under the firm style of Henry Remsen & Son. This was in 1790. Three years later he was appointed Teller in the United States Bank. In 1799 he became Cashier of the Manhattan Company, the second corporation in New York City to engage in the banking business, while from 1808 to 1826 he was President of this institution. He was Secretary to John Jay in 1786, when the latter was Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the Congress of the Thirteen Colonies. He was also Private Secretary to Thomas Jefferson when the latter was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President John Adams. He was born in New York City, November 7, 1762, and died in February, 1843. He married, in 1808, Eliza, daughter of Captain Abraham R. de Peyster, and had four sons and five daughters.

REMSEN, CHARLES, is a director of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway, of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, and of the Empire City Traction Company. He was born in New York City, February 7, 1856, and was educated at the University Grammar School in this city, at Princeton College, and at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is the son of the late William Remsen and Jane, daughter of John Suydam, and is the grandson of Henry Remsen and Eliza de Peyster. On the maternal side he descends from Hendryck Rycken von Zuytdam, who emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1663.

LEWIS, MORGAN, third Governor of the State of New York (see cut, Volume II., of this work, page 439), was born in this city in 1754,

and died April 7, 1844. He was graduated from Princeton College, enlisted in the New York Militia, and marched to Boston after the Battle of Lexington. Returning to New York he raised a regiment. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. After the Revolution he practiced law in New York City, becoming one of the leaders of the bar. He married a sister of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. He was elected to the Assembly, subsequently becoming Judge of the Dutchess County Court of Common Pleas. In 1791 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, succeeding Aaron Burr, who had been elected to Congress. In 1801, Lewis was appointed Chief Justice of the New York Supreme Court. In 1801 he defeated Aaron Burr as a candidate for Governor of New York, through the fact that Alexander Hamilton, of Burr's party, exerted his influence against Burr. The foundation of the present common school fund was laid during the administration of Lewis, the Legislature acting on his suggestion that 1,500,000 acres of the public lands be set aside for this purpose. Governor Lewis served as a Brigadier-General during the War of 1812.

TOMPKINS, DANIEL D., fourth Governor of the State of New York (see cut, Volume II, of this work, page 183), was born in Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., June 21, 1774, and died at his home on Staten Island, June 11, 1825. He was graduated from Columbia College at the head of his class in 1795, studied law with Peter Jay Munro, and practiced in New York City. He married a daughter of Alderman Minthorne, and became active in politics as a Republican. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1801, and subsequently to the Assembly. In 1804 he was elected to Congress, but did not take his seat, accepting his appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court, serving until 1807. In 1806 he declined an appointment as Justice of the United States District Court for New York. In the spring of 1807, when thirty-two years of age, he resigned from the Supreme Court bench to accept his nomination as Governor of New York, and was elected, defeating Governor Morgan Lewis. He served in this office, by continuous re-elections, until 1817, when he resigned to take the oath of office as Vice-President of the United States. He was re-elected Vice-President in 1821. As Governor he energetically supported President Madison throughout the War of 1812, and during the exciting years preceding the war. To prevent the incorporation of the Bank of North America in 1812, he prorogued the Legislature for the first and only time in the history of the State. This action was not popular, and failed to gain the desired end. In 1816, Governor Tompkins strongly advocated the construction of the Erie Canal. In his later years he resided on Staten Island. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1821 from Richmond County, and was the President of the Convention.

CLINTON, DE WITT, was Mayor of the City of New York during the years 1803-7, 1808-10, and 1811-15, while he was Governor of the State of New York from 1817 to 1823, and from 1825 until his death, February 11, 1828. He was born in Little Britain, Orange County, N. Y., March 2, 1769, the son of General James Clinton, of the Revolution, and the nephew of George Clinton, the first Governor of the State of New York, who held that position during the years 1777-95, 1801-4, and was Vice-President of the United States from 1804 to April 20, 1812, dying in office. De Witt Clinton was graduated from Columbia College at the head of his class in 1786, and served as Secretary to Governor George Clinton from 1789 to 1795. He was elected to the Assembly from the City of New York in 1797, and the following year was elected to the Senate. In 1801 he was made a member of the Council of Appointment. As State Senator he advocated a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States by dividing each State into districts, in each of which one Presidential Elector should be designated by popular vote. He was elected to the United States Senate from New York, February 4, 1802, but resigned at the end of two years to become Mayor of New York City. He was State Senator between 1805 and 1812, while in 1810 he became a member of the commission which recommended the construction of a State canal connecting the Hudson River with the Great Lakes. In 1812 he received eighty-nine electoral votes as candidate for the Presidency of the United States against James Madison. In 1816 he organized a great mass meeting in New York City, which petitioned the Legislature in favor of the



DE WITT CLINTON.

Erie Canal. The Legislature authorized the project, and appointed Clinton one of five Commissioners to carry out the enterprise. He was Governor during most of the period of construction, as he was when the canal was completed. His contribution, in this way, to the commercial supremacy of New York City can scarcely be overestimated. De Witt Clinton was the third son by his father's first wife, Mary De Witt. His grandfather, Charles Clinton, immigrated to America from Ireland, and was in turn the great-grandson of Henry Clinton, second Earl of Lincoln, and also descended from the Kennedys, Earls of Cassilis. Admiral George Clinton, Colonial Governor of New York

from 1743 to 1753, and Sir Henry Clinton, British General during the Revolution, were of the same family.

CLINTON, CHARLES WILLIAM, one of the prominent architects of New York City, has served seven years as Vice-President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and has given to the city a number of its most notable buildings, of which the Seventh Regiment Armory and the Mutual Life Insurance Building are examples. He is a director of the Clinton Apartment Company, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Architectural League, and the Municipal Art Society, and likewise a member of the Tuxedo and New York Yacht clubs, and the Century Association. He was born and educated in this city, studying architecture under the late Richard Upjohn. He was long a member of the Seventh Regiment, and during the Civil War three times volunteered when it was called into active service. He is the son of the late Dr. Alexander Clinton and Adeline Arden, daughter of Alexander James Hamilton, a British officer. Governor De Witt Clinton was his grand-uncle. His great-grandfather was General James Clinton of the Revolution, elder brother of Governor George Clinton, while the first ancestor in this country, Charles Clinton, was a descendant of Henry, second Earl of Lincoln.

RHINELANDER, PHILIP JACOB, founder of the New York family of this name, was of Huguenot descent, but was born near Oberwesel, on the Rhine, over which district France then exercised sovereignty. Two of his descendants, Thomas Jackson Oakley Rhinelanders and Philip Rhinelanders, the sons of William Rhinelanders, of this city, have in recent years purchased for an European country-seat the ancient Schönberg Castle at Oberwesel, overlooking the home and lands of their ancestors. Emigrating to New York in 1686, Philip Jacob Rhinelanders settled at New Rochelle, Westchester County, where he acquired considerable property. He died in 1737.

RHINELANDER, WILLIAM, one of the three sons of Philip Jacob Rhinelanders, of New Rochelle, established himself as a merchant in New York City, and is the ancestor of the members of the family who have been prominent. He was born in New Rochelle in 1718 and died in this city in 1777, being buried in Trinity churchyard. His residence on Spruce Street was upon land which is still owned by the family. He was an importer of crockery at Burling Slip, and established the precedent of investing his estate in city realty. He married Magdalen, daughter of Stephen Renaud, of New Rochelle.

RHINELANDER, WILLIAM, son of the merchant of the same name, and grandson of the original Philip Jacob Rhinelanders, was born in this city in 1753 and died in 1825. He was his father's partner and successor in the importing business, and continued his policy of investing in city realty. In 1790 he purchased the Cuyler sugar house in this city, which was sold under forfeiture, having been used as a British prison during the Revolution, and added greatly to the

family fortunes as a sugar refiner. He married in 1785 Mary, daughter of Christopher Robert and Mary Dyer, sister of Colonel Robert, a Continental officer in the Revolution, and great-granddaughter of Daniel Robert and Susanne du Gaillien, Huguenots who emigrated to America in 1686. They had two daughters—Mrs. Horatio Gates Stevens and Mrs. Robert J. Renwick—and five sons: Philip Rhinelander, who married Mary Colden Hoffman, and had issue; William Christopher Rhinelander, father of the present William Rhinelander, and grandfather of T. J. O. and Philip Rhinelander; John Robert Rhinelander, who married but left no issue; Frederick William Rhinelander, whose son and grandson of the same name are well-known New Yorkers, and Bernard Rhinelander, who married Nancy Post.

RHINELANDER, WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER, second son of William Rhinelander and Mary Robert, was born in this city in 1790 and died in 1878. The large estate, which he inherited, was greatly increased by his skillful management and wisdom in making investments, the family policy of holding and improving city real estate being closely adhered to. During the War of 1812 he was Quartermaster in Colonel Stevens's regiment, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. He married in 1816 Mary, daughter of John Rogers and Mary Pixton, and granddaughter of John Rogers and his wife, Mary Davenport, niece of Benjamin Franklin. Their only son is the present William Rhinelander. Of the three daughters, Julia and Serena have never married. The eldest child, Mary Rogers, became the second wife of the late Lisenard Stewart, and was the mother of the present William Rhinelander Stewart and Lisenard Stewart.

RHINELANDER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, was the fourth son of William Rhinelander and Mary Roberts. He was born in 1796 and died in 1836, at the early age of forty. He married Mary Lucy Ann, daughter of General Ebenezer Stevens, a distinguished officer of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and a successful New York merchant, and had three daughters and a son, the present Frederick William Rhinelander, Sr. The daughters became Mrs. George F. Jones, Mrs. Thomas H. Newbold, and Mrs. William Edgar.

RHINELANDER, WILLIAM, only son of the late William Christopher Rhinelander and Mary Rogers, is the present head of this well-known family. He was born in this city, September 19, 1825, attended private schools and was graduated from the Columbia College Grammar School. He was long associated with his father in the management of the large vested interests of the family, and, since his father's death in 1878, has also been trustee of his estate. He married in 1853 Matilda Cruger, daughter of Chief Justice Thomas Jackson Oakley and Matilda Cruger, and has two sons, Thomas Jackson Oakley

and Philip Rhinelander. Judge Oakley, Mrs. Rhinelander's father, was graduated from Yale, and, in addition to holding the Chief Justiceship of the Superior Court of this city from 1850 until his death in 1858, had been a Member of Congress in 1814 and 1815, and again in 1828 and 1829; was elected Attorney-General of this State in 1819, and had refused solicitation to become a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. His wife was the daughter of Henry Cruger, who was born in this city and died here, but being for some years a resident of Bristol, England, was Mayor of that city, served two terms in the British Parliament as the colleague of Edmund Burke, and in that body opposed the taxation of the American Colonies. Upon his return he became State Senator from this city. He was the grandson of John Cruger, notable merchant and Mayor of this city, whose wife was Maria, daughter of Major Hendrick Cuyler, of Albany.

RHINELANDER, T. J. OAKLEY, was bred to the law, but has long confined himself to the care of the immense real estate interests of the Rhinelander estate. Born in this city in May, 1858, he was graduated from the Columbia College Academic Department in 1880, and subsequently from the Columbia College Law School. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and Country Clubs, and the Columbia College Alumni Association. He is, or has been, President of the Delta Phi Club, Vice-President of the Seventh Regiment Veteran League, a Governor of the Seventh Regiment Club, a Deputy Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, and is a member of the Seventh Regiment, the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and the St. Nicholas Society. He is the son of William Rhinelander, grandson of the late William C. Rhinelander, and lineally descended from Philip Jacob Rhinelander, the founder of the family in this country. Through his mother, Matilda Caroline Oakley, he is the grandson of the late Judge Oakley and great-grandson of Jesse Oakley, the Revolutionary patriot, who raised and equipped his own company. He is also a lineal descendant of Mayor John Cruger, 1739-44, and Major Hendrick Cuyler, of Albany, a soldier in the French and Indian wars.

RHINELANDER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, has for many years been Vice-President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is the only son of the late Frederick William Rhinelander of this city, and has been occupied with the care of the estate inherited from his father and with various business enterprises. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, City, Mendelssohn Glee and Southside Sportsmen's clubs, the Downtown Association and the Columbia Alumni Association. He was born in this city in 1828, and in 1847 was graduated from Columbia College. He married in 1851 Frances D., daughter of Rev. Thomas H. Skinner. Of their eight children, five were daughters, three of them being Mrs. William C. Rives, Mrs. Le Roy King, and the

wife of Rev. Lewis Cameron, while two, Frances L. and Alice K. Rhinelanders, never married.

Frederick William Rhinelanders, Jr., the eldest of the three sons, was graduated from Harvard in 1882, and has since been associated with his father in the care of the large real estate interests of the family. He is also Vice-President of the West Point Foundry Company, and is a member of the Knickerbocker, City, University, Harvard, and Southside Sportsmen's clubs, and the Downtown Association.

Thomas Newbold Rhinelanders, the second son, was graduated from Harvard in 1887, from the Columbia College Law School, and is engaged in the practice of law in this city. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, University, and Southside Sportsmen's clubs, the Downtown Association, the City Bar Association, and the Columbia Alumni Association.

Philip M. Rhinelanders, the third son, was graduated from Harvard in 1891.

DE PEYSTER, FREDERIC JAMES, is in the line of primogeniture of his famous family. He was born in this city, February 5, 1859, was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1860, and from Columbia College Law School in 1862. During the few years in which he practiced he did some good work at the bar, successfully arguing cases in the Court of Appeals. He has since been prominently connected with social organizations and benevolent institutions. He is President of the Holland Society, President of the St. Nicholas Society, President of the Orpheus Society, President of the New York Dispensary, Chairman of the New York Society Library, a governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, and a member of the City, University, St. Nicholas, Century, and New York Yacht clubs. He is a trustee of the Home for Incurables, of the Good Samaritan Dispensary, of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. He was President of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York from 1882 to 1884; in 1887, 1888, and 1889 was President of the St. Nicholas Club, and was President of the American Archaeological Society from its organization to 1889. He is a graceful



DE PEYSTER ARMS.

speaker, and holds the degrees of A.M. and LL.D. He married, in 1871, Augusta McEvers, daughter of William H. Morris, grandniece of Gouverneur Morris; great-granddaughter of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his wife, Mary, daughter of Jacob Walton and Maria Beekman, and also great-granddaughter of Augustus Van Cortlandt and Helen Barclay. They have three daughters and a son—Frederic Ashton de Peyster. Mr. de Peyster

is himself seventh in descent from Johannes de Peyster, eminent merchant of New Amsterdam, of gentle blood, who was Schepen, Alderman, and Burgomaster, and refused the appointment as first Mayor under the English; is sixth from Johannes's still more eminent son, Colonel Abraham de Peyster, commander of the city troops, wealthy merchant, Councilor, Alderman, Judge of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Mayor of New York for three terms, Acting Governor and Treasurer of New York and New Jersey; is fifth from Abraham de Peyster, who, for more than forty-five years, was Provincial Treasurer, and married Margaret, daughter of Jacobus Van Cortlandt and Eve Philipse; is fourth from James de Peyster and Sarah, daughter of Joseph Reade, King's Councilor; is the grandson of Frederic de Peyster and Helen, daughter of General Samuel Hake, and is the son of the late Captain James Ferguson de Peyster, U.S.A., a member of the Board of Education of this city, and a trustee of the College of the City of New York, and his wife, Frances Goodhue Ashton.

BAYARD, NICHOLAS, was one of three brothers (the others being Peter and Balthazar), relatives of Governor Petrus Stuyvesant, who, with their widowed mother, accompanied the Dutch Governor to New Amsterdam in 1647. Their mother was the sister of Stuyvesant, while Stuyvesant's wife was the sister of their father, Samuel Bayard, a wealthy Amsterdam merchant of French Huguenot descent. Nicholas, who achieved the greatest distinction of any member of the family during the colonial period, was born in Alphen, Holland, about 1644, and died in New York City in 1707. He was Mayor of New York in 1685, and held many important positions. In 1664 he was appointed Clerk to the Common Council, subsequently became Stuyvesant's private secretary, and was also made Surveyor of the Province. When the Dutch reconquered New York, in 1672, he was made Secretary of the Colony. He was a member of Governor Dongan's Council, and is said to have drafted the Dongan Charter, granted the year that he was Mayor. As Councilor, he was a member of Dongan's Court of Exchequer, constituted in December, 1685. He served frequently as Alderman, and was Colonel, commanding the New York Militia. He was a member of the Council of Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson, in 1688-89, when James II. fled from England, and William of Orange became King. The permanency of William's success was yet in doubt when the Leisler trouble occurred, for news traveled slowly in that day, although at Boston Governor Andros had been precipitately deposed. Both he and Nicholson had their commissions from James. The captains of the militia companies



BAYARD ARMS.

favored William, and when a question of authority was raised, on June 3, 1689, they signed an agreement to hold the fort for William, refusing to recognize the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor and his Council, who represented James. Three days later, June 6, news arrived from Boston that William was King. Nicholson and his councilors, Bayard, Philipse, and Van Cortlandt, sought recognition as the government as now acting for William. This was refused; the popular party did not trust them. The captains recommended the election of a Committee of Safety to maintain law and order until instructions could come from William. This was on June 10. The election was held June 26, the government of the Province thus passing into the hands of twelve delegates elected from the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Westchester, and Orange, Albany and Ulster counties not participating. This Committee appointed Jacob Leisler, the senior captain, military commander of the Province, subsequently constituting him Lieutenant-Governor. Bayard violently opposed this government, and for a year was lodged in jail. This form of government continued until the arrival of Governor Sloughter, March 19, 1691. Unfortunately, however, Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldsby, separated from Sloughter in a storm, arrived at New York nearly three months before him, in January, 1691. Incited by Bayard's party he instantly demanded the surrender of the fort, which Leisler declined, unless he should show credentials. He neither had any, or any instructions from the King respecting the *de facto* government at New York. Since he could not establish his right to receive the government, Leisler awaited the arrival of Sloughter. The latter, when he assumed control, was induced to arrest Leisler and his Council for treason in resisting Ingoldsby. They were indecently tried by their enemies on these trumped-up charges, and condemned to death, while two, Leisler and his son-in-law, Jacob Mil-

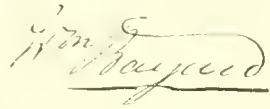
Nicholas Bayard

borne, were executed. The Earl of Bellomont, New York's best Colonial Governor, subsequently declared "that the execution of these men was as violent,

cruel, and arbitrary a proceeding as ever was done upon the lives of men in any age under an English government." He spoke of "Nicolls, Bayard, Brooks, and the rest of the bloodhounds," and of "Bayard, Nicolls, and the rest of the murderers of these men." Leisler was vindicated by a Parliamentary investigation. Bayard was a man much like Aaron Burr,—intellectually brilliant, a born politician, but a narrow-minded aristocrat, who had little conscience, and was imperious, cruel, and utterly unscrupulous. And his later life, like that of Burr, was under a cloud. He was implicated in the piracy and smuggling which went on under Governor Fletcher, and went to England to protect himself in this matter and plot against Bellomont. In 1702 he was convicted of high treason in a trial under Chief Justice

Atwood, his offense consisting of inflammatory language in one of his political pamphlets. His conviction was only possible because he had himself procured the law defining his crime at the time of the Leisler trouble. Having wrung a confession from him, however, his persecutors pardoned him, and thus he escaped the humiliating retribution of having his neck caught in a noose, contrived by his own craft. His wife, Judith Verlet, whom he married in 1666, had been condemned as a witch at Hartford, Conn., in 1662.

BAYARD, WILLIAM, was one of the eminent and wealthy merchants of New York City prior to the Revolution. He was born in New York, June 1, 1729, and died in Southampton, England, in 1804. He was a member of the Provincial Legislature, and in 1774 a member of its Committee of Correspondence, in which capacity he visited Massachusetts, influencing the Legislature of that colony to address a protest to the British Government against unjust taxation, similar to the one adopted by the New York Legislature. He was also a member of the first Continental Congress—the "Stamp Act Congress." He was a prominent member of the Committee of Fifty-one of 1774, and joined the Sons of Liberty. Nevertheless, when war seemed inevitable, he grew very cautious, became intimate with General Gage, and played a double part as long as possible. He was doubtless influenced by the fact that a son and a son-in-law were in the British Army, while another son was in the service of the East India Company. Two of his sons, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bayard and Major Samuel Vetch Bayard, were British officers during the Revolution. At the close of that war Bayard was himself attainted, his large estates, in New York City and on the present site of Hoboken, N. J., being confiscated. One of his four sons, William Bayard, established himself in business in New York after the Revolution, and was for many years at the head of the notable mercantile firm of Bayard, Leroy & McEvers.



MINTURN, ROBERT BOWNE, was an equal partner with the late Henry Grinnell and Moses Hicks Grinnell in the notable shipping firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Company, of New York, and became known for his liberal charities. He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Hospital and its first President, was one of the founders and Treasurer of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and was one of the founders and Vice-President of the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. He was active in securing Central Park—a movement which his wife originated. He was one of the foremost supporters of the Government during the Civil War and was the first President of the Union League Club.

He was one of the incorporators of the National Bank of Commerce, as he was also of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. He married a daughter of Judge John Lansing Wendell, of Albany. His eldest son, Robert Bowne Minturn, Jr., died in 1889. The present Robert Shaw Minturn is the eldest son of the latter. Robert Bowne Minturn, Sr., had been the partner of a well-known New York merchant, Preserved Fish, prior to the formation in 1829 of the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Company. He was the son of William Minturn, Jr., and a daughter of Robert Bowne, a leading merchant of this city, and was a grandson of William Minturn and Penelope Greene, cousin of General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution. His father was a prominent shipowner of New York, while his grandfather was a shipping merchant first in Newport, R. I., and subsequently in New York.

ALEXANDER, JAMES, heir to the Earldom of Stirling, was born in Scotland about 1690. He was an officer of engineers in the Stuart cause, and in 1816 was obliged to fly to America. He became official recorder of Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1718, being subsequently appointed Surveyor-General of New York and New Jersey. He studied law and became a leader of the bar of New York City, and at the




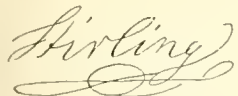
JAMES ALEXANDER.

same time a leader of the Whig faction in the colony. He and Chief Justice Morris were two of the principal contributors to Peter Zenger's *New York Weekly Journal*, which advocated Democratic principles. He was one of the counsel for Zenger in the famous trial in which the question of the liberty of the press was at issue, and, for venturing to maintain that the court before which Zenger was hauled was not properly constituted, he was disbarred, together with his associate, William Smith, Sr. Under another administration, two years later, they were reinstated. Alexander served several terms in the Colonial Legislature; was

Attorney-General from 1821 to 1823; was a member of Governor Burnet's Council, and was also Secretary of the Province of New York. He was an able mathematician, a correspondent of Halley, the astronomer. He was one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society, Benjamin Franklin being another. He married Mrs. Samuel Provoost, of New York City, and had a son, Major-

General William Alexander, Lord Stirling. He died in New York, April 2, 1756.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, titular Earl of Stirling, and Major-General in the patriot army during the Revolution (for portrait, see Volume II., of this work, page 97), was born in New York City in 1726, and died in Albany, January 15, 1783. He engaged in the provision business in New York for a time, subsequently becoming Aide-Camp to Governor Shirley. His claim to the Earldom of Stirling he prosecuted before the House of Lords without avail in 1757. He returned to New York, in 1761 marrying a daughter of Philip Livingston. He became Surveyor-General, as his father had been before him, and was a member of the Governor's Council. He joined the Revolutionary Army, in October, 1775, being commissioned Colonel of an East New Jersey battalion. In March, 1776, Congress made him a Brigadier-General, in recognition of his capture of a British transport. His command was nearly exterminated, and he himself captured, in the Battle of Long Island, General Putnam having ordered him to attack a superior force. Having been exchanged, in February, 1777, he was made a Major-General, and, in the latter part of this year, was, for a time, in command at New York. He captured a Hessian regiment at Trenton. He was defeated at Metuchin, having disobeyed Washington's order to retreat before the enemy. He distinguished himself at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, while, in 1779, he surprised a British force at Paulus's Hook, being then in command of New Jersey. He commanded at Albany in 1781. He was one of the founders of King's College (now Columbia University), and was its first Governor. He was also one of the founders of the New York Society Library. He published "The Conduct of Major-General Shirley, Briefly Stated," and "An Account of the Comet of June and July, 1770."

KING, RUFUS (see steel engraving, Volume II., of this work, facing page 368), was a resident of New York City from 1788 until his death in 1827. In 1789 he was chosen, with General Schuyler, in the first election of United States Senators in this State. From 1796 to 1803 he was United States Minister to England. He was again elected to the United States Senate from New York in 1813, while in 1819 he was re-elected. Appointed Minister to England once more in 1825, at the end of two years of service sickness compelled him to resign, while his death occurred soon after his return to New York. He had become prominent in public life in Massachusetts prior to his residence in this city. He was born in Scarborough,

Me., in 1755, his father, Richard King, being a merchant. In 1777 he was graduated from Harvard, and in 1778 was Aid-de-camp to General Glover, and participated in a military expedition to Rhode Island. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to Congress from 1784 to 1786, and in this body proposed the immediate prohibition of slavery in the Northwest Territory. Subsequently, as Senator from New York, he vigorously opposed the Missouri Compromise. He married in 1786 Mary, daughter of John Alsop, one of the most eminent New York merchants of that day (for portrait of Mrs. Rufus King, see Volume II., page 442), and had three sons, all of whom became prominent—John Alsop King, who was elected Governor of this State in 1857; Charles King, President of Columbia College for many years, and James Gore King, a notable banker of this city.

KING, JOHN ALSOP, Governor of the State of New York, was one of the sons of the famous Rufus King. He was born in New York City, January 3, 1788, and was educated in the public schools of New York and of Harrow, England. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. During the War of 1812 he was Lieutenant in a cavalry company. Afterward he engaged in farming on his father's estate at Jamaica, L. I. In 1819 he was elected to the Assembly, resigning to become Secretary of the Legation at London when his father was appointed United States Minister to England. In 1838 he was again elected to the Assembly, while in 1849 he was elected to Congress as a Whig from a Long Island district. He opposed the passage of the fugitive slave law and advocated the admission of California as a free State. As a leader of the Whig forces, he presided over the Whig Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1855, from which event dates the origin of the Republican party. He attended the National Republican Convention in 1856, and favored the nomination of Frémont for the Presidency. The same year he became the Republican candidate for Governor of the State of New York and was elected. Under his administration the Erie Canal was enlarged, and the public school system improved. At the end of his term he retired to private life, his death occurring July 7, 1867. He was one of the founders of the Union Club in 1837, and was its second President.

KING, CHARLES, one of the sons of Rufus King, was born in New York City, March 16, 1789, and died in Frascati, Italy, in October, 1867. He was educated at Harrow, England, and Paris, subsequently engaging in business in New York. He was elected to the New York Legislature in 1813, while he served as a volunteer during the year following. His firm having failed, he became partner in the publication of the *New York American*, while he edited this journal from 1827 to 1845. Between the latter date and 1849 he was editor of the *Courier and Inquirer*, while from 1849 to 1863 he was President of Columbia College.

KING, JAMES GORE, third son of the celebrated Rufus King, was engaged in mercantile business at Liverpool, England, from 1818 to 1824, after which he returned to New York City and became a member of the prominent banking firm of Prime, Ward & King. He was elected to Congress in 1849, and subsequently was President of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The resumption of specie payments in this country after the panic of 1837 was brought about by his success in visiting London and inducing the Bank of England to advance \$5,000,000 in gold to his firm. He was prominently connected with many financial corporations and public institutions. He was the first President of the Erie Railroad. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Astor Library. Long a member of the Board of Education of this city, he was one of three who constituted its special committee whose efforts led to the establishment in 1846 of the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. He was born in this city in 1791, was educated in Europe, and died in 1853. He married in 1813 Sarah Rogers, daughter of Archibald Gracie. The present Edward King is their son.

KING, EDWARD, for many years engaged in banking in this city, and at one time President of the New York Stock Exchange, in 1873 accepted the presidency of the Union Trust Company, at a time when its affairs required skillful management, and having made it one of the soundest financial institutions in the city still continues as its executive head. He is a member of the Board of Trustees and is Treasurer of the New York Library, Astor-Lenox-Tilden foundations, is a governor of the New York Hospital, is President of the St. Nicholas Society, and was formerly President of the Harvard Club. He is a trustee of the Manhattan Savings Institution and the Northern Assurance Company of London, and a director of the Citizens' Insurance Company. He is a member of the University, Century, Riding, Harvard, and University Glee clubs. He married, first, Isabella Ramsey Cochrane, niece of Dean Ramsey, of Edinburgh; and, second, Elizabeth Fisher, of Philadelphia. He is the son of the late James Gore King, eminent banker of this city, and grandson of Rufus King, of New York, the illustrious statesman. He was born in 1833 at his father's country-seat, Highwood, Weehawken, N. J., and was graduated from Harvard College.

PIERREPONT, EDWARDS, having graduated with honors from Yale College in 1837, and studied in the New Haven Law School, practiced law in the State of Ohio from 1840 to 1846, in partnership with Hon. Phineas Bacon Wilcox. He then removed to New York City, where he won recognition as an able lawyer. In 1857 he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court to succeed the late Chief Jus-

tice Oakley, but in 1860 resigned to resume practice. A Democrat prior to the Civil War, he addressed the meeting of loyal Democrats at Union Square, April 20, 1861, convened to express sympathy with the policy of President Lincoln, while soon after he co-operated with other prominent citizens in organizing the Union Defense Committee of New York City. With William M. Evarts and Thurlow Weed he

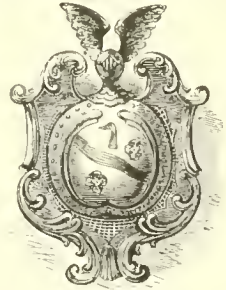


PIERREPONT ARMS.

acted as a Committee to convey the message of fidelity of New York City to Lincoln. He and General Dix were in 1862 appointed a Commission to try prisoners confined in the prisons and forts of the United States on charges of treason. Through his effective organization of the loyal Democrats in 1864 he materially aided in the re-election of President Lincoln. He was one of the committee of citizens of New York who attended the funeral of the assassinated President. In 1867 he took charge of the prosecution of John H. Surratt for the murder of Lincoln. He was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867, and served on its Judiciary Committee. He was an active supporter of the Presidential candidacies of General Grant from the platform in 1868 and 1872. He was appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, but in 1870 resigned. In the latter year he was active in the prosecution of the Tweed ring. In April, 1875, he entered the Cabinet of President Grant as Attorney-General of the United States. In 1873 he had declined an appointment as United States Minister to Russia, but in May, 1876, he resigned from Grant's Cabinet to become Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. With diplomatic skill he restored official relations between the two countries, when differences on the question of the extradition of criminals had led to their suspension, while he negotiated the Trademark Treaty with the Earl of Derby. Returning, in 1878, he resumed the practice of law in New York, and was counsel in many important cases, some of them being suits prosecuted by the United States Government. In 1871 he became a director and Treasurer of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. He was one of the founders of the Manhattan Club, and one of its Governors until his resignation on account of its attitude during the Civil War. He then became a member of the Union Club. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale, and that of Doctor of Common Law from Oxford University, England. He was born in North Haven, Conn., November 4, 1813, and died in New York City, March 2, 1892. He married, in 1846, Margaretta, daughter of the late Samuel Augustus Willoughby, of Brooklyn, and had a son, Edward, who pre-deceased his father, leaving no issue, and a daughter, Margaretta, the wife of Leonard Forbes Beckwith. The son of Giles Pierrepont and Ennice, daughter of Jonathan

Munson, Judge Pierrepont descended from Hon. John Pierrepont, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1650. The latter was a descendant of Sir George Holme Pierrepont, of a notable family of Nottingham, England, the elder line being Dukes of Kingston.

BEEKMAN, WILHELMUS, founder of one of the old New York families, came to New Amsterdam in 1647, in the same ship with Governor Stuyvesant, and died in this city in 1707. He was the son of Hendrik Beekman, Secretary under the States-General of Holland, and grandson of Gerardus Beekman, of Cologne. Beekman acquired lands in New Amsterdam, and filled several minor offices. From 1858 to 1862 he was Vice-Director for the West India Company on the South River—the Delaware. Subsequently he was Chief Judge at Esopus, now Kingston. Returning to New York City, he served for some time as Alderman. He married Catherina De Boog, and had several sons who became locally prominent, one of them being Acting Governor of New York.



BEEKMAN ARMS.

BEEKMAN, GERARDUS, son of Wilhelmus Beekman and Catherina De Boog, was born in New Amsterdam, studied medicine, and settled at Flatbush, Kings County. Here he became a deacon, Colonel of the Militia, and Justice of the Peace. He was one of Leisler's supporters, to whom he administered the oath of office, afterward sitting in his Council. He was one of those tried and condemned to death, two of which, Leisler and Milborne, were actually executed. Offered his liberty if he would apologize for supporting Leisler, Beekman refused. By order of the King he was subsequently pardoned. He served as commissioner to press the claims of the Mohegan Indians against Connecticut. He was a member of the Councils of Governors Cornbury and Ingoldsby, and was President of the Council and Acting Governor of New York, from April 10, to June



COLONEL GERARDUS BEEKMAN, M.D.

14, 1710, between the removal of Ingoldsby and the arrival of Governor Hunter. He was also a member of Hunter's Council. He died in November, 1724.

BEEKMAN, JAMES WILLIAM, was a member of the New York Assembly for one year, while, in 1850, he was elected to the Senate, serving two terms. He effected important changes in the tax laws, and was Chairman of the Senate Committee which reported the bill creating Central Park. He served on the New York Board of Education, was a trustee of Columbia College, and was a trustee of Greenwood Cemetery. He was appointed on a committee by New York citizens, Thurlow Weed and Erastus Corning being the other members, to solicit President Buchanan to guarantee protection for a steamer provisioned by private enterprise to relieve Fort Sumter just prior to the Civil War. He was President of the Woman's Hospital,



JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

Vice-President of the New York Hospital, and a trustee of the New York Dispensary. He was one of the founders of the St. Nicholas Club, and its first President. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and one of its Vice-Presidents; was Vice-President of the New York Historical Society; was an officer of the St. Nicholas Society, and was a member of the Century Association. He published an address on "The Founders of New York" (1870), delivered before the St. Nicholas Society, in 1869, and a "Report on a Village of Cottage Hospitals" (1876), made to the Governors

of the New York Hospital. He was born in this city, November 22, 1815, and died here June 15, 1877. He was the son of Gerard Beekman, and fifth in descent from Wilhelmus Beekman and Catharina De Boog. His mother was a daughter of Captain John Sanders, of Schenectady, an officer in the Revolution, and a descendant of Major John Alexander Glen. Mr. Beekman was graduated from Columbia College in 1834. He studied law, but did not practice. He inherited a fortune from his father in 1833, and another from his uncle, James Beekman, in 1837. He traveled much in Europe. He married, in 1840, Abian Steele, daughter of Rev. Philip Milledoler, D.D., President of Rutgers College, and granddaughter of General John Steele of the Revolution.

BEEKMAN, JAMES WILLIAM, son of the late eminent citizen of New York of the same name, is a lawyer and trustee of his father's estate. He was born in this city, and in 1871 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School and admitted to the bar. He is a trustee of the New York Hospital, and like his father devotes much attention to the benevolent organizations of the city. For the hospitality

extended by him to the officers of the Dutch warship, *Van Speijk*, during the Columbian naval review of 1893, the Queen Regent of the Netherlands made him a Knight of the Order of Orange Nassau. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, University, City, New York Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs, the Century, and Downtown associations, the Holland Society, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

BEEKMAN, GERARD, lawyer and joint-manager with his brother, James William Beekman, of the large estate left by their father, the late distinguished James William Beekman, was born in this city, and is a graduate of Columbia College. He has been for some years a trustee of this university, and is a member of the University, City, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, and Oyster Bay clubs, the Century and Downtown associations, the Holland Society, the City Bar Association, and several historical and scientific societies.

CUTTING, LEONARD, founder of the New York family of this name, was born and educated in England, taking orders in the Church of England, and coming to America, served churches at New Brunswick, N. J.; Hempstead, L. I., and Oyster Bay, L. I. He was for a time Tutor and subsequently Professor in King's College, now Columbia, and later established a famous school at Hempstead. He married a daughter of John Pintard, who in 1738 was an Alderman of New York. His only son became a prominent lawyer.

CUTTING, WILLIAM, an eminent lawyer of New York City during the first quarter of the present century, was the only son of Rev. Leonard Cutting and his wife, a daughter of Alderman John Pintard. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1793, and formed a law partnership with F. R. Tillou. In 1807 and 1808 he was Sheriff of New York County. He married Gertrude, daughter of Walter Livingston, and niece of Chancellor Livingston. She was the granddaughter of Peter Schuyler and of Hon. Robert Livingston, Lord of Livingston Manor, County Judge and Speaker of the New York Assembly, and was a sister-in-law of Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat. Mr. Cutting secured for Fulton and the Livingstons the franchise for a term of years for the ferry between New York and Brooklyn, at the foot of the present Fulton Street.

CUTTING, WILLIAM BAYARD, a prominent lawyer of New York City, has been a Civil-service Commissioner of the city, and has taken an active part in movements looking to the achievement of reform in municipal government. He has long enjoyed a large corporation practice, and is an officer of many important corporations. He is President of the Improved Dwellings Association, Treasurer of the

South Brooklyn Railroad and Terminal Company, member of the Executive Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, member of the Advisory Committee of the Audit Company, and a director of the American Exchange National Bank, the City and Suburban Homes Company, the New York and South Brooklyn Ferry and Steam Transportation Company, the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad Company, and the Tropical Land Company. He is also a Trustee of the United States Trust Company. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, City, University, Riding, Church, Players', Grolier, Lawyers', Delta Phi, Southside Sportsmen's, and Westminster Kennel clubs, the Patriarchs', the Downtown Association, and the Columbia College Alumni Association. He was born in New York City, January 12, 1850, and was graduated from Columbia College and Columbia College Law School. He is the son of the late Fulton Cutting and Justine, daughter of Robert Bayard and Elizabeth McEvers; grandson of William Cutting and Gertrude, daughter of Walter Livingston and Cornelia Schuyler, and great-grandson of Rev. Leonard Cutting, and a daughter of Alderman John Pintard. He married Olivia, daughter of Bronson Murray and Anne E. Peyton, and granddaughter of James B. Murray and Maria Bronson, and has two daughters and two sons—William Bayard, Jr., and Bronson Murray Cutting.

KIP, LAWRENCE, is President of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and a director of the National Horse Show Association. He has been Vice-President of the last-mentioned corporation. He has been prominent in efforts to elevate the character of the turf in this country, and has maintained both road and racing stables. Having attended the Churchill Military School at Sing Sing, N. Y., he entered

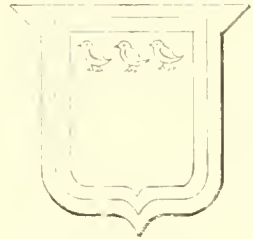
West Point Academy in 1853, and was graduated four years later, receiving the commission of Second Lieutenant of Artillery. Throughout the Civil War he served on the staff of General Sheridan. He received brevets for bravery on the field as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1866 was commissioned Captain in the regular army. In 1867 he resigned from the service. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Suburban, and Riding and Driving clubs, the Patriarchs, and other organizations. He married, in 1864, Eva, daughter of Peter Lorillard and Catherine Griswold, and has a daughter, Edith Kip McCreery. His only son, Lorillard Kip, died in 1896. He was himself born in Morristown, N. J., and is the son of the late Dr. William Ingraham Kip, Episcopal Bishop of California, and his wife, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Lawrence and Cornelia Beach. He is the grandson of Leonard Kip and Maria, daughter of Duncan Ingraham, of Philadel-



KIP ARMS.

phia, and descends from Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, who arrived in New Amsterdam in 1643, became a member of Governor Stuyvesant's Council, and was elected Schepen.

RUTHERFURD, JOHN ALEXANDER, well-known stock broker of this city, and member of the New York Stock Exchange, has been actively interested in railroad and industrial development in the Southern States. He has been Vice-President of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company, as he has been also of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. He is now a director of the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway and the Sloss Iron and Steel Company of Birmingham, Ala. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Players', Larchmont Yacht and Adirondack League clubs, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was born at Edgerston, N. J., March 2, 1848, and was graduated from Rutgers College. He is the son of the late Walter Rutherford, a prominent lawyer of this city; is the grandson of Robert Walter Rutherford, who was prominent in the public life of New Jersey; is great-grandson of John Rutherford, United States Senator from New Jersey, and is removed one generation further from Walter Rutherford (sixth son of Sir John Rutherford), an officer of the Royal Scots, who, having served in Flanders and Germany, was Major and Judge Advocate in the British Army on this continent in the French and Indian War; acquired a grant of 5,000 acres in New Jersey, married the great-granddaughter of the Earl of Stirling, and after the Revolution resided in New York City, and was a founder of the Society Library, President of the Agricultural Society, and President of the St. Andrew's Society. Mr. Rutherford's mother was Isabella, daughter of David Brooks, Revolutionary officer, and original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. She was granddaughter of Daniel Niel, another patriot officer, who was Aid on the staff of General Hugh Mercer, and was killed in the Battle of Princeton; and was likewise granddaughter of William Walton Morris, Aid on the staff of General Anthony Wayne during the Revolution, and the son of General Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence.



RUTHERFURD ARMS.

CARNOCHAN, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, banker and broker, and Member of the New York Stock Exchange, is the only surviving son of the late eminent surgeon of New York City, Dr. John Murray Carnochan. Born in this city, he was educated at Harvard, and being intended for the medical profession by his father, was matriculated at the Ecole de Medicine in Paris. He preferred, however, to engage

in the banking and brokerage business. He is Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the rank of First Lieutenant, in the Seventh Regiment. He is a member of the Calumet, Military, Country, New York Athletic, and Delta Phi clubs; the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. He married, in 1888, Matilda Grosvenor, daughter of the late Frederic Goodridge, and has living two sons. His grandfather, John Carnochan, was a wealthy planter of Georgia. His mother was Estelle, daughter of Brevet-Major-General William Walton Morris, United States Army; granddaughter of Lieutenant William Walton Morris, Second Artillery Continental line, and Aid-de-camp to General Anthony Wayne in the Revolution; great-granddaughter of General Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence; great-great-granddaughter of Lewis Morris, Lord of the Manor of Morrisania, and Chief Justice of the Vice-Admiralty Court; great-great-great-granddaughter of Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New York and New Jersey, and one more generation removed from Richard Morris, officer in Cromwell's army.

STOKES, THOMAS, founder of the first missionary society in London in 1795; the associate of Robert Raikes in organizing the first Sunday-schools there, and one of those who fitted out the first missionary ship, the *Duff*, sailing from that port, removed to New York City in 1798. Here he became a founder of the American Bible Society in 1816, as also of the New York Peace Society and the American Tract Society, serving as Chairman of the Distributing Committee of the latter until his death, October 10, 1832. He likewise served as Treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union. Born in London, in December, 1765, the son of William Stokes, he was of gentle blood and occupied high social position. He came under the influence of the famous Rowland Hill, and became a non-conformist. Although a layman, in early life he preached to the poor of London. His only brother, Judge William Armstrong Stokes, also came to New York. Thomas Stokes married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of James Boulter, Esq., of Lowestoff, Wales, and had twelve children, of whom one was the late James Stokes of this city.

STOKES, JAMES, son of Thomas Stokes and Elizabeth Ann, daughter of James Boulter, of Lowestoff, Wales, was born in this city in 1804, and died in 1881. In early life he was in business with his father. In 1837 he married Caroline, daughter of Anson Greene Phelps, head of the metal importing firm of Phelps, Dodge & Company, and subsequently Mr. Stokes became a member of this firm. About forty years later he became one of the founders of the New York banking house of Phelps, Stokes & Company. He was the coadjutor of Peter Cooper in the development of the public-school system, and was otherwise active in connection with educational and be-

nevolent institutions. Three daughters survived him, one of whom became Mrs. Henry Dale, together with four sons—the present Anson Phelps Stokes, the present James Stokes, the present Thomas Stokes, and the present William E. Dodge Stokes.

STOKES, ANSON PHELPS, eldest son of the late James Stokes, and grandson of Thomas Stokes, the noted philanthropist and religious worker, who came to this city from London in 1798, was for some time a member of the metal house of Phelps, Dodge & Company, subsequently was associated with his father in the well-known banking firm of Phelps, Stokes & Company, and in recent years has mainly confined himself to the care of his large real estate and other interests. He is a trustee of the United States Trust Company and a director of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company and the Woodbridge Company. He was the first President of the Reform Club, and has twice been Vice-President of the New York Yacht Club. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Union League, Tuxedo, Century, City, Riding, Reform, Lawyers', Church, New York Yacht, and Mendelssohn Glee clubs, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He married Helen L., daughter of Isaac Newton Phelps, in his day one of the best known bankers of this city, and has four sons—Isaac Newton Phelps, J. G. Phelps, Anson Phelps, Jr., and Harold M. Phelps Stokes, and five daughters, of whom two are married—the wife of Baron Halkett and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt.

MORGAN, EDWIN DENISON, engaged in business in New York City as a wholesale grocer in 1836, and made a large fortune. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate, being re-elected two years later. In 1850 he was Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee, while from 1857 to 1860 he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He was elected Governor of the State in 1858, and was elected again in 1860, the first time by a majority of more than 17,000, and the second time by a majority of nearly 90,000. He was one of the staunchest of the "War Governors," vigorously supporting Lincoln's policy. He organized and sent to the front 492,000 Union soldiers. At the close of his term he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served during the six years from 1863 to 1869. He was again the Republican candidate for Governor in 1877, but was defeated by Lucius Robinson. The son of Jasper Morgan, a farmer, he was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, February 8, 1811, and had only a



common school education. Between 1822 and 1836 he was engaged in the grocery business in Hartford, Conn., and then established himself in New York. He always remained at the head of the firm of E. D. Morgan & Company until his death, in 1883, but after retiring from public life gave his chief attention to financial institutions in which he was interested. He was long a director of the United States Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. He was Vice-President of the American Tract Society from 1875 until his death. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and President of the Board of Governors of the Woman's Hospital. He was also President of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, and was a Manager of the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females. He endowed Union Theological Seminary and Williams College. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Maritime Association of the Port of New York. At the age of twenty-one he had been elected a member of the City Council of Hartford, while in 1849 he was elected to the Board of Assistant Aldermen of New York City. He was Commissioner of Emigration from 1855 to 1858. He twice declined the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury, tendered him by President Lincoln and President Arthur, respectively. In the latter case his nomination had been confirmed by the Senate. He was eighth in descent from James Morgan, who emigrated from Llandaff, Wales, to Boston, Mass., in 1636.

MORGAN, EDWARD DENISON, son of Governor E. D. Morgan, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1834, and died August 15, 1879. At the age of fifteen he made a voyage around the world in a sailing vessel. He attended the Literary Institute at Suffield, Conn., and, from 1860 to 1862, served as Colonel on the staff of his father, then Governor of New York. He visited Europe in 1867, and upon his return a year later began the study of medicine with Dr. Austin Flint. In 1871 he was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, while from that time until shortly before his death he devoted himself to the medical care of the poor in New York City, without compensation. He married Sarah E. Archer, of Suffield, Conn., who died soon after his decease, leaving their only son, Edward Denison Morgan.

MORGAN, EDWIN DENISON, the third to bear this name, is the only surviving son of the late Dr. Edwin Denison Morgan, born in 1834, died in 1881, who in turn was the only son to reach maturity and have issue in the family of the late Hon. Edwin Denison Morgan.

Governor and United States Senator, and founder of the banking firm of E. D. Morgan & Company. The present representative of the family was graduated from Harvard in 1877, and since that date has been engaged in banking in this city. He is a director of the Corralitos Company, the Phillipsburg Coal and Land Company, and the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad Company. He is a yachtsman and sportsman, and has country seats on Long Island and at Newport. He married Elizabeth Moran. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, Racquet, Harvard, Country, Meadow Brook Hunt, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and Atlantic Yacht clubs, the New England Society, and the Sons of the Revolution.



EDWARD DENISON MORGAN.

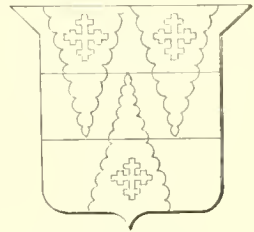
FLOYD-JONES, WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, has been long in business as a stockbroker in New York City, and is a member of the Stock Exchange. He is a member of the Union, Racquet, Country, and Westminster Kennel clubs, and, in addition to his city residence, occupies the estate which has long been in his family at Massapequa, L. I. He is the son of the late William Floyd-Jones, merchant of this city; grandson of Brigadier-General Thomas Floyd-Jones, and grandnephew of Major-General Henry Floyd-Jones. His great-grandfather, David Richard Floyd-Jones, who married a daughter of Henry Onderdonk, was the only son of Richard Floyd and his wife, Arabella, daughter of Judge David Jones and sister of Judge Thomas Jones, and, becoming the heir of his uncle, Judge Thomas Jones, of the New York Supreme Court, who died without issue, added the latter's surname to that of his father by virtue of legislative act of 1788. Richard Floyd, father of David Richard Floyd-Jones, was a Judge and Colonel of militia, and, through his loyalty to the king during the Revolution, suffered the confiscation of his estate at Mastic, L. I. He was the son of Richard Floyd, also Judge and Colonel of the militia; was the grandson of Richard Floyd, Colonel of the militia

of Suffolk County, New York, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, his wife being Margaret, oldest daughter of Colonel Matthias Nicoll, cousin of Governor Richard Nicoll, and first Secretary of the English province of New York; and was the grandson of Richard Floyd, of Brecknockshire, Wales, who came over with Richard Woodhull in 1654, acquired a large estate in Suffolk County, and was Judge of the county and Colonel of the militia.

CADWALADER, JOHN LAMBERT, who has long been engaged in the successful practice of law in New York City, was in 1874 Assistant Secretary of State of the United States. He has a large corporation practice and has been an officer of a number of corporations. He has also been active in connection with public and benevolent interests in the city. He is now President of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, having previously for some years been a member of the Board of Trustees of Astor Library. For some years he has been counsel to the Board of Trustees of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, City, University, Riding, Lawyers', Princeton, New York Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs, the Century and Downtown associations, and the Sons of the Revolution, and is a prominent member of the Bar Association of the city. Born November 17, 1836, and a graduate from Princeton College, he is the son of the late Major-General Thomas Cadwalader and Maria C., daughter of Nicholas Gouverneur and granddaughter of Lawrence Kortright, both prominent citizens of New York and members of famous old families. The Cadwalader family of Philadelphia is the peer of any in the United States in respect both to ancient lineage and the eminence of its members. Its founder in this country, John Cadwalader, was a member of the Philadelphia Common Council from 1718 to 1733, and of the Provincial Assembly from 1729 to 1734, and traced his line through distinguished ancestors to Rhodri Mawr, who died 876 A.D., having been King of United Wales. Mr. Cadwalader's grandfather, Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, was Colonel of the New Jersey line in the Revolution, represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1787, and was subsequently a member of the Constitutional Convention and a member of Congress. He married Mary, daughter of Archibald McCall, of Philadelphia. Mr. Cadwalader's great-grandfather was the famous Dr. Thomas Cadwalader of Philadelphia, member of the Pennsylvania Provincial Council and Medical Director of all the Continental forces during the Revolution.

SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM HENRY, from 1865 until his death in 1895, was head of W. H. Schieffelin & Company, the well-known whole-

sale manufacturing drug house established by his great-grandfather, Jacob Schieffelin, more than a hundred years ago, and which, in respect to its venerable history and extent of business, is the most notable house in this line in the United States. Under his management this firm led in introducing the synthetic drugs of chemistry to American physicians. In 1860, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Schieffelin led an exploring party across the Rocky Mountains from Montana, the company being captured by the Crow Indians, but liberated through the intercession of a friendly chief. In 1862 he went to the front with the Seventh New York, and soon after being commissioned Major of the First New York Mounted Rifles, enlisted 400 men. He was at Suffolk, Va., under General Wool during its siege by General Longstreet. In July, 1863, he resigned his commission. He was one of the first to import registered Jersey cattle, bringing a herd in 1870 to his farm at Katonah, N. Y. He was Chairman of the Drug Trade Cleveland and Stevenson Club in 1892, having been a Republican previous to that year. He was President of the Fishers Island Sportsmen's Club, and Senior Vestryman of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. Born in this city August 20, 1836, he was the son of Samuel Bradhurst Schieffelin, grandson of the late Henry Hamilton Schieffelin, and great-grandson of Jacob Schieffelin, all of whom preceded him as heads of the drug house. He was married October 15, 1863, to Mary, daughter of the late John Jay, and great-granddaughter of Chief Justice John Jay. His son, William Jay Schieffelin, is now head of the firm.



SCHIEFFELIN ARMS.

SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM JAY, who became head of the notable wholesale drug and chemical house of Schieffelin & Company upon the death in 1895 of his father, the late William Henry Schieffelin, is also Vice-President of the Cereals Manufacturing Company. In 1896 Mayor Strong appointed him a member of the Civil-service Commission. He has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, has been a member of its Committee on Finance, a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Co-operation with kindred organizations and on the formation of sound money clubs. He is a member of the Century, City, and Church clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Huguenot Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the American Chemical Society, and the Society of Chemical Industry. He was born in New York City in 1866, in 1887 was graduated from Columbia College, took a post-graduate course in chemistry at the University of Munich, and in 1889 received its degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He entered the firm of W. H. Schieffelin & Company, which, upon his father's

death, became Schieffelin & Company. He married in 1891 Marie Louisa, daughter of the late Colonel Elliott F. Shepard and granddaughter of William H. Vanderbilt, and has two sons and two daughters, the elder son being William Jay Schieffelin, Jr.

DYER, ELISHA, JR., was bred to the law in Rhode Island, but instead of following his profession, established himself in this city as a banker, and is actively connected with various railroad interests. For some time he has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. He is also President of the Popp Compressed Air and Electric Power Company, and is a director of the Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Railroad. He is a member of the Metropolitan and Knickerbocker clubs and the Brown University Alumni Association. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1862, attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was graduated from Brown University. In 1891 he married Sidney (Turner) Swan, of Newport, R. I., a descendant of the Turners of Virginia and the Pattersons of Maryland, and granddaughter of a brother of Madame Jerome Bonaparte. Mr. Dyer is himself the son of General Elisha Dyer, of Newport, a graduate of the University of Giessen, Germany, who, in addition to other military and civil honors, was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1896; is grandson of General Elisha Dyer, who was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1857, having previously served five terms as Adjutant-General of the State, and is descended from both Edward and George Dyer, brothers who came from England to Massachusetts prior to 1629, as he is also from William Dyer, son of one of them and nephew and son-in-law of the other, who was one of the seventeen purchasers of Rhode Island from the Indians in 1638.

CARROLL, ROYAL PHELPS, is well known as a leading yachtsman. In addition to his activity in these waters, in 1894 his famous yacht *Navahoe* participated in the important European regattas, and in the race for the Brenton Reef Cup defeated the celebrated *Britannia*, of the Prince of Wales. He is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, and Eastern Yacht clubs. His summer residence is at Newport. In 1891 he married Marion, daughter of Eugene Langdon and Harriet Lowndes, and has a daughter. He was born in this city October 29, 1862, attended French and English schools, and was graduated from Harvard in 1885. The son of Governor John Lee Carroll of Maryland, and the only daughter of the late Royal Phelps, famous merchant and banker of this city, he is fifth in descent from the renowned Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and seventh from Charles Carroll, founder of the famous Maryland family.

WINTHROP, BUCHANAN, was born in New York in 1841, in 1862 was graduated from Yale, two years later was graduated from Columbia College Law School, and since 1864 has been engaged in the practice of law in this city. He is a trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and has long been Treasurer of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. He was elected a Fellow of Yale University by the Alumni in 1891, and was re-elected in 1895. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Century, City, University, Riding, and New York Yacht clubs, the Patriarchs, the Downtown Association, the City Bar Association, the New England Society, and the Yale Alumni Association. He married in 1872 Sarah Helen, daughter of Isaac Townsend, and has a daughter and a son—Henry Rogers Winthrop. He is himself the son of the late Henry Rogers Winthrop, a well-known lawyer of this city, and Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hicks of Long Island; is the grandson of John Still Winthrop, a New York merchant, and Harriet, daughter of Fitch Rogers, and descends from Governor John Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and his son, Governor John Winthrop, of Connecticut, as well as from Governor Joseph Dudley and Governor Thomas Fitch. Another ancestor was Major-General Wait Still Winthrop, Chief Justice of Massachusetts.

John Winthrop.

BRONSON, FREDERIC, one of the prominent lawyers of New York City, where he has been engaged in practice for more than twenty years, is a director or trustee of several important corporations. He stands in this relation to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, the American Horse Exchange, the National Horse Show Association, and the New York Cab Company. Since 1897 he has been President of the Coaching Club, succeeding Colonel William Jay. He had previously been its Vice-President and long one of its most prominent members, being well known as one of the most skillful whips in the city. He is also a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, City, Racquet, Country, Riding, New York Yacht, and Delta Phi clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Columbia Alumni Association. He was born in this city, the son of the late Frederic Bronson and Charlotte Brinckerhoff, and grandson of the famous Dr. Isaac Bronson, notable physician, Revolutionary soldier, and New York banker, who married Maria, daughter of Colonel James B. Murray. The first paternal ancestor in this country, John Bronson, was one of the founders of Hartford under Dr. Thomas Hooker, and subsequently served in the Pequot war. Mr. Bronson was graduated from Columbia College in 1871, and later attended the Columbia College Law School. He married Sarah Gracie, daughter of the late Archibald Gracie King, and has one daughter.

DIX, JOHN ADAMS, was born in Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798 and died in New York City, April 21, 1879. He was the son of Major Timothy Dix, of the United States Army, and participated in the campaign against Canada in the War of 1812, being made Second Lieutenant at sixteen years of age. After the war he resigned his commission as Captain in the United States Army, studied law, and began practice at Cooperstown, N. Y. In 1826 he was sent on a special mission to the Court of Denmark. In 1830, Governor Throop appointed him Adjutant-General of the State of New York, while he was also elected a Regent of the State University. From 1833 to 1839 he was Secretary of State for New York. In 1840 he was State Superintendent of Schools. In 1841 he was elected to the Assembly from Albany County. He subsequently visited Europe, and upon his return was elected United States Senator from New York, in 1845. Three years later he was the unsuccessful Free-Soil candidate for Governor of New York. He became Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York City by appointment of President Pierce. In the spring of 1860, President Buchanan appointed him Postmaster at New York City. In January, 1861, he entered Buchanan's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and made a bold stand against those who were plotting treason. To the commander of a revenue cutter at New Orleans he gave his celebrated order: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot." When the Civil War broke out he was one of the four Major-Generals in charge of the troops of the State of New York. In 1862 he was transferred to Fortress Monroe. From 1863 to the end of the war he commanded the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York City. Subsequently he was appointed Naval Officer of the Port of New York. In September, 1866, he succeeded John Bigelow as United States Minister to France, and served between two and three years. In 1872 he was elected Governor of New York as the candidate of the Republican party, but two years later was defeated as a candidate for re-election by Samuel J. Tilden. He instituted some important economies in administration while Governor. His oldest son, Dr. J. Morgan Dix, has long been rector of Trinity Parish, New York City.

DIX, JOHN MORGAN, long Rector of Trinity Parish, New York City, is the son of the late General John A. Dix and a daughter of the late John Jordan Morgan. He was born in this city, November 1, 1827, resided at Albany from 1830 to 1842, subsequently traveled in Madeira, Spain, and Italy, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1848. He began the study of law, but soon abandoned it and entered the General Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1852. He was ordained a deacon the same year and was

admitted to priesthood in 1854. He served as Assistant Rector of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, visited Europe, and upon his return was elected Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish in this city. In 1862 he became Assistant Rector, and subsequently succeeded Dr. Berrian as Rector. He has been active in promoting sisterhoods and in improving church music. He has been a delegate to many general conventions, and President of the House of Deputies in several. Since 1869 he has been President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York, and a trustee of Columbia College, Sailors' Snug Harbor, the Leake and Watts Orphan House, the General Theological Seminary (being Chairman of its Standing Committee), the House of Mercy, the



REV. J. MORGAN DIX, D.D.

Society for Promoting Religion and Learning, and the Church Orphan House. He is Vice-President of the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He has published commentaries on "Romans" (1864), and "Galatians and Colossians" (1865), "Lectures on Pantheism" (1865), "Lectures on the Two Estates, the Wedded in the Lord, and the Single for the Lord's Sake" (1872), "Sermons Doctrinal and Practical" (1878), and "Memoirs of John A. Dix" (2 vols., 1883).

WETMORE, GEORGE PEABODY, is a director of the Metropolitan Opera House and Real Estate Company, the National Horse Show Association, the American Horse Exchange (Limited), and the New York Cab Company. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, Knickerbocker, Century, University, Riding, and other clubs of New York; the Newport Reading Room, Casino, and Golf clubs; the Hope Club of Providence, the Somerset Club of Boston, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and many other clubs. He was Governor of Rhode Island in 1885-86 and 1886-87, being defeated for a third term, although then receiving more votes than in either election in which he was successful. In 1889, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator from Rhode Island, being defeated on the eighth ballot. On June 13, 1894, he was elected to the United States Senate, receiving the unanimous vote of both houses of the Legislature. He was first Presidential Elector for Rhode Island on the Republican ticket in 1880, as he was

again in 1884. He was a member of the committee to build a new State House for Rhode Island. He was a member of the committee to receive the representatives of France on the occasion of their visit to Rhode Island in 1886. He was graduated from Yale in 1867, and from the Law School of Columbia University in 1869, the same year being admitted to the New York and Rhode Island bars. He declined the nomination as Fellow of Yale University in 1888. He is a trustee of the Peabody Museum of Natural History in Yale University and is a trustee of the Peabody Educational Fund. Born in London, England, August 2, 1846, during a visit of his parents in Europe, he is the son of William Shepard Wetmore and Austiss Derby, daughter of John W. Rogers and Austiss Derby Pickman, of Salem, Mass. He is a grandson of Hon. Seth Wetmore, of St. Albans, Vt., as he is of General William Shepard, of Westfield, Mass. Mr. Wetmore married, in 1869, Edith Malvin, daughter of Eugene Keteltas, of New York City, and has two daughters and two sons—William Shepard Keteltas Wetmore and Rogers Pickman Derby Keteltas Wetmore.

ASTOR, JOHN JACOB, founder of the fortunes of this well-known New York family, was born in Walldorf, Germany, a village near Heidelberg, July 17, 1763, and died in the City of New York, March 29, 1848. He was the youngest son of a German farmer, and was educated in the village school. At the age of seventeen he went to London, where an elder brother and an uncle were engaged in business. The brother, George Peter Astor, was a member of the London firm of Astor & Broadwood, manufacturers of musical instruments, of which the uncle was the head. During the four years from 1779 to 1783, John Jacob Astor remained with this firm in London, while as their agent he landed in Baltimore, Md., in March, 1784, with a consignment of goods. Another brother, Henry Astor, was already in New York, whither the young man went. The conversation of officers of the Hudson Bay Company during the voyage over, who were fellow-passengers of Astor, had interested him in the fur trade, and, having disposed of his goods, he entered the employ of a New York fur dealer named Wilson. Subsequently he was employed by Robert Bowne, after which he established himself in the fur business in New York. In 1785 he arranged for the shipping of furs to London, while at the same time organizing a New York branch house of the piano firm of Astor & Broadwood. But his great success was in the fur business, and at the end of six years he had amassed a fortune of a quarter of a million dollars, which he mainly invested in real estate just beyond the limits of the thickly populated portion of New York City. He continued this policy throughout life, and thus obtained large returns from the capital accumulated in commerce. He personally traveled in Northern New York, buying peltries from the Indians and arranging for their purchase. In partnership with the father of



1781-1832

Gerrit Smith, he established agencies at the frontier military posts, including Oswego and Detroit. He soon chartered vessels to carry his skins to Europe, and organized the American Fur Company, which became a formidable rival of the Hudson Bay Company and the British Northwest Company. He attempted to control the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains, and formulated a gigantic scheme for trade with Siberia and China. He failed to enlist the Government interest which he had hoped to do, but conducted such a trade on his own account. Astoria, a post at the mouth of the Columbia River, was founded by a band of pioneers sent out by him, although the place was captured by the British in the War of 1812. In his "Astoria," Washington Irving records the facts connected with this project. Astor's enterprise in the Northwest laid the foundation for claims of territory by the United States which were subsequently recognized in treaty with Great Britain. Astor became the largest owner of real estate in New York City and the richest man in America. He was the founder of the Astor Library, now merged in the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, bequeathing \$400,000 for this purpose. He also endowed the German Society of New York, the Home for Aged Ladies, the Asylum for the Blind, the Half-orphan Asylum, the German Reformed Congregation, and other institutions. He also established a fund for the poor of his native village of Walldorf. He was a patron of several literary men. Washington Irving was an intimate friend, and one of the administrators of his estate, while he is said to have suggested the founding of the Astor Library. Fitz-Greene Halleck was for many years Astor's private secretary, and was a beneficiary under his will. Dr. Cogswell, another literary friend, was designated as the first superintendent of Astor Library. Mr. Astor married, in 1786, Sarah Todd, and had three sons and four daughters. The eldest son, William B. Astor, was residuary legatee under his father's will. The other two, Henry and John Jacob Astor, died without issue. One of the daughters also died unmarried. The eldest, Magdalen, married, first, the Danish Governor of the Island of Santa Cruz, Governor Bentzen, and, second, Rev. John Bristed, by whom she had a son, Charles Astor Bristed, Sr., the well-known author and poet. Dorothea married Walter Langdon, of New Hampshire. Eliza married Count Vincent Rumpff, of Switzerland.

ASTOR, WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, who inherited the greater part of his father's enormous fortune, was born in New York City, September 19, 1792, and died November 24, 1875. He attended the public schools of New York, spent two years at Heidelberg University, and also for a time attended the University of Göttingen. He traveled through Europe in 1810, with the famous Baron Bunsen as his tutor. At the age of twenty-three he engaged in business with his

father, and soon manifested good executive ability. From 1815 to 1827 he was his father's partner in the notable commercial house of John Jacob Astor & Son. In 1827 he became the first President of the American Fur Company, but subsequently withdrew from the fur business and confined himself exclusively to the large real estate interests of the family. He inherited his father's fortune at the age of fifty-six, having already inherited the fortune of his uncle, Henry Astor, who also became a millionaire in New York. He was interested in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and various other corporations. He gave more than half a million dollars to the Astor Library, which his father had established. He also endowed St. Luke's Hospital. He married the daughter of General John Armstrong and Alida Livingston. Her father served in the Revolution on the staff of General Gates, served in the War of 1812, published the "Newburgh Letters" and a "History of the War of 1812," was Secretary of State and Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, United States Senator from the same State, Secretary of War, and United States Minister to France. He was the son of General John Armstrong, of the French and Indian War and the Revolution. His wife was a niece of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, and the daughter of a grandson of the first Lord of Livingston Manor, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Colonel Henry Beekman, of Dutchess County. William B. Astor had three sons, the late John Jacob, William, and Henry Astor, and three daughters—Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Carey, and Mrs. Delano. The main part of his large estate was evenly divided between his two older sons.

ASTOR, JOHN JACOB, eldest son of the late William B. Astor, and grandson of the original John Jacob Astor, was born in New York City, and died February 22, 1890, in his sixty-eighth year. Upon the death of his father he came into a life interest in one-half of the immense residuary estate left by his parent, his brother, the late William Astor, enjoying a similar interest, while the estate itself was to descend in two equal portions to the children of the two brothers, and be administered for them by trustees. Mr. Astor was educated at Columbia College and traveled extensively abroad. He was an officer in many important financial corporations, a trustee of many philanthropic institutions, and was active in many public movements. He was one of the incorporators of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was also one of the most active supporters of the Federal Government during the Civil War. He was a Vice-President of the Union Square "Mass Convention" of April 20, 1861, and was an original member of the Union Defense Committee, organized April 22, 1861. During 1862 he also served in the field with the Army of the Potomac. Between 1879 and 1881 he added a large wing to the Astor Library building, on Lafayette Place, pur-

chasing three lots for the purpose, and added a story to the central building, at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars. The second printed catalogue of the library was likewise prepared and issued at his expense, the work costing about \$40,000. He married Charlotte Augusta Gibbes, of the old South Carolina family of that name, and had a son, William Waldorf Astor.

ASTOR, WILLIAM, son of the late William B. Astor, and his heir, jointly with his elder brother, the late John Jacob Astor, was born in New York City, July 12, 1829, and died April 25, 1892. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1849, and then traveled in Europe and the Orient. He explored the coast of Florida in his yacht in 1873, and became interested in the affairs of that State. He accepted the position of aid on the staff of its Governor, and organized a gun squad which served against the Indians in the Everglades. He built a railroad from St. Augustine to Palatka, and for this and other services received large grants of lands from the State. The post-offices of Astor and Armstrong, with Lake Schermerhorn, were named in his honor. He refused the proposition to make him United States Senator from Florida. He was a prominent member of Trinity Church, and gave \$100,000 toward the erection of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He was an officer of many of the principal financial and philanthropic corporations of New York City, and a member of the leading clubs. He married Caroline Webster Schermerhorn, of the old New York family of that name. She survives him, with four of their five children—the present John Jacob Astor, the only son, and three daughters—Mrs. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, and Mrs. Orme Wilson. Another daughter, Mrs. Van Allen, died prior to the death of her father. Mrs. William Astor has long been recognized as the most prominent leader of New York fashionable society.

ASTOR, WILLIAM WALDORF, only son and heir of the late John Jacob Astor, inherited one-half of the residuary estate left by his grandfather, William B. Astor. He was born in New York City, March 31, 1848, and received his early education under private tutors, one of whom was a Professor from the University of Marburg. He entered the office of the Astor estate at the age of twenty-three, serving in each clerical department. In 1875 he was graduated from Columbia College Law School, while he served one year with the well-known law firm of Lord, Day & Lord. He was an executor of his grandfather's estate, and managed his father's estate under power of attorney. He became active in the Republican party in this city, and served two terms in the New York Assembly and one in the New York Senate. He was then a candidate for Congress, but failed of election. By appointment of President Arthur, he was United States Minister

to Italy from 1882 to 1885. During his residence at Rome he made a study of Italian mediæval life, the fruit of this being seen in his two historical novels, "Valentino" and "Sforza," which attracted considerable attention and were favorably received. In recent years he has resided in England, and for some years has been the proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the proprietor, as he was the founder, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is conducted on the plan of the leading illustrated literary magazines in America. He is a trustee of the United States Trust Company and of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, is a member of the Board of Managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and is a director of the Gallatin National Bank, the Astor National Bank, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies. He is a member of the Patriarchs, the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, Tuxedo, Country, and other clubs. He married, in 1878, Mary Dahlgren Paul, of Philadelphia, by whom he has sons, Waldorf and John Jacob Astor, and a daughter, Pauline. Mrs. Astor died a few years ago.

ASTOR, JOHN JACOB, fourth of this famous family in the United States who has borne this name, is the only son of the late William



COLONEL JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Astor. His mother, *nee* Caroline Webster Schermerhorn, has long been the recognized leader at high social functions in this city and Newport, R. I. Of an inventive turn of mind, Mr. Astor has secured several patents for inventions, notable among them being the pneumatic road improving machine, which may be utilized in building macadamized roads or in keeping country roads free from dust. He is also the author of a novel, in which supposititious triumphs of science are an important feature. He served upon the staff of Governor Levi P. Morton, with the rank of Colonel. During the recent war with Spain, he gave the Government free transportation for troops over the railroad of which he is President, organized and defrayed

all the expenses of the "Astor Battery," which distinguished itself in the capture of Manila, Philippine Islands, and distinguished himself at the capture of Santiago, Cuba, as Aid-de-camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the staff of General Shafter. Born July 13,

1864, he attended St. Paul's School (Concord, N. H.) and Harvard University, and then traveled extensively in Europe, including Turkey and Greece, the North Cape, and other unusual points, followed by tours of Cuba, Mexico, and the Rocky Mountain region. He has also traveled widely in his steam yacht *Noumualal*. He is a breeder of hackneys and carriage horses at his country-seat, Ferncliff-on-the-Hudson. He is President of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway Company, and is director or trustee of the National Park Bank, the Second National Bank, the Plaza Bank, the Astor National Bank, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, the St. Lawrence and Adirondaek Railway Company, the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, the Niagara Junction Railway Company, the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, the Cataract Construction Company, the Niagara Development Company, and the Rider and Driver Publishing Company. As the residuary legatee of his grandfather, he received one-half of the great residuary estate of William B. Astor, the other half having descended to his cousin, William Waldorf Astor, of London. He was married, February 17, 1891, to Ava Lowle, daughter of Edward S. Willing, of Philadelphia, whose family for a century and a half has been at the head of Philadelphia society. They have several children.

FIELD, BENJAMIN HAZARD, was one of the most eminent of the merchant philanthropists of New York City. He contributed generously to educational, religious, and benevolent interests. He was President of the House for Incurables from its organization in 1866 until his death, March 17, 1893, while he erected an Episcopal Church upon its grounds. He was a trustee of the New York Dispensary, of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, of the Roosevelt Hospital, of the Children's Fold, and of the Sheltering Arms. He served as President of the St. Nicholas Society, of which he was a life member. In 1885 he was elected President of the New York Historical Society, of which he was a life member and for twenty years Treasurer. He was a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, and in 1859 became a life member of the American Geographical Society. He was a life member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was Vice-President of the Bank for Savings, and was a director of the Fulton Bank, the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and the Greenwood Cemetery Company. Born in Yorktown, Westchester County, May 2, 1814, he was the eldest son of Hazard Field by his second wife, and descended from Robert Field, an early settler of Flushing, L. I., of the English family founded by Hubertus de la Field, companion of the Conqueror. He also descended from Thomas Hazard, who came to New England

in 1636 from Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, England, and from the founders of the Burling and Bowne families of Long Island. After receiving an academic education he entered the office of his uncle, Hickson W. Field, of New York City, who was prominent in the China trade and also conducted a wholesale drug business. He became a partner in 1832 and succeeded to the business upon the retirement of his uncle in 1838. Mr. Field remained at the head of the house until 1865, when he retired in favor of his son. He married Catherine M. Van Cortlandt, daughter of Frederic de Peyster, Sr., grandfather of General J. Watts de Peyster and Frederic J. de Peyster, and had a son and successor, Cortlandt de Peyster Field.

FIELD, CORTLANDT DE PEYSTER, under the firm style of Cortlandt de Peyster Field and Company since 1865, has been head of the mercantile house of which his late distinguished father, Benjamin Hazard Field, was the head from 1838 to 1865, and a firm member from 1832, and which was originally founded still earlier by his granduncle, Hickson W. Field. He was born in this city December 28, 1839, was graduated from Columbia College in 1859, subsequently receiving the degree of A.M., and at once entered his father's office. Like his father he has given liberally to educational and benevolent institutions, and is an active member of the Episcopal Church. He is executor of his father's estate, and is a member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, the Scientific Alliance, and the Columbia Alumni Association. In 1865 he married Virginia, daughter of the late John William Hamersley and Catherine Livingston Hooker, and sister of James Hooker Hamersley, of this city. They have no children.

BARCLAY, HENRY ANTHONY, born in Astoria, L. I., December 4, 1844, the son of the late Henry Barclay and Sarah Moore, is the head of an illustrious family. He is the great-grandson of Rev. Henry Barclay, a Yale graduate who was rector of Trinity Church, New York City, from 1746 to 1764, and his wife Mary, daughter of Anthony Rutgers; is the great-great-grandson of Rev. Thomas Barclay, pastor of the Dutch Church of Albany, and of his wife, Dorothea, daughter of Admiral Andries Dranyer, of the Dutch navy; and is great-great-great-grandson of John Barclay, founder of the American family, a brother of Robert Barclay, a proprietor and one of the governors of East New Jersey, and a son of Colonel David Barclay, of Ury, Laird of Mathers, a member of Parliament and Governor of Strathbogie, and of his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon and granddaughter of Alexander Gordon, titular Earl of Sutherland. He is a member of the Union and Metropolitan clubs. He married Clara Oldfield, daughter of the late John Skinner Wright, head of the firm of Wright, Maxwell & Company, and granddaughter of Hon. Robert

Wright, Governor of Maryland in 1806. They have three daughters and two sons—Henry Anthony, Jr., and Wright Barclay.

FRENCH, FRANCIS ORMOND, from 1870 to 1873 was partner in New York City of the banking firm of Jay Cooke & Company, and New York representative of the London firm of Jay Cooke, McCullough & Company. With other capitalists he acquired control of the First National Bank of this city in 1874, and was active in its management. From 1888 until his death in 1893 he was President of the Manhattan Trust Company. He was prominent in the funding of United States loans. He was a trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy, and for two years was President of the Harvard Club of this city. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy, was graduated from Harvard in 1857, from Harvard Law School in 1859, studied law with Thomas Nelson, of New York City, and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1860. He began practice at Exeter, N. H., and married Ellen, daughter of Amos Tuck, of that city, who was a member of Congress from 1847 to 1853, and Naval Officer of the Port of Boston from 1861 to 1865. Mr. French was appointed Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of Boston in 1862, and in 1863 became Deputy Collector. In 1865 he entered the firm of Samuel A. Way & Company, bankers of Boston. He presently founded the Boston banking firm of Foote & French, and in 1870 removed to New York. Born in Chester, N. H., in 1837, he was the son of Benjamin B. French and Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Chief Justice William Merchant Richardson, of New Hampshire. Benjamin B. French was Clerk of the House of Representatives from 1845 to 1847, and by appointment of Lincoln Commissioner of Buildings in Washington, D. C., from 1861 to 1865. Associated with Professor Morse in developing the telegraph, he was President of the Magnetic Telegraph Company. Daniel French, of Chester, N. H., served several terms as Attorney-General of New Hampshire. The first American ancestor, Edward French, emigrated from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1636, and subsequently settled at Salisbury, Mass.

FRENCH, AMOS TUCK, only son of the late Francis Ormond French, is Vice-President of the Manhattan Trust Company, having been its secretary from 1888 to 1893, when his father was its president. He was graduated from Harvard College, and is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, Racquet, Players', Harvard, and New York Yacht clubs. He resides at Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

DE LANCEY, EDWARD FLOYD, for a great many years engaged in the practice of law in New York City, has been actively identified with many historical organizations and has published many historical and biographical works. He was President of the New York

Genealogical and Biographical Society from 1873 to 1877; was President of the Westchester County Historical Society from 1874 to 1879; in 1880 and 1881 was President of the St. Nicholas Society, and since 1889 has been Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society, and is a member of its executive committee. He published a memoir of Chief Justice James de Lancey in 1851; "The Capture of Fort Washington the Result of Treason," in 1877; in 1879 memoirs



DE LANCEY ARMS.

of James W. Beekman and Chief Justice William Allen, of Pennsylvania, while he was editor of Jones's "History of New York During the Revolutionary War," which appeared the same year; edited "Secret Correspondence of Sir Henry Clinton," which appeared as a serial in the *Magazine of American History* in 1883-4, and in 1886 published "Origin and History of Manors in the Province of New York," and "History of Mamaroneck,

New York." Born in Mamaroneck, N. Y., October 23, 1821, he attended the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated from Hobart College in 1853, and from Harvard Law School in 1845. He has traveled in British America, Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor. He is the son of Bishop William Heathcote de Lancey and Frances, daughter of Peter Jay Munro, is fourth in descent from Chief Justice James de Lancey and fifth from the original Etienne, or Stephen, de Lancey, and his wife Ann, second daughter of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, of Cortlandt Manor. Among his ancestors were Colonel Caleb Heathcote, Lord of Scarsdale Manor, Judge and Mayor of New York City; Colonel Richard Floyd, of Long Island; Dr. Henry Munro, last English Rector of St. Peter's, Albany, and Peter Jay, father of Chief Justice John Jay. He still owns the old Heathcote estate at Mamaroneck. He married Josephine Matilda, daughter of William S. de Zeng, of Geneva, N. Y., and granddaughter of Baron Frederick A. de Zeng, Captain of a Saxon Regiment in the British service during the Revolution, and has living one son, Edward Etienne de Lancey, one of the engineers engaged on the Croton Aqueduct.

GRINNELL, MOSES HICKS, was one of the most eminent of the great New York merchants during the half century from about 1825 to 1873. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., March 23, 1803, and died in this city, November 24, 1877. His father, Cornelius Grinnell, was a shipping merchant of New Bedford, and lineally descended from Matthew Grinnell, of Huguenot descent, who immigrated to New England in 1632, and in 1638 became one of the founders of Newport, R.I. In 1815 Joseph Grinnell, the eldest of three brothers who became prominent New York merchants, removed from New Bedford to this city and became a member of the firm of Fish & Grinnell, shipping merchants. His brothers, Henry and Moses Hicks, having en-

tered the firm in 1825. Joseph presently retired. In 1828 the two younger brothers, with the late Robert B. Minturn, organized the famous house of Grinnell & Minturn. Prior to the Civil War they owned about fifty vessels, and were the largest shipping merchants in America. They established packet lines to Liverpool and London. Henry Grinnell organized the Arctic expedition to search for Sir John Franklin in 1850, and joined with George Peabody in organizing the expedition of 1853. Moses Hicks Grinnell was especially prominent in public affairs, however. He was the eighteenth President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and was long President of the Phoenix Bank, having been elected to this position in 1838. He was also elected to Congress as a Whig in 1838. In 1856 he was a Fremont Presidential Elector-at-Large. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and during the Civil War a member of the Union Defense Committee, of this city. He was a Commissioner of Charities and Correction of New York City from 1860 to 1865. He became Collector of the Port of New York by appointment of President Grant in 1869. He married, in 1836, Julia Irving, niece of Washington Irving, and had a son—Irving Grinnell, of this city, and two daughters—Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, of New York, and Mrs. Thomas F. Cushing, of Boston.

GRINNELL, IRVING, Treasurer of the Church Temperance Society, is the son of the late Moses Hicks Grinnell, one of the most eminent of New York merchants. He was born in this city, August 9, 1839, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1863 he married Joanna Dorr, daughter of Gardiner G. Howland and Louisa Meredith, and a descendant of John Howland of the Mayflower. He is a member of the New York Yacht and Hudson River Ice Yacht clubs.

HAMERSLEY, JOHN WILLIAM, during the last generation the head of the well-known New York family of this name, was born May 24, 1808, in Hanover Square, at that time one of the most fashionable quarters of New York City, and died at his residence on Fifth Avenue, June 7, 1889. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1826, traveled extensively in all parts of the world, was bred to the law and successfully practiced at the bar in New York City for some years, and subsequently retired to manage the large family estates, and to occupy himself as a litterateur and as a patron of literary, scientific, and artistic interests in New York City. The brilliant way in which he made his home the weekly rendezvous of intellectuality in all departments of activity, bringing together in the most happy spirit of good fellowship the celebrities of the world, will ever remain one of the notable and pleasing features of the literary and social history of the City of New York. When he passed away there was no one left who had the qualifications, if there was any one in the city who

had the spirit, to successfully emulate his example. Writes Brevet Major-General J. Watts de Peyster: "At his Friday evening gatherings, in what he styled his 'den,' veritable *Noctes Atticæ*, were assembled some of the most remarkable men of the day in every branch of art and science, military, naval, philosophical, etc., professionals as well as laics, representatives of every branch of business and every kind of specialism; nor were the reverend clergy wanting, of all ranks in the church hierarchy, and ability of every evangelical belief. . . . These *Noctes Atticæ*, or Ambrosianæ, can be most justly and truthfully compared to those famous gatherings in certain Parisian salons, where brilliant companies assembled around bright hosts and thereby rendered the amphytrion as renowned as the guests and their tournaments of wit and intellect. Such assemblages as those of Mr. Hamersley required in the host peculiar talents and consummate tact to make them a triumphant series of successes, such as they are univer-



JOHN W. HAMERSLEY.

sally acknowledged to have been. These delightful Friday evenings, which continued year after year without the slightest eclipse or shadow, are not likely to find parallels in New York." Mr. Hamersley planned a notable banquet in New York City as a demonstration in favor of Mexico at the time when Napoleon III. sought to seat the Emperor Maximilian, and as a result, Congress was moved to recognize the Mexican Republic, other countries following, and the plot of the French was defeated. In return, the Mexican Minister to the United States pledged his government to Mr. Hamersley to spare the life of Maximilian, but popular passion defeated the intention. Mr.

Hamersley was a member of Grace Church. In early life he had been Colonel of one of the city military regiments. He married Catherine Livingston, daughter of Hon. James Hooker, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by whom he had one son, the present James Hooker Hamersley, and four daughters. The youngest of these died in infancy. The other three are Virginia, wife of Cortlandt de Peyster Field; Helen Reade, wife of Charles D. Stickney, Jr., and Catherine Livingston, wife of John Henry Livingston.

HAMERSLEY, JAMES HOOKER, only son of the late John William Hamersley, and the present head of the family, was born in New

York City January 26, 1844. He was carefully educated, traveling extensively as a boy. At the age of twelve he had visited nearly all the capitals of Europe, had seen several crowned heads, and had been presented to Pope Pius IX. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1865, delivering an oration at the commencement exercises. He studied law, entering the office of the late James W. Gerard, and also attending Columbia College Law School. He was graduated from the latter and admitted to the bar, while for ten years he actively followed his profession. He has since devoted himself to the care of the Hamersley estates, to literary occupation, and the discharge of social obligations. He has been prominently identified with the reform wing of the Republican party in this city, and was a delegate to the State Convention at Rochester in 1877. He was chiefly instrumental in the election of William Waldorf Astor to the State Assembly some years ago, having been the original nominee of the Republican party, and withdrawing in favor of Mr. Astor. He is a contributor to periodical literature and a poet. His best known poems are "Yellow Roses," "The Countersign," "Ronkonkoma," "Fog Curtain," "Masconomo," "The Midnight Sun," and "Voice of the Breakers." He was for many years a director of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, is Vice-President of the Babies Hospital, is a member of the Board of Managers and of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association (Twenty-third Street Branch), and for many years has been connected with the Society for Seamen in the Port and Harbor of New York. He is President of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, and a member of the Metropolitan, University, City, and Badminton clubs, and the St. Nicholas Society, the Columbia College Alumni Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the American Geographical Society, and the New York Law Institute. He married, April 30, 1888, Margaret Willing, daughter of William Edings Chisholm, of a distinguished South Carolina family. Of their three children, the eldest, Margaret Rogers, died in infancy, while two survive, a daughter, Catherine Livingston, and a son, Louis Gordon Hamersley. Mrs. Hamersley is a descendant of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, President of the first House of Representatives of the United States, and a brother of General Muhlenberg of the Revolution. She is the grand-niece of Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, the founder of St. Luke's Hospital of this city. She is granddaughter of the late John Rogers, an eminent citizen and large real estate owner in New York City, in whose memory his widow erected the Church of the Holy Communion of this city upon land donated by her. Mr. Hamersley is himself of distinguished antecedents, being in the eleventh generation from Richard Hamersley, High Bailiff of Stafford, England, and in the eighth generation from Sir Hugh Hamersley, Lord Mayor of London in 1627. His great-great-grandfather, William Hamersley, was an officer in the

British Navy who settled in New York City in 1716 and became a prosperous merchant. He was a Vestryman of Trinity Church, and married Miss Van Brugh, of the old Dutch family of that name. His son, Andrew Hamersley, great-grandfather of Mr. Hamersley, was a philanthropist as well as a well-known merchant of New York. He was an Alderman of the city, a Vestryman of Trinity Church, and one of the incorporators and first governors of the Lying-in Hospital of New York City. He married Margaret Stelle, granddaughter of Hon. Thomas Gordon, one of the Lords Proprietors of East Jersey, and great-granddaughter of Sir George Gordon. Mr. Hamersley's grandfather, Lewis Carré Hamersley, was also a merchant, and was interested in many of the leading financial institutions of New York City. He married Elizabeth Finney, of a prominent family of Accomac County, Va. His two sons were Andrew Gordon Hamersley, father of the late Lewis Carré Hamersley, and John William Hamersley, father



JAMES HOOKER HAMERSLEY.

of the present James Hooker Hamersley. Having no children, upon his death in 1888, Lewis Carré Hamersley left the income from the large estate inherited from his father to his widow, now the Duchess of Marlborough, while upon her death the entire property reverts to the male heirs of Mr. James Hooker Hamersley. Through his mother, daughter of Hon. James Hooker, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the latter also descends from the famous Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Connecticut; John Reade, after whom was named Red Hook, on the Hudson, and Hon. Joseph Reade, after whom was named Reade Street, New York City. Other ancestors of Mr. Hamersley were Robert Livingston, first

lord of Livingston Manor; Captain Filyp Pieterse Van Schuyler; Hon. Brant Arentse Van Schlichtenhorst, Governor of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck in 1648, and Henry Beekman, patentee under Queen Anne for an immense tract of land in Dutchess County, N. Y.

ABEEL, JOHN HOWARD, iron merchant, with his brother, George Abeel, is at the head of a business which was established by his great-grandfather, Major Garret Abeel, a Revolutionary patriot, in 1765. He is a member of the St. Nicholas, New York Athletic, Liederkrantz, and Nassau Boat clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. He donated to the Sev-

enth Regiment the Abel prize for rifle practice. He is unmarried. Born in this city in 1846, he is the son of the late John Howard Abel and Emeline, daughter of the late Dr. John C. Stobel. He attended Dr. Charles Anthon's famous school, and at the age of eighteen entered his father's business as a clerk, subsequently becoming a partner.

LORILLARD, PIERRE, head of the famous tobacco manufactory of P. Lorillard, is known in both hemispheres as one of the notable breeders and owners of thoroughbred horses. A sensation was created some years ago when his American horse, "Iroquois," won the English Derby. For many years he has devoted much of his time to racing in England. By the French Government he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and in 1883 was made an officer of that order, in recognition of his co-operation in fitting out the two Charney archaeological expeditions to explore the ancient cities of Yucatan and Central America. He is also the founder of Tuxedo Park. He is a member of the Patriarchs, and of the Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet, and New York Yacht clubs. He married, in 1858, Emily, daughter of Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, of this city, one of the founders of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and has a son, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. Thomas Suffern Tailer. Another son, Griswold N. Lorillard, died unmarried at the age of twenty-five. Born October 13, 1833, Pierre Lorillard, Sr., is the eldest child of the late Peter Lorillard and Catherine, daughter of Nathaniel L. Griswold, is the grandson of Peter A. Lorillard, who married a daughter of Major Schultze, of the Continental army, and with his brother, George Lorillard, established the tobacco manufactory of which his grandson is now proprietor, and is great-grandson of Peter Lorillard, of French Huguenot descent, who emigrated to this country from Holland, settled in Hackensack, N. J., and was killed by the Hessians during the Revolution.

EGLESTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, for more than a quarter of a century a prominent merchant of New York City, was born in Lenox, Mass., in 1800, and died in this city in 1861. He married in 1828, Sarah Jesup Stebbins, and had five sons who reached maturity—David S., well-known iron merchant; Thomas, distinguished professor of Columbia College; William Couch, railroad director; George Washington, and the late Henry Paris Egleston. He was the son of Major Azariah Egleston, of Lenox, Mass., who rose to the rank of Lieutenant in the Massachusetts line during the Revolution; participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, the Cedars, Trenton, and Princeton, with the Canadian campaign and the Valley Forge experience; was Aid to General Paterson, with rank of Major, in Shay's Rebellion; was a founder of the Society of the Cincinnati; for thirty years was Justice

of the Peace and was Deputy to the General Court, State Senator, and Associate Justice of the Court of Sessions. The founder of the family in America, Bagot Egleston, was born in Exeter, Devonshire, in 1590, married in England Mary Talcott, of Braintree, Essex; arrived in Boston in 1630; was made a Freeman of Dorchester in 1631, and subsequently removed to Windsor, Conn.

EGLESTON, DAVID S., eldest surviving son of the late New York merchant, Thomas Jefferson Egleston, has himself been for more than half a century successfully engaged as an iron merchant of this city. He is a trustee of the Seaman's Bank for Savings and is a director of the Bank of America and the Hanover Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and New York Yacht clubs, the Century Association, the Downtown Association, and the New England Society. He was born in 1830, and engaged in business at an early age. He married Fannie Hawley.

EGLESTON, THOMAS, having been graduated from Yale College and from the School of Mines of Paris, France, became the founder of the Columbia University School of Mines of this city, and has been its professor of mineralogy and metallurgy from January, 1864, to the present time. Says the "Memorial History of New York" (IV., p. 430): "In March, 1863, Thomas Egleston, a recent graduate of the Ecole des Mines of Paris, prepared a plan for a school of mines and metallurgy in New York City, in which he succeeded in interesting the trustees of Columbia, so that they consented to establish such a branch of the college on condition of its not being a burden upon the funds of the college." Professor Egleston is a member of the Grier Club, the Century Association, the Scientific Alliance, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Yale Alumni. He is also an officer of the Legion of Honor of France. His wife was a Miss MeVickar.

EGLESTON, WILLIAM COUCH, one of several brothers who have long been prominent in the business, social, and educational life of New York City, is the son of the late merchant, Thomas Jefferson Egleston. He was born in 1839, is a graduate of Yale College, and has been active in connection with railroad securities. He is at present a director of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and the Massillon and Cleveland Railroad. He is a member of the Union and Metropolitan clubs and the Yale Alumni.

SCHURZ, CARL, formerly United States Senator from Missouri and Secretary of the Interior, has been a resident of New York City since 1880. For some years he was editor of the *New York Evening*

Post, and has been prominent in reform movements and as a speaker on important public occasions. He is a director of the Germania Life Insurance Company, the Sprague Electric Company, the Interior Conduit and Insulation Company, and the Witte Water Placer Company. He was born in Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829, and was educated at the Gymnasium of Cologne and the University of Bonn. Having contributed toward the Revolution of 1848 as a journalist, forced to flee from Bonn, he joined the Revolutionary Army in Southern Germany and helped defend Rastadt. He escaped into Switzerland upon its capture, but secretly returned and succeeded in liberating a friend from the fortress of Spandau on the night of November 6, 1852. He was Paris correspondent of several German newspapers, taught languages in London, emigrated to Philadelphia, and in 1855 settled in Madison, Wis., where he soon became active in support of the Republican party. His speeches in his native tongue aroused the German element against slavery. In 1857 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin. He took part in the Lincoln-Douglas Senatorial debate in Illinois, making his first speech in English. He was practicing law in Milwaukee when President Lincoln appointed him United States Minister to Spain. In December, 1861, however, he resigned, returning from Spain to go to the front. In April, 1862, he became Brigadier-General of Volunteers in command of a division of the corps of General Franz Sigel. He distinguished himself at the second battle of Bull Run, and May 14, 1863, was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers, commanding a division of General O. O. Howard's corps. He participated at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and Chattanooga. After the war President Johnson sent him through the South to report on the work of the Freedman's Bureau. In 1868 he was temporary Chairman of the convention which nominated Grant for the Presidency. From 1869 to 1875 he was United States Senator from Missouri. He stood with Charles Sumner in opposing some of Grant's measures, and presided over the convention which nominated Horace Greeley for President in 1872. He favored the resumption of specie payments, and opposed the retention of United States troops in the South. He supported Hayes in 1876, and entered his cabinet as Secretary of the Interior. He introduced competitive examinations and provided for the protection of the forests on the public domain. From the close of the administration until 1884 he was editor of the *New York Evening Post*. He actively supported Grover Cleveland for President in 1884, 1888, and 1892. He has published "Speeches" (1861), "Life of Henry Clay" (1887), and "Abraham Lincoln: An Essay" (1891).

ANDREWS, LORING, born in Windham, N. Y., January 21, 1799, having learned the trade of a tanner and become his employer's partner, in 1829 established himself in the leather business in New York

City. In 1832 he became the partner of William Wilson, Gideon Lee, and Shepherd Knapp, but during the panic of 1837 the firm failed. Beginning anew, Mr. Andrews acquired a large fortune and made many investments in city real estate. The leather firm of Loring Andrews & Company, which he organized in 1861, became one of the most prominent houses in the trade. He was a founder and the first President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, a founder and the first President of the Globe Life Insurance Company, and a founder and original director of the Mechanics' Bank. He gave \$100,000 to found professorships in the University of New York. He married in 1839 Blandina B., daughter of Rev. James B. Hardenburgh, D.D., and had a daughter and six sons—William Loring, James B., Constant A., Loring, Jr., Walter S., and Clarence Andrews. Loring Andrews, Sr., died in this city January 22, 1875. He descended from William Andrews, one of the founders of New Haven in 1638.

ANDREWS, CONSTANT A., President of the United States Realty Company, President of the Elkhorn Valley Coal Land Company, and President of the United States Savings Bank, is the son of the late Loring Andrews, leather merchant, and one of the most prominent business men of the city of his day, and is lineally descended from William Andrews, one of the founders of the New Haven Colony in 1629, and the builder of its first church. Mr. Andrews was born on Barclay Street, attended the Columbia College Grammar School, and completed his education in Germany. Returning to this city when eighteen years of age, upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he joined with the late Colonel Frank E. Howe in establishing a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers at the corner of Broadway and John Street. Later on he volunteered, joining the troops on the Pamunky River. Subsequently, for about ten years, he was associated in his father's mercantile and real estate interests, and after his death with his brother, William, closed up the leather business in 1879, retiring from that trade. He spent a few years abroad, and returning established himself as a private banker. Upon the organization of the United States Savings Bank he became its President, while he subsequently became chief executive of the other important corporations mentioned above. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Treasurer of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, and Treasurer of the Charity Organization Society. He is a charter member of the Manhattan Club and was first Treasurer of the Reform Club.

GOULD, JAY, was perhaps the most conspicuous figure in the history of American finance. He was born in Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., May 27, 1836, and while he attended the local schools and seminaries between the ages of five and sixteen, he was largely self-read and self-educated. He became his father's partner in a hardware store at Roxbury in the winter of 1851, and successfully

managed the entire business, including all purchases from wholesale firms at Albany and New York City. At the same time he became proficient at surveying through self-study, and the following spring and summer was engaged in surveying Ulster County, N. Y., preparatory to the publication of a map. His employer failing, with two fellow employees he acquired the business and successfully carried through the project. From this time until 1856 he made actual surveys of the ground for maps of the town of Cohoes and the counties of Albany, Sullivan, and Delaware, of this State; sketched and published maps for the same; collected data for his "History of Delaware County"; turned the manuscript in to his Philadelphia publisher in the spring of 1856, and, receiving word of its destruction by fire, re-wrote the history with such rapidity that it was published in September following; undertook and directed expeditions for the survey of counties in Ohio and Michigan, and personally surveyed the route for the railroad between Newburg and Syracuse, and for the Albany and Muscayuna plank road. These exertions, which required about twenty hours out of each twenty-four, prostrated him with typhoid fever and pneumonia. With the capital of \$5,000 thus acquired he launched a successful tanning enterprise at Gouldsboro, Pa. He founded this community, built mills and stores in addition to the large tannery, constructed a plank road, established a stage route, erected a schoolhouse, and secured postal



JAY GOULD.

facilities, receiving the appointment as postmaster. He formed a partnership with the New York City leather firm of Leupp & Lee, which became heavily indebted to him through loans made by him and the signing of the firm's paper. Some months subsequent to the death of Mr. Leupp, unable to secure an accounting, he held some of the hides of Leupp & Lee as security. During his absence in New York, Lee appeared at Gouldsboro and seized the tannery, discharging Gould's men. Upon his return, these and the neighboring farmers put themselves at Gould's service, and, at the head of a storming party, he retook the tannery,

and subsequently defeated his opponent at every point in the courts. Mr. Gould was slandered through the public prints on account of this affair, but the complete documentary evidence which has come to light demonstrates that the attempt at wrong—at robbery, in fact—was entirely on the side of his slanderers, while Gould honestly met all his obligations on this as on all other occasions. When he disposed of this business he had amassed a considerable fortune. In 1860 he acquired a controlling interest in the Rutland and Washington Railroad, its first mortgage bonds having fallen to ten cents on the dollar as a result of the financial panic of 1857. Gould became President, Treasurer, and General Superintendent of this road, developed the local traffic all along the line, and finally consolidated it with several small roads, creating the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, the stock of which he disposed of at 120. He was now able to acquire a controlling interest in the Cleveland and Pittsburg, the stock of which he purchased at an average of 70. He similarly developed its local resources and made valuable alliances which enabled him to lease the road to the Pennsylvania system. He then disposed of his stock at a large profit. His connection with the Erie was next in order of time, but we will defer reference to it for a moment. Following his connection with the Erie, Gould began to buy the stock of the Union Pacific at a time when it was at the verge of bankruptcy and selling at 30 and less. While he was buying it continued to decline to 15, but he kept on until the tide turned. He found bonds to the amount of ten million dollars due in a few months, and the directors at the point of selecting a receiver. He inspired courage, and met one-half of these bonds himself, while the other directors raised the other half between them. He went along the line, started coal mines, and developed other resources. The road soon began to pay dividends and the stock rose to nearly 80. In February, 1879, he sold one hundred thousand shares of the stock at an average of 70 to a syndicate of investors, and a little later sold a like amount at still better figures. The stock continued to rise until it reached a point twenty per cent. higher than Mr. Gould's selling price. His motives were twofold, as he himself expressed them before the United States Senate Commission of 1883, which was investigating for sociological purposes: "There seemed to arise all at once on the part of the public a great outcry that it was 'Jay Gould's road.' However, I thought it was better to bow to public opinion, so I took an opportunity whenever I could to place the stock in investors' hands." The other motive was apparent when he at once purchased outright from Commodore Garrison the original Missouri Pacific, a line between St. Louis and Kansas City, three hundred miles long. "I had passed the time when I cared about mere money-making," he said. "My object in taking the road was more to show that I could make a combination and

make it a success. So I took this road and commenced developing it, bringing in other lines which would be tributary to it, extending branches into new country where I could develop coal mines, and so on. I continued to develop that road until, I think, we have now in the system controlled by it about ten thousand miles of railroad." He was also the creator of the present Western Union Telegraph system. He had acquired stock in the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company along with the Union Pacific stock, this line being a rival of the Western Union Telegraph Company, controlled by the late William H. Vanderbilt. Mr. Gould brought about a consolidation of these companies, under agreement that General Eckert, General Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific, should become General Manager of the reorganized Western Union. This was not carried out, and determined, as he said, to place General Eckert in charge of a telegraph company as large as that from which he had been removed, Mr. Gould established the American Union Telegraph Company. A war of extermination against the new enterprise was attempted by the Western Union, but the older and stronger enterprise was worsted, Western Union stock declined and was bought up by Mr. Gould, and eventually there was a surrender and settlement, the control of the Western Union passing from the Vanderbilts to Gould, under whom it has assumed the supremacy among telegraphic systems on the American continent which it enjoys at the present time. Similarly, Mr. Gould invested in the stock of the Manhattan Railway Company when it was in the hands of a receiver, with the late Cyrus W. Field developed and improved the property, and saw the stock rise nearly to 180. Against his advice, Mr. Field entered upon a course of artificial inflation, and was without resources when a reaction set in. To save his friend from utter ruin, Mr. Gould took nearly \$8,000,000 of Field's stock at 120, although it immediately dropped to 77, and at the same time loaned him \$1,500,000 without security. Instead of gaining credit for this generosity, Gould was credited with having ruined Field. Mr. John T. Terry, who represented Field at the time, declares that Mr. Gould came to the rescue on this large scale "most reluctantly and at much personal inconvenience," and adds: "This transaction not only saved the parties, but beyond question saved a panic in New York. And yet there are probably thousands and tens of thousands of persons here and abroad who believe that Mr. Field was wronged by Mr. Gould." Probably no business man in the history of the country has been so unjustly vilified as Mr. Gould. In the connection just referred to, Mr. Terry remarked upon this as follows: "Mr. Gould has been for years the subject of much misrepresentation and unreasonable abuse, partly from misapprehension and partly from malice. Those of his transactions which have been prompted by the best motives have been turned and twisted by attributing the worst

possible motives to him." Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, after his investigation of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad, said: "One thing always impressed me, and it is interesting in connection with current statements and some popular impressions of the man. It is this: I have always found, even to the most trivial detail, that Mr. Gould lived up to the whole nature of his obligations." Ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell declared: "I regarded him as one of the most remarkable men America has produced. As a business man he was the most farsighted man I have ever known. He was the soul of honor in his personal integrity. His word passed in honor was as good as any bond he could make. He was the most misunderstood man in this country." Gould had nothing to do with the depreciation of the values of the stocks he purchased. He simply took up properties which others had failed to place upon a paying basis, and having a genius for organization, executive management, and the development of all available resources, transformed corporations which had been brought to the brink of bankruptcy into dividend-earning companies. The proof that he had planned to rejuvenate the Erie in precisely the same way in which he did every other road he controlled exists in the fact that he actually acquired the coal fields which have since remained the most valuable assets of that corporation. But he was handicapped through having the unscrupulous "Jim" Fisk and Daniel Drew as his associates. Commodore Vanderbilt was also seeking to gain control of the Erie, and, although Gould defeated him, the resulting notoriety alarmed the English stockholders, and the executive control passed into other hands. Born in Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., May 27, 1836, Jason Gould was the son of John Burr Gould and Mary, daughter of John More. His grandfather, Captain Abraham Gould, and his great-grandfather, Colonel Abraham Gould, were officers in the Revolution, the latter being killed while opposing the British forces under General Tryon. His great-great-grandfather, Hon. Nathan Gould, of Fairfield, Conn., was both Chief Justice and Deputy Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, and was in turn the son of the eminent Major Nathan Gould, who, having in 1646 emigrated from St. Edmundsbury, England, to Fairfield, Conn., was from 1657 to 1694 a member of the Connecticut Council, and one of the petitioners for the Connecticut Charter. He was of gentle blood and an armiger. Jay Gould also descended from Captain John Burr, and the latter's father, Colonel John Burr, of Fairfield, Conn., of an ancient knightly family of Suffolk, England, as likewise from Lieutenant-Colonel John Taleott, of Hartford, Conn. On January 22, 1863, Mr. Gould married Helen Day, daughter of Hon. Daniel S. Miller, of Greenville, N. Y., who had earlier been a wholesale merchant of New York City. Both parents have pre-deceased all their children—George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Helen Miller Gould, Howard Gould, Anna (Countess Castellane), and Frank J. Gould.

GOULD, GEORGE JAY, eldest son of the late eminent railroad financier, Jay Gould, and Helen Day, daughter of Daniel S. Miller, wholesale merchant of New York City, is President of the Manhattan Railway, President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, President of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, President of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, and sustains the same relation to nine other important railroad corporations. He is also a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Mercantile Trust Company, the National Surety Company, the New York Telephone Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Wabash Railroad Company, and a number of other railway companies. He has taken an active interest in yachting and is a member of the New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, American Yacht, and Atlantic Yacht clubs, as well as of the New York, Country, New York Athletic, Lawyers', and other clubs, and the Sons of the Revolution. Having purchased the *Vigilant*, the successful defender of the America cup, in 1894 he sailed this yacht in many international events in European waters, and in one race succeeded in defeating the Prince of Wales's celebrated *Britannia*. He was born in this city in 1864, was educated in private schools and under private tutors, and was his father's confidential assistant for many years prior to the death of the latter. He married Edith Kingdon, of Brooklyn, and has two daughters, and three sons—Kingdon, Jay, and George J. Gould, Jr.

GOULD, EDWIN, second son of the late Jay Gould, is Vice-President of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, First Vice-President of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company of Texas, and a director of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Manhattan Railway, the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, the Wabash Railroad Company, the American Speaking Telephone Company, the International Ocean Telegraph Company, the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, the Kansas City and Arkansas Valley Railway, the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, and the Little Rock Junction Company. He was born in New York City in 1866, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1888. He was at one time a member of Troop A, and subsequently was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice to the Seventy-first Regiment, with the rank of Captain. He has made several gifts to Columbia University. He is a member of the Country, New York Athletic, Lawyers', Atlantic Yacht, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Essex County Country clubs, and the Sons of the Revolution.

GOULD, HOWARD, third son and fourth child of the late eminent Jay Gould and his wife, Helen Day Miller, was born in New York

City June 8, 1871. He was educated at Columbia College, but prior to his college course, as well as since, he participated in the executive management of the large interests of his family. At the present time he is Vice-President of the Tyler Southeastern Railway Company, and a director of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, the Manhattan Railway, the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, the Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company, the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, the Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company, and the Kansas City and Arkansas Valley Railway. He is also prominently identified with the pneumatic-tube system operated in connection with the New York Postoffice. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, of the New York Athletic, Lawyers', Delta Kappa Epsilon, New York Yacht, American Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs, of New York City, and the Largo Yacht and Royal Alfred Yacht clubs, of England, and is an honorary member of the Royal Cork Yacht Club of Ireland. He was half-owner of the yacht *Vigilant* throughout her racing course in European waters in 1894, when she succeeded in winning a race from the Prince of Wales's *Britannia*. He is also the owner of the cutter *Niagara*, with which he won sixty prizes in races with English yachts during the seasons of 1895 and 1896.

GOULD, HELEN MILLER, eldest daughter of the late Jay Gould, has distinguished herself as a philanthropist and patriot. She erected a church in memory of her father near his birthplace in Delaware County, New York, and has contributed to schools and other causes there. She has endowed colleges and other educational institutions, and has established many scholarships for the help of young men of limited means, notably in connection with the University of New York. She is herself a graduate of the Law Department of the last-named institution, having taken this course that she might be the more competent to discharge the responsibilities connected with the large fortune which she inherited from her father. She has been an active worker and liberal patron in many movements to aid the poor,—especially poor children, in New York City and elsewhere,—and has contributed to hospital work in Westchester County. Just prior to the recent war with Spain she gave her check for \$100,000 to the Federal Government, for use in the National cause, and gave thousands of dollars through other agencies, official and unofficial, to render more comfortable the soldiers in the field, camp, and hospital. She also cared for many sick and convalescent soldiers at her home, "Lyndhurst," Irvington-on-the-Hudson. In recognition of these services, Congress gave her a vote of thanks, and ordered a medal

struck in her honor. She is the only woman ever so honored by the Congress of the United States.

BOGART, JOHN, a civil engineer of national reputation, has been professionally connected with notable public enterprises in New York City and Brooklyn. He was engaged in the original construction of Central Park; laid out Prospect Park, Brooklyn; from 1872 to 1877 was Chief Engineer to the Department of Public Parks of New York City, was Engineer-in-Chief to the Brooklyn Park Commission, was Resident Engineer in the construction of Washington Bridge over the Harlem, and was Consulting Engineer to the Rapid Transit Commission. He also laid new lines for the New York Central Railroad Company, was engaged in the enlargement of the Erie, and other State canals; laid out the West Chicago parks, the State Capitol grounds, Nashville, Tenn.; the Albany park, which he likewise designed, and did similar work for New Orleans. In the engineering service of the Government during the Civil War he constructed the heavy fortifications on the Rip Raps in Hampton Roads, and incidentally witnessed the duel between the Merrimac and Monitor. He is a director and the Secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1887 he was elected State Engineer of New York. He declined the appointment as Commissioner of Public Works, offered him upon the resignation of General Newton in 1888. He has been Consulting Engineer of the State Board of Health, and to the Commission to Store and Develop the Water Power of the Genesee River. He holds a similar position with the Cataract Construction Company, engaged in the project for utilizing the water power of Niagara Falls. The son of the late John Henry Bogart, a prominent merchant of Albany and New York, and Eliza, daughter of John Hermans, of Albany, he was born in the latter city, February 8, 1826, attended the Albany Academy, and in 1853 was graduated from Rutgers College. His grandfather, Johannes Bogart, was a notable navigator on the Hudson River, a lineal descendant of Cornelis Bogaert, who came from Holland to Rensselaerwyck in 1640, and was, in turn, the son of Cornelis, and grandson of Teunis Bogaert, both of Schoonderwoert, near Leerdam, Holland. Mr. Bogart is a member of the Holland and St. Nicholas societies, the Century Association, and the University, Lawyers', Engineers', Delta Phi, and Essex County clubs.

ARTHUR, CHESTER ALAN, was elected Vice-President of the United States in the fall of 1880, and became its President, September 20, 1881, consequent upon the assassination and death of President Garfield. His administration was conservative. In the National Republican Convention of 1884 he received 278 votes on the first ballot for the Presidential nomination, although James G. Blaine finally received the nomination. Mr. Arthur died at his home in

New York City, November 18, 1886. He was born in Fairfield, Vt., October 5, 1830, the son of Rev. William Arthur and Melvina Stone. His father was a Baptist minister, a native of Ireland, who was educated at Belfast College, subsequently coming to America. He held pastorates at Albany, N. Y., and other places, edited a magazine, compiled a reference work on surnames, and did other literary work in connection with history and the classics. President Arthur was graduated from Union College in 1848, read law, was principal of an academy in Vermont for a short time, and, completing his law studies with Erastus D. Culver, of New York City, in 1853, became a member of the law firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur. In 1852 he was one of the counsel for the negroes in the famous Lemmon slave case, being associated with William M. Evarts and opposed by Charles O'Connor.



CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR.

In the suit of Lizzie Jennings in 1855 he established the right of colored persons to ride in the street cars of this city. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in the State of New York. In 1861 and 1862 he served on the staff of Governor E. D. Morgan as Engineer-in-Chief, with the rank of Brigadier-General. When the war began he also became Acting Quartermaster-General, with headquarters in this city, and was efficient in preparing and sending forward the troops of the State. Between 1862 and 1867 he practiced law in partnership with Henry G. Gardner, and during the next five

years practiced alone, also serving as counsel to the Department of Taxes of the city. In December, 1871, President Grant appointed him Collector of the Port of New York, while about the same time he organized the law firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals. He continued as Collector until President Hayes, as a stroke against the Conkling faction in the State of New York, removed him from office in 1878. He then resumed his law practice as head of the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ransom. In the Republican National Convention of 1880 he united with Conkling in the unsuccessful attempt to nominate Grant for a third term. The selection of Garfield as Presidential nominee and of Arthur as candidate for the Vice-Presidency was a compromise arrangement in the convention.

PEABODY, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, studied law at Baltimore in the office of Nathaniel Williams, United States District Attorney

for Maryland, and in the Harvard Law School, and in 1839 engaged in practice in New York City. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in this State in 1855. In 1856 the Governor appointed him a justice of the Supreme Court. Two years later he succeeded Horatio Seymour as Quarantine Commissioner. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him sole Judge of the United States Provisional Court of Louisiana, probably the most extraordinary tribunal ever constituted under the United States Government. Judge Peabody was empowered to make his own court rules, appoint his own court officers, and hear causes of every kind which could come before any court, while there could be no appeal from his decisions. Many claims of foreign governments against the United States for commercial damages sustained by their subjects came before him. In 1863 he was appointed Chief Justice of Louisiana, but resigned in 1865 and resumed the practice of law in this city. He is a vice-president of the Association for the Reform of the Law of Nations and has frequently attended its annual meetings in Europe. He is a member of the American Historical Association and contributed to its collections a monograph on the extraordinary court of which he was judge. He is a member of the Union League, Century, Church, and Harvard clubs, and the City Bar Association. His first wife was Julia Caroline, daughter of James Duane Livingston and granddaughter of Robert Livingston, last lord of Livingston Manor; his second wife was Mariah E., daughter of John C. Hamilton and granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton; his third wife is Athenia, daughter of Anthony Rutgers Livingston and granddaughter of Robert, last lord of Livingston Manor. His surviving children include one daughter—Mrs. Charles J. Nourse, Jr.—and three sons—Charles Augustus Peabody, Jr., Professor George I. Peabody, M.D., and Philip Glendower Peabody, lawyer, of Boston. All his children were by his first wife. Mr. Peabody was born in Sandwich, N. H., July 10, 1814, the son of Samuel Peabody and Abigail Wood. His father was graduated from Dartmouth College and was a prominent lawyer. His grandfather, Richard Peabody, was an officer in the Revolution. The founder of the family in America, Francis Peabody, of Welch descent, came to Massachusetts in 1635 from St. Albans, England.

AUCHINCLOSS, JOHN W., from 1880 to 1891 head of the dry-goods commission firm of Auchincloss Brothers, which his father, John Auchincloss, and his grandfather, Hugh Auchincloss, had managed before him, in the latter year retired from the active direction of the business to give his attention to his many other interests. He is a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a director of the National Safe Deposit Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company, and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company. He is a

member of the Metropolitan, Union League, University, and other clubs. He was born in New York City, April 12, 1853, and was graduated from Yale in 1873. He married Joanna H., daughter of the late Charles H. Russell. He has a summer place at Bar Harbor, Me.

AUCHINCLOSS, HUGH D., second son, and, with his brother, John W., the successor in the drygoods commission business of the late John Auchincloss, was born in Newport, R. I., July 8, 1858, and was graduated from Yale College in 1879. He was engaged with his brother from 1880 to 1891 in the management of the house their grandfather had founded, but in the latter year both brothers retired from active business. He is interested in many important corporations, however, and is an officer of several. He is a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank and the Consolidated Gas Company, and is a director of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, University, and New York Yacht clubs. He married Emma B., daughter of the late Oliver B. Jennings. He has a summer home at Newport.

FEARING, CHARLES NYE, long engaged in the drygoods commission business in the City of New York, was the brother of the late Daniel Butler Fearing, also a well-known New York merchant, and was the son of William Fearing, a shipping merchant of Massachusetts, who was born in 1771 and died in 1845, and his wife, Elizabeth Nye; and was the grandson of General Israel Fearing, born in 1747, died in 1826, who was a Revolutionary soldier and Brigadier-General of the Massachusetts Militia, and who married Lucy Bourne. General Fearing was fifth in descent from John Fearing, who came from England to Hingham, Mass., in 1638, and was a prominent officeholder. Charles Nye Fearing was born in 1812, and was graduated from Brown University. Two of his sons still survive him—Charles F. and William Henry Fearing, of this city, while a third, the late Edward Swan Fearing, died in 1881. Their mother was Mary, daughter of Benjamin L. Swan.

FEARING, DANIEL BUTLER, an elder brother of the late Charles Nye Fearing, was long a prominent merchant of New York City. He was born in 1804, and married Harriet Richmond, of Providence, R. I. His surviving son, Colonel George Richmond Fearing, principally resides at Newport, R. I., as also did the elder son, the late Henry Seymour Fearing, who died in 1886. The present Daniel Butler Fearing, of Newport, is the son of Henry Seymour Fearing, and from his father inherited the Newport estate which his grandfather once owned.

FEARING, CHARLES F., formerly an active stockbroker of New York City, and more recently an extensive traveler abroad, is the elder surviving son of the late Charles Nye Fearing, well-known drygoods commission merchant of New York. He was born in this city, and in 1863 was graduated from Harvard College. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Union, Metropolitan, Harvard, and Southside Sportsmen's clubs.

FEARING, WILLIAM HENRY, importing merchant of this city, is a brother of Charles F. Fearing and the son of the late Charles Nye Fearing, who was long engaged in the drygoods commission trade in this city. Mr. Fearing is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and Tuxedo clubs and other organizations. He married Gertrude, daughter of Joseph Lea, of Philadelphia, and has three sons—Joseph Lea, William Henry, Jr., and Frederick Charles Fearing. Mr. Fearing was born in New York City.

MORGAN, JUNIUS SPENCER, the famous London banker, and the father of J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York City, was himself for some time a resident of this city, and in the banking business here, and will be remembered for his gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of the valuable painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which he acquired for the purpose of this donation. He was born in Ireland (now West Springfield), Mass., April 14, 1813, and died at Monte Carlo, April 8, 1899. He learned the banking business with Alfred Welles, of Boston. For eighteen months subsequent to July, 1834, he was a member of the New York banking firm of Morgan, Ketchum & Company. During the next seventeen years he was a drygoods merchant, his first partnership being with the firm of Howe, Mather & Company, of Hartford, Conn., which subsequently became



JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN.

Mather, Morgan & Company. With James M. Beebe, of Boston, he formed in 1851 the celebrated firm of J. M. Beebe, Morgan & Company, one of the largest drygoods establishments in the United States. He visited Europe in 1853, and, as a result, became a partner, October 1, 1854, in the well-known London banking house of George Peabody & Company. Upon the retirement of Mr. Peabody in 1864, he became

head of the house, its style changing to J. S. Morgan & Company. Under this style its fame and influence were greatly increased. During the Civil War Mr. Morgan rendered important financial services to the Federal Government, in conjunction with his son, J. Pierpont Morgan, then in the banking business in New York City. Mr. Morgan established in 1886, in memory of his mother, the Sarah Morgan Fund for the orphan asylum of Hartford, Conn. He also contributed liberally to Trinity College, of the same city. He was lineally descended from Captain Miles Morgan, born in Bristol, England, in 1616, who landed at Boston, in April, 1636, joined Colonel William Pynchon's expedition to Springfield, Mass., of which he became one of the founders, and served against the Indians in King Philip's War. The citizens of Springfield in 1879 erected a bronze statue to his memory in the public square of that city. He was the great-grandson of Sir John Morgan, his line including such other families of the Welsh nobility as the Llewellyns and Ivors, and was descended from the celebrated Cadivorfawr, a chieftain of Dyfed, or Pembrokeshire, who died 1089 A.D. Mr. Morgan married Juliet, daughter of the late Rev. John Pierpont, the versatile poet and abolitionist, a graduate of Yale and the Harvard Divinity School, pastor in Boston, New York, and elsewhere, candidate of the Liberal party for Governor of Massachusetts, and of the Free Soil party for Congress, and Chaplain in the Civil War at the age of seventy-six. He was descended from the family of Pierpont, dukes and earls of Kingston, the first of the line in America being John Pierpont, of Roxbury, Mass., son of James Pierpont, of London, England.

MORGAN, JOHN PIERPONT, as senior member of the London banking house of J. S. Morgan & Company, and of the New York house of J. P. Morgan & Company, is at the head of two of the most powerful financial houses of the world, situated, respectively, in the financial capitals of the two hemispheres. He was born in Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1837, attended the Boston High School, completed his education at the University of Göttingen, Germany, and in 1857 entered the New York banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Company. In 1860 he became the agent and attorney in the United States of George Peabody & Company, of London, with which famous banking house his father, the late Junius S. Morgan, had been connected as partner since 1854. When the latter became head of the London house in 1864, under the style of J. S. Morgan & Company, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan became a member of the closely allied New York firm of Dabney, Morgan & Company, which his financial skill brought into great prominence. But the crowning stroke, in the alliance of capital and connections, was consummated in 1871, in the organization of the New York firm of Drexel, Morgan & Company. In intimate connection with this firm were thus brought the firms of Drexel

& Company, of Philadelphia; J. S. Morgan & Company, of London, and Drexel, Harjes & Company, of Paris, with the lesser connections of each. Mr. Anthony J. Drexel soon retired from active business, and his death left Mr. Morgan nominal as well as actual head of the New York house, which was reorganized under its present style of J. P. Morgan & Company. The death of his father, in 1890, also left him head of the London house of J. S. Morgan & Company. In conjunction with his father, during the Civil War, Mr. Morgan rendered important services to the Federal Government. During the second Cleveland administration he not merely guaranteed the success of an immense bond issue, but to avert a panic, at a time when the public credit had become seriously impaired, he accomplished the unprecedented undertaking, scoffed at as chimerical and absurd, of controlling exchange, so as to prevent the withdrawal of gold from the United States Treasury for export. But the most remarkable achievement of Mr. Morgan has been the employment of his power to give to the chief American securities a stability previously unknown and seemingly unattainable. Financiers do not need to be reminded of the ruinous and chaotic state of affairs a few years ago, when railroad companies and other great corporations too often conducted their affairs in the belief that good financiering required wars of extermination against all competitors. Not only was a condition of chronic uncertainty and instability thus produced, but the frequent wrecking of great enterprises was constantly entailing ruin upon investors, and deterring others from touching these stocks. To this situation Mr. Morgan addressed himself. The financial interests at his command enabled him to form connections with great rivals, and to have an important voice in the affairs of each. It could not be expected that his interest in the one could make agreeable to him a raid upon his interest in the other, and he was able to bring convincing arguments in demonstration that the interests of all alike would be best served if the great energies wasted in mutual brigandage were utilized in developing the resources naturally belonging to each. Perhaps the first instance of this kind affecting immense interests which reached the public ear was the case of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad systems. The former had been poaching upon the coal preserves of Pennsylvania, while the latter, in retaliation, had been extending aid and comfort to the West Shore, the new rival of the Central in this State. In the rate-war which resulted the West Shore was well nigh exterminated. Out of such a state of affairs the power and skill of Mr. Morgan were able to bring peace and prosperity to all concerned. The rival systems ceased their encroachments, while the stockholders of the West Shore were saved by the placing of that line under the auspices of its erstwhile enemy, the New York Central, which now as a friend and ally was able to throw prosperity in its way. Not less notable was the financial resur-

rection of the Philadelphia and Reading in 1887, when Mr. Morgan formed a syndicate of capitalists and reorganized this road. For the Erie, the Northern Pacific, and the Southern Railway he successfully performed similar services, bringing them back to financial life when they seemed to have suffered hopeless collapse. Thus we find a policy inaugurated, on the principle of a great financial balance of power, whereby its author conserves interests which otherwise would be engaged in conflicts mutually injurious and destructive—a policy which enables its author to maintain in very practical ways the relation of mutual friend toward such competitors as the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading, and toward the New York Central and West Shore on the one side, and the Erie on the other. Who has not heard of the savage campaigns of the past between the Vanderbilt and Gould interests? To-day we find Mr. Morgan upon the directorate of the New York Central and the Western Union Telegraph Company alike, the West Shore, and the Manhattan. If domestic peace and internal harmony and confidence have resulted from this policy, it has been no less effective in bringing foreign investors to our doors. Mr. Morgan is a director of a large number of corporations, while the various members of his firm represent the house on the directorates of many more. He was a member of the syndicates that erected the Madison Square Garden and the new Metropolitan Opera House. He has presented valuable paintings to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for the Museum of Natural History acquired the unique and exceedingly valuable collection of American gems and gem minerals exhibited by Tiffany & Company at the Paris Exposition. He endowed the New York Trade School for half a million dollars, and erected St. George's Memorial House. He is President of the Metropolitan Club, and a member of the Union, Union League, Century, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, Riding, Racquet, Players', Lawyers', Whist, New York Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs.

CHANLER, WINTHROP, is the son of the late Hon. John Winthrop Chanler, a leading lawyer and Democratic leader of this city, who was elected to the Assembly and to Congress. His mother was Margaret Astor, only daughter of Samuel Ward, Jr. He is the grandson of Rev. John White Chanler, an Episcopal clergyman, and Elizabeth Sheriffe Winthrop, a descendant of Governor John Winthrop. His great-grandfather, Dr. Isaac Chanler, a prominent physician of Charleston, was the first President of the South Carolina Medical Society, and a Surgeon in the Continental Army during the Revolution. Mr. Winthrop Chanler is Secretary and Treasurer of the Roanoke Rapids Power Company, and a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, City, Racquet, and Players' clubs, of New York, and the Metropolitan Club, of Washington. He was born in New York City. His wife is Margaret, daughter of John Terry.

EVERY, SAMUEL PUTNAM, has long been identified with the progress of art in the United States. In 1867, Secretary of State William H. Seward appointed him United States Commissioner in charge of the American Fine Art Department at the Paris Universal Exhibition. In 1868 he began to deal in art works, and being intimate with many foreign artists he became an extensive importer and introducer of their pictures in this country. He retired from active business in 1887. In 1870 he was Secretary of the Art Committee of the Union League Club, which called the meeting leading to the foundation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He has been a trustee of this institution from the beginning, and is Chairman of its Committee of Art. In memory of his lamented son, Henry Ogden Avery, the brilliant young artist-architect, he founded the Avery Architectural Library at Columbia University. He contributed to Lossing's "History of New York City" a chapter on the "Progress of the Fine Arts in New York during Fifty Years." He was born in this city, March 17, 1822, the son of the late Samuel P. Avery. He early learned to engrave on steel, with a banknote company, but soon took up wood-engraving, which he followed until 1866, illustrating for Harper & Brothers, and other well-known firms.

CHURCH, BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, the well-known civil engineer, has been prominently connected with some of the most important public works in this city. Prior to the Civil War he was engaged on the surveys of Central Park, the Croton River, and the new reservoir in Central Park. He was appointed principal assistant on the Croton Aqueduct in 1860, but upon the outbreak of war became Captain of Engineers in the Twelfth New York. He was on General Yates's staff in this capacity in 1863. After the war he served in the National Guard as Colonel of Engineers on the staff of General Shaler, as also on that of General Louis Fitzgerald. In 1875 he prepared the plans for utilizing the entire Croton watershed, and in 1883 became Chief Engineer under the commission having in hand the construction of the new aqueduct. While he retired from the direction of the construction in 1889, his plans have been carried out in the completion of the work. Including tunneling under the Harlem River and for thirty miles through solid rock, this work takes high rank among engineering achievements. He has been occupied since principally in hydraulic and mining operations. He is a member of the Union League and other clubs and societies. He was born at Belvidere, N. Y., April 17, 1836, the son of the late John B. Church and a daughter of Professor Benjamin Silliman, Sr., of Yale; grandson of Judge Philip Church and Anna Matilda, daughter of General Walter Stewart, of the Revolution, and great-grandson of the distinguished Revolutionary patriot, John Barker Church, Commissary-General to the French forces, and brother-in-law of Alexander Hamilton. Colonel

Church was graduated in 1856 from the Engineering Department of Dartmouth College.

CAREY, HENRY T., banker and broker, of this city, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1868, is a director of the Second National Bank, and interested in various enterprises. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Tuxedo, and South Side Sportsmen's clubs. He is the son of the late Samuel Thomas Carey, who, having, in 1845, married Marion, daughter of the late George de Peyster, made his residence in this city, although his father, Samuel Carey, was of distinguished lineage and had a large estate in Surrey, England, where the family had been seated for many generations.

GERRY, ELBRIDGE THOMAS, has won an international reputation as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Born in this city in 1837, he was graduated in 1857 from Columbia College, studied law with the late William Curtis Noyes, and in 1866 was admitted to the New York bar and to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He became a member of the firm of Noyes & Tracy, and after the death of William Curtis Noyes formed a partnership with the late William F. Allen and the late Benjamin Vaughan Abbott. With the election of Allen to the Court of Appeals the firm became Abbott & Gerry. The nature of his practice is indicated by the fact that Mr. Gerry was counsel in the Marx will contest, the Martin will contest, the Carman will contest, the Louis Bonard will contest, the Strong divorce case, the McFarland homicide case, and the Stokes homicide case. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and of its committee on the Pardoning Power. He was Chairman of the commission appointed by the New York Senate in 1886 to report on the best method of executing the death penalty, the result being the substitution of electrocution for hanging in this State. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee having in charge the centennial anniversary celebration of the inauguration of Washington in this city in 1889, and was Chairman of the Committee on Literary Exercises. He was Chairman of the commission appointed by Mayor Grant in 1892 to report on the best method of caring for the city's insane. He is a trustee of the General Theological Seminary, since 1878 has been a governor of the New York Hospital, since 1882 has been President of the Chi Psi fraternity, and from 1886 to 1893 was Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. He is a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company. But the great work of philanthropy and reform, devotion to which led him to abandon his law practice, remains to be mentioned. Henry Bergh's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals having been incorpo-

rated in 1866, Mr. Gerry early became its counsel, and was instrumental in securing most of the legislation in this State protecting animals. He has long been First Vice-President of this society, as well as Chairman of its Executive Committee. In 1874 this society took up a flagrant case of parental cruelty which several benevolent organizations had been afraid to touch, and the publication of the facts brought an avalanche of similar appeals. To meet this need, with other charter members, Mr. Gerry secured the incorporation in 1875 of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The late John D. Wright was its first President. Mr. Gerry has been its President since 1879, and has battled continuously, but with remarkable success, to secure and to retain the legislative rights under which it operates. About 25,000 cases have been prosecuted and about 40,000 children rescued from infamy or destitution. Something like 150 similar societies have been organized in the United States and other countries. Mr. Gerry has contributed to the *North American Review* "Cruelty to Children" (July, 1883), "Capital Punishment by Electricity" (September, 1889), and "Children of the Stage" (July, 1890). He is a member of the Patriarchs, and the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, Riding, Players', Manhattan, and principal yacht clubs, the City Bar Association, Sons of the Revolution, New England Society, Columbia Alumni Association, and other organizations. He married in 1867 Louisa M., only daughter of the late Robert J. Livingston, and great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Lewis Morris, and has two sons and two daughters. He is himself the son of the late Thomas R. Gerry, officer in the United States Navy, and Hannah, daughter of Peter P. Goelet. He is grandson as well as namesake of the famous Elbridge Gerry, a graduate of Harvard in 1762, member of the Massachusetts General Court of 1772, and of its Committee of Correspondence; member of the Massachusetts Provincial Congresses of 1774 and 1776; a continual member of the Continental Congresses throughout the Revolution and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; member of the Convention of 1787 which framed the Constitution of the United States; member of the first United States Congress of 1789, serving until 1793, and in 1797 one of three special envoys to treat with the French Directory at Paris; elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1810 and again in 1811, and elected Vice-President of the United States in 1812. Thomas Gerry, great-grandfather of Mr. Gerry, emigrated from Newton, England, in 1730, became a prominent merchant of Marblehead, Mass., and married the only daughter of Enoch Greenleaf, a wealthy and influential Bostonian.

WINSLOW, RICHARD HENRY, founder of the well-known New York banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Company, was born in Albany, September 16, 1806, and died at Westport, Conn., February 15, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Albany. He was

clerk in a mercantile house at Canandaigua, N. Y., from 1824 to 1826, and then removed to Maranham, Brazil, and entered the employ of his uncle, Leonard Corning, merchant and American consul at Maranham. A few years later he established himself in business in New York City with Minot Morgan, as Morgan & Winslow. In 1832 he became a member of the Wall Street brokerage firm of Allen & Winslow, Tilley Allen being his partner. Upon the retirement of Mr. Allen in 1835, the firm became Winslow & Perkins. In 1849 the late J. P. D. Lanier succeeded Mr. Perkins, the style of Winslow, Lanier & Company, which has since been retained, being then adopted. It was in this year that Mr. Winslow originated the railroad bond system. His firm became prominent in placing the securities of western railroads, thus contributing to the commercial development of the West. In 1859, Mr. Winslow retired from active business to his coun-



RICHARD H. WINSLOW.

try place at Westport, Conn. Although twice married, he left no issue. He married, in New York City, in 1829, Rachel, daughter of Archibald Robertson. Subsequent to her death, he married, in 1854, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Fitch and Mary Ingraham Rogers, of New Hartford, Conn., and the adopted daughter of Asa Fitch, of New York City. After Mr. Winslow's death, she became the wife of the late Dr. Richard Channing Moore Page, of New York City. Mr. Winslow was the son of Captain Richard Winslow, iron and flour manufacturer of Albany, and Mary, sister of Jasper Corning, of New

York City. He was a brother of James Winslow, also of Winslow, Lanier & Company, as he was also of James Flack Winslow, iron manufacturer, and one of the builders of the Monitor during the Civil War; of Edward Thomas Winslow, one of the founders of the American Express Company; of Augustus Sydenham Winslow, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of Leonard Corning Winslow, at one time a banker in New York City. These brothers were lineal descendants of Hon. Kenelm Winslow, who was born at Droitwich, England, in 1599, and died at Salem, Mass., in 1672. He immigrated to Plymouth, Mass., in 1629, whither he had been preceded by his elder brother, Governor Edward Winslow, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Kenelm Winslow was elected Surveyor of Plymouth in 1640, and subsequently removing to Marshfield, Mass., rep-

resented that town in the Massachusetts General Court between 1642 and 1653. These "Pilgrim fathers" were of gentle blood, and their antecedents in England have been traced in an unbroken line of ancestors through many generations. The present Edward Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Company, is the nephew of the late Richard Henry Winslow, the son of the late James Winslow, and the grandson of the late J. F. D. Lanier.

WINSLOW, JAMES, became a member of the New York banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Company soon after its establishment by his brother, the late Richard Henry Winslow, and so remained until his death in this city, July 18, 1874. For many years he was Vice-President of the Third National Bank of New York, and was a director of several other banks, as he was of various other corporations. He was prominently identified with the establishment of the present national banking system, while during the Civil War he was active in connection with the assistance rendered by his firm to the Federal Government in connection with the negotiation of the war loans. He was born in Hartford, Conn., February 17, 1815, and was one of six brothers who became prominent,—sons of Captain Richard Winslow, of Albany and New York City. He descended from Kenelm Winslow, of Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, a brother of Governor Edward Winslow of the same. Having attended the public schools of Albany, he learned the hardware business in the store of the late Erastus Corning, of Albany. Removing to New York City he established himself in the hardware business, which he successfully followed until he became a member of the banking firm. He married, March 18, 1847, Margaret Downing, daughter of the late J. F. D. Lanier, one of the founders of Winslow, Lanier & Company. Two sons survived him—Edward Winslow, who succeeded his father as a member of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Company, and James Norton Winslow, who in 1874 was a member of the United States Government expedition to observe the transit of Venus.

WINSLOW, EDWARD, since 1873 has been a member of the famous New York banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Company, of which his uncle, the late Richard H. Winslow, his father, the late James Winslow, and his grandfather, the late J. F. D. Lanier, were the prominent original members. He is a trustee of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo, City, Reform, New York Yacht, and Larchmont Yacht clubs. He married, in 1873, Emma Corning, daughter of J. A. Sweetser, and has a daughter—Marguerite Lanier Winslow.

LANIER, CHARLES, present head of the well-known banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., is the youngest son of the late James

Franklin Daughy Lanier, who was long at the head of this firm. In addition to the extensive banking business of his house, which extends to all the financial centers of the world, Mr. Lanier is in the directorate of many notable corporations. He is President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, as also of the Massillon and Cleveland Railroad, and is director or trustee of the Central Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce in New York, the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Central and South American Telegraph Company, the West Shore Railroad, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Housatonic Railroad, the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, the Niagara Junction Railway Company, the American Cotton Oil Company, the Cataract Construction Company, and the Niagara Development Company. He is a director likewise of the Madison Square Garden Company, being one of the group of eminent and public-spirited citizens who erected the present Madison Square Garden at a cost of \$3,000,000. He is Treasurer of the American Museum of Natural History, and a member of the best clubs of New York, including the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, Century, Knickerbocker, and Tuxedo. He was born in 1837, and married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Eggleston, of this city. They have three daughters and a son. The latter—James F. D. Lanier—a member of his father's firm, was married in 1887 to Harriet, daughter of Heber R. Bishop.

KELLY, EUGENE, for thirty-five years prior to his death in 1894 the head of the New York banking firm of Eugene Kelly & Company, was a director of the National Park Bank, the Bank of New York, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, and other corporations, including many railroad interests. He founded the Southern Bank of Georgia, and after the Civil War gave largely to rebuild the Town Hall of Charleston, S. C. For thirteen years he was a member of the Board of Education of this city, while he was an original life member of the National Academy of Design and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Presidential Elector-at-Large in 1884, he was Chairman of the Electoral College of this State. He was a member of the committees having in hand the erection of the Washington Memorial Arch and the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty. He was one of the founders of the Catholic University of America and one of its directors from the beginning until his death. He was a trustee of Seton College Hall. He was also a member of the Building Committee engaged in the erection of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He married first a Miss Donnelly, who died in 1848, and in 1857 married Margaret, niece of the late Archbishop Hughes. By his first wife he had a daughter, Mrs. John A. G. Beales, and by his second

wife four sons—Eugene, Edward, Thomas Hughes, and Robert J. Kelly. Mr. Kelly was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1806, the son of Thomas Boye O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore, the family being one of the oldest of the Irish sept. Coming to New York at the age of twenty-four, he found employment with Donnelly Brothers, merchants, and a few years later removed to Maysville, Ky., and thence to St. Louis. Going to California in 1849 he established a mercantile business in partnership with Joseph A. Donohoe, Daniel T. Murphy, and Adam Grant. In 1859 he was active in the organization of the California banking firm of Donohoe, Ralston & Company, and, coming to New York, established the related firm of Eugene Kelly & Company.

BROWN, JOHN CROSBY, head of the famous banking house of Brown Brothers & Company, is also President of the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad Company, a trustee of the Bank for Savings, and a director of the United States Trust Company, the Bank of New York, and the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company. He has been a member of the Board of Education and is President of the Board of Trustees of the Union Theological Seminary, a trustee of Columbia College, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a director of the Presbyterian Hospital. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union, City, University, Riding, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Columbia College Alumni Association. He was born in this city, May 22, 1838, and was graduated from Columbia College, in 1859, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts. Immediately after his graduation he entered the banking house which his father had established in 1825. He is second of the three sons of the late James Brown by his second wife, Eliza Maria, daughter of Rev. Jonas Coe, of Troy, N. Y. He himself married, in 1864, Mary E., daughter of Rev. William Adams, D.D., pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church at the time, and President of the Union Theological Seminary, and has three daughters and three sons—William Adams, James Crosby, and Thatcher M. Brown, graduates of Yale.

ALEXANDER, LAWRENCE DADE, banker and stockbroker, and son of the late Junius B. Alexander, also a banker in this city, was born in Meade County, Kentucky, in 1843. He attended Washington University, St. Louis, and was graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, after which he joined his father in New York City, and in 1869 became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He is a member of the University Club, the Southern Society, and the Sons of the Revolution, and, as an expert angler, has contributed to the *American Angler*, and to the volume on "American Sports," published by the Century Company. He married Orline, daughter of the

late Newton St. John, a prominent banker of Mobile, Ala., and sister of the late William Pope St. John, for many years President of the Mercantile National Bank of this city. They have two sons, St. John and Lawrence Dade, Jr., and two daughters.

KENNEDY, JOHN STEWART, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1830, made his headquarters in New York during the years 1850 and 1851 as representative of a Glasgow house in the iron trade; during the next four years had charge of the business of this firm in Glasgow, and, returning to America, was for ten years connected as partner with the New York firm of M. K. Jesup & Company, and the Chicago firm of Jesup, Kennedy & Company. In 1867 he retired and traveled abroad. In 1868 he established in this city the banking firm of J. S. Kennedy & Company. In 1883 he retired, the management devolving upon his partners under the present style of J. Kennedy, Tod & Company. He is now a trustee of the United States Trust Company, the Central Trust Company, and the Provident Loan Society, and a director of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Manhattan Company, the Brooklyn Manhattan Company, the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. He is President of the Presbyterian Hospital, President of the Lenox Library, President of the Board of Trustees of the American Bible House of Constantinople; Vice-President of the New York Historical Society; Manager of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Princeton Theological Seminary, the New York Society for the Ruptured and Crippled, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He personally erected the United Charities Building. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Century, City, Reform, Grolier, Riding, New York Yacht, Mendelssohn Glee, and Southside Sportsmen's clubs, and the Downtown Association. He married Emma, daughter of Cornelius Baker. Himself the son of John Kennedy and Isabella Stewart, he is descended from prominent Scotch families on both the paternal and maternal sides.

COWDIN, ELIOT CHRISTOPHER, in 1853 founded in New York City the prominent silk importing firm of Elliot C. Cowdin & Company, and remained its head until his death in 1880, although he had retired from the active management in 1877. In 1867 he was United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. He was elected to the New York Assembly in 1876. He presided at many public gatherings of note, and delivered a number of effective addresses, some of which were printed. He was an officer of the New York Chamber of Com-

merce, was one of the founders of the New England Society, and its second President, and was Vice-President of the Union League Club. Born in Jamaica, Vt., in 1819, he began his mercantile career in Boston, and was a successful importing merchant of that city prior to his removal to New York. He was President of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston in 1843. He visited Europe more than forty times, and was in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war. He married, in 1853, Sarah Katherine, daughter of Samuel Wallis Waldron, of Boston. She survives him, with three sons—John Elliot, Winthrop, and Elliot C. Cowdin, and three daughters—Mrs. Caspar Griswold, Mrs. Robert Bacon, and Mrs. Hamilton L. Hoppin. Of Scotch descent, he was the son of Angier Cowdin, an extensive landowner in Vermont, and grandson of Captain Thomas Cowdin, of Fitchburg, Mass., a Revolutionary soldier. General Robert Cowdin, of the Union Army in the Civil War, and Hon. John Cowdin, of the Massachusetts Legislature, were brothers of Mr. Cowdin, of New York.

COWDIN, JOHN ELLIOT, a merchant in this city since 1879, is the eldest son of the late Eliot Christopher Cowdin, founder, in 1853, of Elliot C. Cowdin & Company, of New York City, silk importers, and one of the most prominent merchants of his day. Mr. Cowdin was born in Boston in 1858, was graduated from Harvard in 1879, and at once engaged in business. He is a member of the Union, University, Racquet, Harvard, Players', and Rockaway Hunt clubs. He married Gertrude, daughter of John H. Cheever, and has a daughter and two sons—Elliot C. and John Cheever Cowdin.

BELMONT, AUGUST, founder in 1837 of the famous banking house of August Belmont and Company, was one of the most eminent citizens of his day. His connection with the great Rothschild banking house made him a power in financial circles from the beginning. He became naturalized as soon as possible after reaching this country, and in 1844 voted for the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, with which he remained connected throughout life. From 1844 to 1850 he was Austrian Consul-General in this city, but resigned in protest against the treatment of Hungary by Austria. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce United States Charge d'Affaires at The Hague, and became United States Minister to Holland upon the elevation of the mission in 1855. He negotiated an important consular convention and secured to the United States the right of locating consuls in the Dutch East Indies. He deprecated the partisan bitterness preceding the Civil War, and with the split in the Democratic party in 1860, allied himself with the Douglas wing, was active at the Baltimore Convention, and became Chairman of the National Committee. Upon the election of Lincoln he wrote urgent letters to the Southern leaders to dissuade them from

secession. He was an earnest supporter of the Federal Government during the war, helped to raise the first German regiment in this city, and brought all his influence to bear upon Europe to prevent the recognition of the belligerency of the South. His letters to the Rothschilds of London and Paris were laid before the English and French Ministers of State, while he personally visited England on this matter in 1861, and France in 1863. He was a delegate to every Democratic National Convention from 1860 to 1884, and presided at the opening of those of 1864 and 1868. He resigned as Chairman of the National Committee in 1872, having held the position twelve years. He was a member of the Union Club, President of the Manhattan Club, and President of the American Jockey Club. His stable of thoroughbreds was without a peer in the United States. In 1849 he married a daughter of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, and had six children, of which four survived him—Hon. Perry Belmont, August, Jr., Mrs. Samuel S. Howland, and Oliver H. P. Belmont. He died in this city, November 24, 1890, having been born at Alzei, Rhenish Prussia, December 8, 1816. His father was a landed proprietor, and carefully educated him until he reached the age of fourteen, when he entered the Frankfort banking house of the Rothschild Brothers. At the end of three years he was given a supervisory position at Naples, Italy, and retained this until his removal to New York in 1837.

BELMONT, PERRY, has been prominent in public life. He served four terms in Congress following his election from the First District, embracing Staten Island and Long Island, except Brooklyn, in 1880. For four years he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was active in connection with the Fishery Treaty and the Sandwich Islands Treaty, secured the passage of the retaliation bill in the fisheries' dispute with Canada, defeated the project to extend Federal support to the Nicaragua Canal Company, and carried through the bill to indemnify the Chinese massacred at Rock Springs. From the French Government he received the Legion of Honor for his success in passing the bill making ours one of the first nations to participate in the Paris Exposition. He advocated the claims of Washington, D. C., as the site for the World's Fair. Throughout his course he was a consistent advocate of tariff reform. He resigned during his last term to accept his appointment by President Cleveland as United States Minister to Spain. He is a trustee of the Colonial Trust Company, a director of the United States Casualty Company, and the First Municipal Bond Assurance Company of America, and a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, and a large number of other clubs of New York, Newport, and Paris. He was born in this city December 28, 1851, was graduated from Harvard in 1872, with honors in history and political economy; studied civil law at the

University of Berlin, and was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1876. From that time until his election to Congress, he practiced law in this city in partnership with Dudley Vinton and George Frelinghuysen. He has argued important cases in the Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court.

BELMONT, AUGUST, head of the famous banking house of August Belmont & Company since the death of his father in 1890, has rapidly gained recognition as one of the ablest of New York financiers. He is President of the Hempstead National Bank, acting President of the Audit Company, Vice-President of the Kings County Elevated Railway Company, and a director of the National Park Bank, the Bank of the State of New York, the Manhattan Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, the Zanesville and Ohio Railway Company, the Long Island Railroad Company, the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, the Mechanical Rubber Company, the New York Belting and Packing Company, the United Electric Light and Power Company, the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, and the Westchester Racing Association. He was born in this city, February 18, 1853, and through his mother is the grandson of Commodore M. C. Perry, who opened the



AUGUST BELMONT.

Japanese ports to commerce and commanded the United States naval forces during the war with Mexico; is great-grandson of Commodore O. H. Perry, of Lake Erie fame, and lineally descends from William Wallace, the famous Scot, through Edward Perry, who was born in Devonshire, England, in 1630, and settled in Sandwich, Mass., in 1653. He was graduated from Harvard in 1875 and entered his father's banking house soon afterward. One of his most notable achievements was the handling of the bond issue during the second Cleveland administration in conjunction with J. Pierpont Morgan. He is President of the American Kennel Club and a well-known breed-

er of thoroughbreds. He is also President of the American Jockey Club. He was married in 1881 to Bessie H. Morgan, and has three sons—August, Raymond, and Morgan.

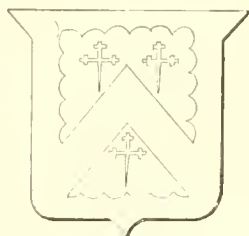
CORNELL, WILLIAM W., the late well-known iron manufacturer of New York City, was a liberal donor, giving to various benevolent institutions, and especially contributing toward the erection of church buildings of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He also founded Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa. He was an elder brother of the late John Black Cornell, and the latter was apprenticed to him in the iron business. The son of Thomas Cornell, grandson of Hon. Whitehead Cornell, and descended from Thomas Cornell, who settled at Flushing, L. I., in 1643, William W. Cornell was born in Far Rockaway, L. I., January 1, 1823, and died at Fort Washington, New York City, March 17, 1870.

CORNELL, JOHN BLACK, founder and until his death in 1887 the head of the famous iron-manufacturing house of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, did much for the general development of the business of which his own firm became so prominently representative. He patented in 1854 a method of joining the metal slats of revolving shutters for store windows, and two years later patented a metallic surface for fireproof partitions which would support plaster. The use of iron in building became much more practicable through these inventions. He was an abolitionist, a believer in temperance reform, and a prominent and liberal member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For fourteen years he was President of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society, and was President of the Board of Trustees of Drew Theological Seminary. He was a trustee of many benevolent institutions of this city, and connected with the Methodist Church elsewhere, and a generous contributor to them. He was lineally descended from Thomas Cornell, son of Richard, of London, who arrived in Massachusetts in 1636, and removed later to Rhode Island, and thence to Flushing, L. I., where in 1643 he obtained a grant of land from Governor Kieft. A part of his estate was known as Cornell's Neck, and subsequently as Willett's Point. His descendants were locally prominent. Mr. Cornell's father was Thomas Cornell, and his grandfather, Hon. Whitehead Cornell, a member of the Assembly. Born in Far Rockaway, L. I., about 1825, Mr. Cornell served a seven years' apprenticeship with his elder brother, then at the head of a modest iron firm, was associated with him for several years, and in 1847 founded a business of his own which was developed into the notable house of J. B. & J. M. Cornell.

CORNELL, JOHN M., head and sole proprietor of the world-renowned house of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, iron manufacturers and constructors, is also a director of the New York Real Estate Associa-

tion and the Dear Hill Company. He was born in New York City, April 27, 1846, up to the age of fifteen attended private schools, including Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, and then entered his father's iron works. He acquired proficiency so rapidly that at the age of seventeen he became foreman, and at the age of twenty-one became his father's partner under the firm-style which is still retained. He has conducted the great business alone since his father's death. He is a member of the Sketch and Building Trades clubs, and in 1873 married Sarah Keen.

STURGIS, FRANK KNIGHT, in January, 1869, became a partner in the New York banking firm of Capron, Strong & Company, which in 1871 became Work, Strong & Company, and subsequently Strong, Sturgis & Company, the present style. In 1869 he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. In 1892 he became its President, and the following year was re-elected. Upon the organization of the Jockey Club he became its Secretary and Treasurer and a member of the board of stewards. He was one of the founders of the Madison Square Garden Company, and is its President. He is also a director of the National Horse Show Association, the New York Quotation Company, and the Quicksilver Mining Company. He is a governor of the Metropolitan Club, as he is of the Knickerbocker Club, the Turf and Field Club, and the Westchester Racing Association. In addition to those mentioned, he is a member of the Union, Union League, Century, City, Coaching, Players', Whist, Rockaway Hunt, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and Country clubs, and the New England Society. He was born in this city September 19, 1847, the son of William Sturgis and Elizabeth K. Hinckley. He married in 1872 Florence, daughter of Philip Mesier Lydig, of New York.



STURGIS ARMS.

GRISWOLD, CHESTER, is one of the leading steel and iron manufacturers in the United States. He is President of the Crown Point Iron Company, and Vice-President of several other companies. He is also a director of the Adirondack Railway Company, the Rutland Railroad Company, and the Hudson River Ore and Iron Company. He has served many years as Treasurer of the American Protective Tariff League. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Racquet, Riding, Southside Sportsmen's, and New York Yacht clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Sons of the Revolution. He married a daughter of Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon, of this city. He is the son of the late Hon. John A. Griswold, principal owner of the Rensselaer Iron Company, and one of the introducers of the

Bessemer steel process into this country; Mayor of Troy, N. Y., in 1850, the associate of C. F. Bushnell and John E. Winslow in building the Monitor in 1861, Trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute from 1860 to 1872, Member of Congress from 1863 to 1869, and Republican candidate for Governor of this State in 1868. The latter was the son of Clement Griswold, grandson of Simon Griswold, a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of Edward Griswold, who emigrated from Kenilworth, England, to Connecticut in 1639, and became a magistrate and deputy to the general court.

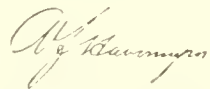
ENO, AMOS RICHARDS, for about twenty years subsequent to 1831 was engaged in the drygoods business in this city in partnership with his cousin, John J. Phelps. From about 1850 until his death in 1898 he devoted his energies mainly to real estate investments, leaving a fortune of some \$20,000,000 so invested. He was the builder and owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and a director of the Second National Bank and other financial institutions. He was a member of the Reform Club and the New England Society. He bequeathed \$50,000 to Amherst College and \$150,000 as a fund for indigent members of the New York Chamber of Commerce and needy widows or children of deceased members, with the addition of another \$100,000 should members of the Chamber raise a like sum. He either bequeathed or himself gave before his death \$6,000 to the Cemetery Association of Simsbury, Conn.; \$7,000 to the Congregational Society of the same; \$3,000 to the New York Juvenile Asylum, and \$5,000 each to the American Home Missionary Society, the American Sunday-school Union, the Colored Orphan Asylum, the Demilt Dispensary, the Protestant Half-orphan Asylum, the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, the New York Cancer Hospital, the Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, the Training School for Nurses, the New York Institution for the Blind, and the New England Society. Born in Simsbury, Conn., in 1810, he was the son of Hon. Salmon Eno, a member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1834, and was descended from Dr. James Enno, a London graduate in medicine who settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1648. Mr. Eno married Lucy Jane, daughter of Hon. Elisha Phelps, of Simsbury, who was long a member of Congress and Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1824 and 1829. Two daughters survive him, with four sons—Amos F., Dr. Henry Clay, John Chester, and William Phelps Eno. It remains to speak of a painful event which yet revealed in Mr. Eno a sense of honor inducing him to make a sacrifice so great that it has no parallel under like circumstances. In May, 1884, his son, John Chester Eno, then President of the Second National Bank, disclosed to its directors that he had used more than \$2,000,000 of the funds of the bank in speculations and the attempt to make them good. When Amos R. Eno was

informed of this he at once gave \$2,000,000 to the bank, with subsequent payments of \$95,000 and \$47,500, thus enabling the institution to meet the run made upon it. The sacrifice of a fortune so immense to satisfy a sense of business honor will never be forgotten.

ENO, AMOS F., the eldest son of the late Amos Richards Eno, is an executor of his estate, and was long associated with his father in the management of their very large real estate interests. He received a large inheritance in recognition of his services, being referred to in his father's will as having "helped me more than any one else in the management of my estate." He is a director of the Citizens' Insurance Company of New York and the Ann Arbor Railroad Company. He is a member of the Union League, Manhattan and Mendelssohn Glee clubs, the Century Association, the Downtown Association, the Liederkrantz, the New England Society, and other organizations. He was born and educated in New York City, and early in life engaged in the real estate business.

HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM, a descendant of Herman Havemeyer, who was living in Bueckeberg, Germany, prior to 1600, at the age of fifteen emigrated from Germany to London, England, in the closing years of the last century, and having acquired the art of sugar refining, in 1799 immigrated to New York City. In the course of a few years he was engaged in business on his own account, and was joined by a younger brother, Frederick C. Havemeyer, who became his partner in 1807 under the firm style of W. & F. C. Havemeyer. William was the father of the late William F. Havemeyer, and grandfather of the present William F. Havemeyer. Frederick C. was the father of the late Frederick Christian Havemeyer, and grandfather of the present Henry Osborne Havemeyer and the recently deceased Theodore A. Havemeyer.

HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, was four times nominated for Mayor of New York City, and three times was elected to the office. He was Mayor in 1848 and 1849, and from 1871 to 1874. He was also elected as the Democratic candidate in 1845, served one year, and declined a renomination. In 1859 he was a candidate, but was defeated by Fernando Wood. He was active in opposition to the Tweed Ring in 1870, was Vice-President of the historic "Committee of Seventy," and subsequently its President, and became its successful candidate for Mayor. He died while Mayor, in his office in the City Hall, in November, 1874. Born in New York City in 1804, he was graduated from Columbia in 1823, and with his cousin, Frederick Christian Havemeyer, in 1828 organized the firm of W. F. & F. C. Havemeyer, sugar refiners. This partnership continued until 1842. In 1851 he was elected President of the Bank of North Amer-



ica, and in 1857 also became President of the New York Savings Bank. He was Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Vice-President of the Long Island Railroad Company, and a director of other corporations. In 1814 he was a member of the Democratic General Committee of this city, and also a Polk Presidential elector. Upon the creation of the State Board of Emigration Commissioners in 1847, he became its first President. He was one of the original members of the Union Defense Committee during the Civil War. He married, in 1828, Sarah Agnes, daughter of Hon. Hector Craig, Congressman and Surveyor of the Port of New York, and had two daughters—Mrs. Hector Armstrong and Mrs. Isaac W. Maclay—and six sons—John, Henry, Hector Craig, James, Charles, and William F. Havemeyer, Jr.

HAVEMEYER, FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, son of Frederick C. Havemeyer, the younger of the two original brothers in this city, was born in New York in 1807, and attended Columbia College. He learned the business of sugar refining as an apprentice in the establishment of his father and uncle, W. & F. C. Havemeyer, and with his cousin, the late Hon. William F. Havemeyer, in 1828 established the sugar refining firm of W. F. & F. C. Havemeyer. Upon the dissolution of this partnership in 1842, for some time he devoted himself to the management of the large estate left by his father, and to travel abroad. In 1855, however, he established the sugar refining firm of Havemeyer, Townsend & Company, which eventually became Havemeyer & Elder. He resided in Westchester County, and for many years was President of its School Board. He married, in 1831, Sarah Osborne, daughter of Christopher Townsend, and had three daughters—Mrs. J. Lawrence Elder, Mrs. Louis J. Belloni, and Mrs. Frederick Wendell Jackson—and seven sons—Charles, Theodore A., George W., Henry Osborne, Thomas J., Warren H., and Frederick Christian Havemeyer, Jr.

HAVEMEYER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, youngest son of the late Hon. William F. Havemeyer, is Vice-President of the National Bank of North America, Vice-President of the Queens County Bank of Long Island City, and a director of the Union Ferry Company, of New York and Brooklyn; the Manhasset Improvement Company, and the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company. He was formerly Vice-President of the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company, of which his brother, Hector Craig, was President. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, City, Grolier, Adirondack League, and New York Yacht clubs, and the Downtown Association. He was born in this city and educated in private schools.

HAVEMEYER, HENRY OSBORNE, the most active member of the notable family which for a century has been identified with the

development of sugar refining in this country, is President of the American Sugar Refining Company, and a director of the American Coffee Company, the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, and the Colonial Trust Company. In 1869 he became a partner in the celebrated sugar refining firm of Havemeyer & Elder, of which his father, Frederick Christian Havemeyer, was the head, while the other members were Theodore A. and Thomas J. Havemeyer, brothers of Henry Osborne; his brother-in-law, J. Lawrence Elder, and Charles H. Senff. Henry Osborne Havemeyer developed remarkable aptitude for the management of the firm's business, and the chief executive functions gradually devolved upon him. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing, in 1891, the American Sugar Refining Company, which effected the consolidation of nearly all the important refineries in the United States. He is engaged in breeding cattle, horses, and sheep upon his country estate at Greenwich, Conn. He erected a public school building for the village of Greenwich at a cost of \$250,000.

He is a member of the Riding and Grolier clubs. He married, in 1883, Louise Waldron, daughter of George W. Elder, and has two daughters and a son—Horace Havemeyer.



HENRY OSBORNE HAVEMEYER.

DOWD, WILLIAM, has been eminent as a merchant, as a banker and financier, and in the public life of New York City. Coming to New York about 1815 he entered the employ of Lyman Cook & Company, subsequently became a junior partner under the style of Cook, Dowd & Baker, and was long head of the house under the style of Dowd, Baker & Whitman. He was President of the National Bank of North America from 1874 until his retirement from the more active executive responsibilities in 1891, but is still a director and assistant cashier. At the present time he is also Vice-President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, a trustee of the American Surety Company, and a director of the Bowery Bank, the Southwest Coal and Improvement Company, and the South Yuba Water Company. He was elected Chairman of the New York Clearing House Association in 1878 and re-elected in 1879. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company for twenty-one years. From 1877 to 1883 he was President of

the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. For ten years a member of the Board of Education of this city, he was Chairman of its Committee on Finance for four years, and for several years Chairman of its Committee on Colored Schools. He was also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York. He was Republican candidate for Mayor of New York in 1880. From 1883 to 1888 he was a member of the Aqueduct Commission. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Downtown Association, and the New England Society. He married, in 1851, Maria Eliza Merrill, of Clinton, Conn., and has a daughter and four sons—William B., Colonel Heman, Joseph, and George M. Dowd. Born in Batavia, N. Y., August 30, 1824, Mr. Dowd is the son of Joseph Dowd, merchant and owner of several ships trading with the West Indies, by his third wife, Polly, daughter of Deacon Joseph Dutton and Priscilla Stuart, and granddaughter of Sir Elkanah Stuart, who was disowned by his family for marrying a French Huguenot. He is the grandson of Joseph Dowd and his wife, Mary Blatchley, some of whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower, and is a descendant of Henry Dowd, who, in 1639, accompanied Rev. Henry Whitfield from England to Guilford, Conn.

DREXEL, JOSEPH W., was one of the most notable bankers in the history of American finance. Born in Philadelphia in 1831, he was one of three sons of the late Francis M. Drexel, an accomplished Austrian artist who, having followed his profession in Philadelphia until 1840, engaged in banking. Having spent several years in his father's banking house in Philadelphia, Joseph W. Drexel established a branch house in Chicago. Returning to Philadelphia upon his father's death in 1871, he formed his notable alliance with the late Junius S. Morgan, head of the London banking firm of J. S. Morgan & Company, and father of the present J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Drexel thus became head of the famous New York banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Company, and so remained until his death in 1888. He was also head of the allied house of Drexel, Harjes & Company, of Paris. Similarly, he retained his interest in the associated Philadelphia house of Drexel & Company, while he was a large owner of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. He largely retired from active business in 1876 and had leisure to interest himself in the musical and artistic interests of New York City. He was President of the Philharmonic Society and a director of the Metropolitan Opera House. He was a trustee of the Bartholdi Statue Fund. A generous patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, he presented to it valuable paintings, a collection of Egyptian engraved stones, and other art objects, and a collection of musical instruments of all nations. By his will he bequeathed to Lenox Library his notable musical library of 7,000 volumes, embracing the history and literature of music, ancient and modern. He was

also a patron and a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History. He married, in 1865, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Lloyd Wharton, of Philadelphia, who survives him with their four daughters—Mrs. Charles Brigham Penrose, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren, of St. Paul; Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, of New York, and Josephine Wharton Drexel.

Mrs. Drexel is an art and book collector, and the owner of one of the most notable libraries of rare books and manuscripts in the United States. Her ancestry is interesting. Her grandfather, Kearny Wharton, was President of the Common Council of Philadelphia, and otherwise eminent, while her great-grandfather, Thomas Wharton, Jr., was President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. She is sixth in descent from the founder of the family in America, Elder Thomas Wharton, member of the Council of Philadelphia, and son of Richard Wharton, of Westmoreland, England. She also descends from Thomas Lloyd, first Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, and President of the Provincial Council from 1684 to 1688, and from 1690 to 1693. Through him she traces her lineage from Edward I. of England by his first wife, Princess Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand of Castile; from Alfred the Great, from Henry I. of France and Anne of Russia, from Henry III. of England, and from Lady Antigone Plantagenet, a descendant of Henry IV. of England.

TIFFANY, CHARLES LEWIS, head of Tiffany & Company, the leading jewelers and diamond importers in the United States, has been actively engaged in business in this city since 1837, when he laid the modest foundation of the present house. Prior to the age of twenty-five he had been in business in Killingsby, Conn., where he was born February 15, 1812, his father, Comfort Tiffany, of New England descent, being a cotton manufacturer in that place. In 1837 Mr. Tiffany visited this city, and borrowing \$500 from his father established a partnership here with J. B. Young, from his native town. Under the style of Tiffany & Young they began the sale of stationery and bric-a-brac at 259 Broadway. In 1841 J. L. Ellis became a partner, the firm name changing to Tiffany, Young & Ellis. The same year Mr. Young visited Europe and the importation of French imitation jewelry was begun, followed by that of gold jewelry and precious stones. Advantage was taken of the fact that diamonds sold at about one-half their value during the financial crisis in Paris in 1848. Investing all their funds at this time, they became the largest dealers in diamonds in the United States. Various changes occurred in the personnel of the firm, while the present style of Tiffany & Company was adopted. A removal was made in 1847 to 271 Broadway, in 1854 to 550-52 Broadway, while in 1867 the present site was acquired. The house are silversmiths to most of the European sovereigns, and carried off the entire lists of awards at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876 and

the Paris Exposition in 1878. Mr. Tiffany was created Chevalier of the National Legion of Honor of France and from the Emperor of Russia received the *Praemia Digno*. He is a liberal patron of art, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Union and other clubs, and one of the founders of the Union League Club, having been an active supporter of the Federal Government during the Civil War. He built and presented to his son, Louis C. Tiffany, the notable mansion occupied by the latter on Madison Avenue. In addition to the Presidency of the corporation of Tiffany & Company, which maintains branch houses in London and Paris, he is a trustee of the State Trust Company and a director of the Bank of the Metropolis, of which he was an incorporator. He was married November 30, 1841, to Harriet O., daughter of Judge Young, of Killingsby, Conn. Their golden anniversary was celebrated in 1891 by their two sons and two daughters.

TIFFANY, LOUIS COMFORT, the well-known artist and architectural decorator, may almost be said to have created a new art. He has at any rate rehabilitated and improved an old one. Having established a reputation as an artist, his attention was given to the decorative arts in connection with architecture, and with the view of promoting decorative work and the making of colored-glass windows he organized in 1878 the Louis C. Tiffany and Associate Artists. This subsequently became the Tiffany Glass Company, and was reorganized in 1892 as the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, the founder having been Art Director and President through all these changes. The chapel exhibited by him at the World's Fair attracted wide attention. "One of the most marked incidents in the artistic career of Mr. Tiffany was the revival of the mosaic theory in the construction of a colored-glass window. Believing the work executed upon this principle would give the best results, but finding that the glass then obtainable in the markets of the world would not supply him with a range of color and texture of material necessary to carry out his ideas, he immediately began a series of experiments through the medium of existing glass-houses. Becoming impatient, however, of their failure to grasp his thoughts, he established works of his own where he succeeded in producing not only many of the finest effects that were obtained in the past, but also discovered new formulas by which he could make glass unlimited in its range of color and texture. With this glass, which is known as 'Tiffany favrile glass,' he has not only made windows of great beauty, but also vases and different objects of artistic interest. So marked were these in their departure from anything known, and withal, so thoroughly good, that they at once commanded the admiration of the artistic world of Europe, and in consequence he was made a member, on June 15, 1894, of the *Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts* of Paris." In addition to the Presidency

of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, he is a director of Tiffany & Company and the Turner Machine Company, and a trustee of the American Fine Arts Society. The son of Charles L. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Company, he was born in this city February 18, 1848, and studied art with George Innes and Samuel Coleman, of New York, and Leon Bailly, of Paris. He traveled in Europe and Africa and returned in 1870. In 1871 he was elected an Associate of the National Academy of Design, and in 1880 an Academician. His pictures include "Dock Scene" (1869), "Street Scene in Tangiers" (1878), "Study of Quimper, Brittany" (1877), "Duane Street, New York" (1878), "The Cobblers at Bonfarick" (1888), "Feeding the Flamingoes" (1888), and "Market Day at Nuremberg" (1892).

STEWART, WILLIAM RHINELANDER, born in this city, December 3, 1852, was educated by private tutors and at Charlier's and Anthon's schools; in 1873 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School, and while for some years he was engaged in general law practice as a member of a prominent law firm, for many years he has confined his attention to the family estate and charitable activities. Appointed by Governor Cornell in 1882 a member of the State Board of Charities, he has served continuously since through re-appointments by Governor Flower and Governor Black, while since 1894 he has been President of the Board. He has been Chairman of its Committee on Reformatories, as he has also of that on schools for the deaf. He was President of the Twenty-fifth National Conference on Charities and Correction. He originated the idea of the triumphal arch which spanned Fifth Avenue at Washington Square during the centennial celebration of 1889, and was Secretary of the Committee which perpetuated it in marble. He has been for many years a vestryman of Grace Church, and since 1893 has been its Treasurer. He is President of the Tennis Building Association, a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and a director of the Corn Exchange Bank. He is a member of the Patriarchs, and the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Century, City, Reform, and Church clubs, and is Secretary of the Downtown Association. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He married, in 1879, Annie M., daughter of John A. Armstrong, of Baltimore, and has living a daughter and a son--William Rhinelanders Stewart, Jr. He is himself the eldest of the two sons of the late Lisperard Stewart, Sr., and Mary Rogers, daughter of the late William Christopher Rhinelanders, and is grandson of Alexander L. Stewart and Sarah, daughter of Captain Anthony Lisperard and Sarah Barclay. Alexander L. Stewart was in turn grandson of Robert Stewart, a cadet of the royal house of Stewart of Scotland, who settled in New York prior to the Revolution.

HUNTER, JOHN, since 1856 has been active in developing the American thoroughbred horse and in freeing the racecourse in America from the evils and scandals which have beset it. In 1890 he succeeded the late August Belmont as President of the American Jockey Club, being the second to hold the position, and upon his resignation, in December, 1894, was himself succeeded by the present August Belmont. In 1884 he was a Democratic Presidential elector. He was born on Hunter's Island, Westchester County, February 27, 1833, in the mansion of his distinguished grandfather, who was one of the leading men of the State, and for twelve years State Senator, and is the son of Elias Desbrosses Hunter and Ann, daughter of Peter J. Munro, Secretary of Legation to United States Minister to Spain John Jay, in 1780. He was educated under private tutors, and at the Columbia College Grammar School. He is a member of the Union Club. He married Annie, daughter of Henry A. Middleton, of South Carolina, and has eight children. The historic family estate was purchased by this city and incorporated into its great system of "New parks," and the old Hunter homestead, built of stone in 1813, still stands in Pelham Park.

SMITH, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, head of the New York banking firm of William Alexander Smith & Company, has been an active executive officer of many institutions of this city, in which he has been engaged in business as a stockbroker and banker since 1845. He has been President of the New York Stock Exchange, as well as its Treasurer. He is now Vice-President of the Continental Trust Company. In 1848 he became Treasurer of the New York Bible Society; since 1863 has been Trustee of the permanent fund of the Orphans' Home and Asylum; since 1864 has been Trustee of the parochial fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church; since 1868 has been Treasurer of the General Clergy Relief Fund; since 1868 has been a manager of St. Luke's Hospital, and since 1869 Vice-Chairman of its Executive Committee, while since 1893 has been President of the Sheltering Arms. He is also Vice-President of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission; is a manager of the Home of Incurables, and is a manager of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning. He is a member of the Church and Century clubs and the Sons of the Revolution. He married, first, Clara Mary, daughter of Rev. Levi Bull, D.D. She died in 1857. He married, in 1863, Margaret, daughter of George Jones and Serena Mason. He has a daughter, the wife of Rev. L. C. Stewardson, and two sons—Robert Hobart and William Alexander Smith, Jr. Born in Pottstown, Pa., September 9, 1820, he is himself the eldest surviving son of the late Robert Hobart Smith and Mary, daughter of Joseph Potts and granddaughter of Judge Samuel Potts. His grandfather, Major Robert Smith, of the Revolution, was for forty-eight years a director and trustee of the United States Bank at Philadelphia.

HILLHOUSE, THOMAS, in 1882 founded the Metropolitan Trust Company, of this city, and was its President until his death in July, 1897. He was born at Watervliet, N. Y., March 10, 1816, was educated at Chase's Academy, Chatham, N. Y., and in 1851 made Geneva, this State, his residence. He actively supported Fremont for President in 1856, and in 1859 was elected to the State Senate. From 1861 to 1863 he was Adjutant-General on the staff of Governor E. D. Morgan, and organized 200,000 men for service in the Union Army. President Lincoln appointed him Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers. He was elected Comptroller of the State for the two years, 1865 and 1866, and was active in connection with the establishment of Cornell University. President Grant having appointed him, in 1870, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, he ably discharged the duties of that important post until 1882. He was the oldest son of Thomas Hillhouse and Ann Van Schaick Ten Broeck, and was descended from Rev. James Hillhouse, who emigrated from Ireland to Connecticut in 1720, being the son of John Hillhouse, of Freehall, Londonderry, Ireland, and nephew of Captain James Hillhouse, Mayor of Londonderry, and mentioned in Macaulay's great history for bravery in the siege of Londonderry. General Hillhouse married Harriet, daughter of Phineas Pronty, the eminent banker of Geneva, N. Y., and had four daughters and two sons—Thomas Griswold Hillhouse and Phineas Pronty Hillhouse.



GEN. THOMAS HILLHOUSE.

MACY, JOSIAH, was born in Nantucket, Mass., in 1785, the son of a shipowner, and coming to New York City in 1828, with the late William H. Macy, his eldest son, established the shipping commission firm of Josiah Macy & Son. Upon the admission to partnership of another son in 1829 the style became Josiah Macy & Sons. One of the founders of the City Fire Insurance Company, he was on its directorate from 1833 until his death in 1872. He was also a director of the Tradesmen's Bank. He retired from active business to his estate at Rye, N. Y., in 1853. He married, in 1805, Lydia Hussey, of an old Nantucket family. Two daughters survived him, with five sons—William H., Charles A., Josiah G., Francis H., and John H. Macy. He descended from Thomas Macy, born in Salisbury, Eng-

land, in 1608, who immigrated to Newbury, Mass., in 1639, and in 1659 became one of the nine purchasers and proprietors of Nantucket Island. His wife's ancestor was also one of these nine proprietors.

MACY, WILLIAM H., eldest son of Josiah Macy and Lydia Hussey, was born in Nantucket, Mass., in 1805, and there educated. He early entered a shipping office in New York City. In 1826 he engaged in business on his own account. Two years later his father came to the city and became head of a shipping firm, William H. becoming his partner. Eventually the latter engaged in other mercantile enterprises. He was long a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and was at one time its Vice-President. He was President of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, President of the Seaman's Bank for Savings, and Vice-President of the United States Trust Company. He married Eliza L., daughter of Sylvanus T. Jenkins, and died in 1887. His son, the present William H. Macy, is connected with some of the institutions of which his father was an officer. He is Vice-President of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, and a trustee of the United States Trust Company and the Seaman's Bank for Savings.

RIKER, JOHN LAWRENCE, for many years a prominent merchant of this city, is an officer of a remarkable array of the more important financial institutions of New York. He is Vice-President of the Second National Bank, is Vice-President of the Atlantic Trust Company, is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and is a director of the Bank of New York, the Bank of New Amsterdam, the Plaza Bank, the Fidelity and Casualty Company, the Eagle Fire Company, the Continental Insurance Company, the Greenwich Insurance Company, the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the New York Zinc Company, the New York and Boston Dyewood Company, and the Latin and Rand Powder Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, City, Riding, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Mendelssohn Glee, and New York Athletic clubs, the Holland Society, the St. Nicholas Society, the Downtown Association, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was born at Bowery Bay, L. I., in 1830, and studied under private tutors and at Astoria Academy. He married in 1857 Mary Anne Jackson, and has living three daughters and four sons—John Jackson, Henry Laurens, Samuel, and Charles Lawrence. He is himself the son of the late John Lawrence Riker, lawyer, and Lavinia, daughter of Sylvanus Smith, and descends from Abraham Rycken, to whom Governor Kieft granted lands in New Netherland in 1638.

GOODWIN, JAMES JUNIUS, from 1861 until his retirement in 1871, he was associated with his cousin, J. Pierpont Morgan, in banking enterprises in this city, as representing the London house of George Peabody & Company, and as a member of the New York firm of Dabney, Morgan & Company. He is a director of the Erie Railroad Company, and a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Century, City, Riding, and Church clubs, the New England Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and other organizations. He was born in Hartford, Conn., was educated in private schools and the Hartford High School, and traveled in Europe from 1857 to 1859. He married, in 1873, Josephine Sarah, daughter of Joshua B. Lippincott, who, during the fifty years from 1836 to 1886, was head of the notable Philadelphia publishing house of Lippincott & Company, and has three sons, Walter Lippincott, James Lippincott, and Philip Lippincott Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin is himself the son of the late James Goodwin, of Hartford, and Lucy, daughter of Joseph Morgan. His father was for more than thirty years President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and through him Mr. Goodwin is descended from Ozias Goodwin, who was born in England in 1596, arrived in Boston in 1632, and was one of the founders of Hartford under Rev. Thomas Hooker. Through his mother, Mr. Goodwin descends from Captain Miles Morgan, one of the founders of Springfield, Mass. He also descends from Thomas Olcott, another founder of Hartford, and is great-grandson of Captain Lemuel Roberts, of the Revolutionary army.

IVES, BRAYTON, was graduated from Yale in 1861, and, entering the Federal service as Adjutant of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, was mustered out at the close of the war with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, although but twenty-four years of age. Coming to New York, he established himself as a stock broker in 1867, and so continued until his retirement in 1889. One of the founders of the New York Stock Exchange, for thirteen years he was a member of its Governing Committee, was its Vice-President in 1876 and 1877, and its President in 1878 and 1879. He was for many years President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1890 he was elected President of the Western National Bank, and served for several years. He was formerly a director of the Mercantile Trust Company, and is now Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Western National Bank, the United States Guarantee Company, the United Electric Light Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the New York Stock Exchange Building Company, and the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Tuxedo, Century, University, Grolier, Riding, Players', and Lawyers' clubs, the New England Society, the Dunlap Society, the Yale Alumni

Association, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He married, in 1867, Eleanor A., daughter of Rev. B. S. Bissell, of Norwalk, Conn., and has three daughters and a son—Dr. Sherwood Bissell Ives. General Ives descends from William Ives, who early emigrated from England to Boston, subsequently becoming one of the founders of New Haven, Conn.

VANDERBILT, CORNELIUS, popularly known as "Commodore," laid the foundations of the fortune of this well-known New York family. He was born on Staten Island, May 27, 1794, and died in New York City, January 4, 1877. He was the son of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Phebe Hand, niece of Colonel Hand, an officer in the Revolution; was the grandson of Jacob Vanderbilt and Mary Hoogland; the great-grandson of Jacob Vanderbilt and Neeltje Denyse; the great-great-grandson of Jacob Janse Vanderbilt and Maritje Van der Vliet, while he was removed one generation further from Jan Aoertsen Van der Bilt, who came from Holland about 1650, by his second wife, Dierber Cornelius. Cornelius Vanderbilt received a limited education, and, at sixteen years of age, borrowed money to buy a *periauger*, with which he did a ferrying business between Staten Island and New York City. At the end of two years he owned two boats, and had an interest in another. The period of the War of 1812 was a good one for his business and he performed many patriotic services. In 1813 he married his cousin, Sophia Johnson, and resided in New York. At



"COMMODORE" CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

the age of twenty-three he was at the head of the transportation business in New York Harbor. In 1817 he became captain of a steamboat plying between New Brunswick, N. J., and New York, while he made New Brunswick his residence. He became manager of this line. In 1824 he obtained a lease of the New York and Elizabethport Ferry, and organized a profitable business. In 1829 he bought the interest of Thomas Gibbons, his former employer, in the line between New York and New Brunswick. During the next twenty years he built numerous steamboats and established lines of boats on Long Island Sound and the Hudson and Delaware

rivers. Soon after the discovery of gold in California he established a steamship line by way of Nicaragua, his vessels plying in both the

Atlantic and the Pacific. In 1851 a branch line was established between New Orleans and Greytown. When the control passed out of his hands, he regained it by establishing opposition lines between New Orleans and Galveston and between New York and Aspinwall. From 1855 to 1861 he also operated a line between New York and Havre. He received from Congress a gold medal and vote of thanks for his gift to the Federal Government, in 1862, of his finest steamship, which had cost \$800,000. In 1864 he retired from the sea, his fortune being then estimated at about \$40,000,000. In 1844 he had acquired an interest in the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, while, in 1857, he became its President. In 1864 he secured a controlling interest in the Hudson River Railroad, while, by 1867, he had a like interest in the New York Central, and brought about the amalgamation of the two roads. By subsequently gaining control of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern he extended the system westward. Mr. Vanderbilt gave one million dollars to Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He purchased the Church of the Strangers in this city for its pastor when sold under the hammer, at a cost of \$50,000. He was married a second time to Frances Crawford, of Mobile, Ala., his thirteen children being by his first wife.

VANDERBILT, WILLIAM HENRY, eldest son and principal heir of the late "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., May 8, 1821. He attended the Columbia College Grammar School and, at the age of eighteen, entered the employ of the New York banking firm of Drew, Robinson & Company. His health having broken down, his father purchased for him a farm at New Dorp, Staten Island, which the son improved and made a paying property. Having been invited to take charge of the affairs of the Staten Island Railroad, which was in the hands of a receiver, he connected it with New York by an independent line of ferryboats, and, within two years, had met all outstanding claims, and had the road on a paying basis. After this demonstration of ability he became his father's associate in railroad management. In 1864 he became Vice-President of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and the year following became Vice-President of the Hudson River Railroad Company. After the consolidation of the latter with the New York Central, he became First Vice-President and Executive Officer of the new corporation, while, in July, 1877, he was elected its President. On May 4, 1883, he resigned the presidencies of all the roads with which he was connected, his two sons, Cornelius and William Kissam, becoming chairmen of the two boards in which the control of the Vanderbilt system was vested. Mr. Vanderbilt also invested a portion of his fortune, \$53,000,000, in Government bonds, for convenient disposal among his heirs. Mr. Vanderbilt gave a million dollars to the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and divided a simi-

lar amount between Vanderbilt University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, St. Luke's Hospital, and other institutions. He defrayed the expense of the removal of the obelisk from Egypt to Central Park—\$100,000. He was the owner of Maud S., Aldine, and other animals which had exceptional trotting records. He married Maria Louise Kissam, daughter of Rev. Samuel Kissam, a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, and had nine children, of whom eight, four sons and four daughters, survived him. The daughters are Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Mrs. W. Seward Webb. Mr. Vanderbilt erected the large brownstone double house on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

VANDERBILT, CORNELIUS, present head of the Vanderbilt family, is the oldest son of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and grand-



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

son of the late "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt, founder of the family fortunes. Conjointly with his brother, William K. Vanderbilt, he has the financial control and management of the richest railroad system on the American continent, consisting of forty-three closely affiliated corporations, which operate sixteen thousand miles of track. He is personally a director of fifty railroad companies, of many of which he is either President or Vice-President. He has made many liberal gifts. The possessor of one of the finest private art collections in New York, at a cost of \$53,000 he purchased Rosa Bonheur's celebrated painting, "The Horse

Fair," and presented it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1887 he devoted \$75,000 to the erection of the building for the railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A., at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. In conjunction with his mother, the late Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, he erected in 1891 the costly stone and brick building on Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue, dedicated to missionary work in connection with St. Bartholomew's Church. He subscribed \$100,000 toward the erection of the new Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine. With his three brothers he built the Vanderbilt Clinic, and donated it to the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has erected a

dormitory for Yale University as a memorial of his eldest son, William Henry Vanderbilt, who died during his college course. He was one of the company of eminent New York citizens who built the new Opera House, after the destruction of its predecessor by fire, August 27, 1892. Born at New Dorp, S. I., November 27, 1843, his boyhood was spent upon the farm which his father at that time was managing. Following the acquisition of an academic education, he became clerk in the Shoe and Leather Bank of this city, and for three years was also in the employ of the banking firm of Kissam Brothers. In 1865 his grandfather offered him a responsible position in the office of the Harlem Railroad. In 1867 he became Treasurer of the road. Upon his grandfather's death in 1877 he succeeded his father as First Vice-President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in charge of its finances, and upon the retirement of his father in 1883 took the leading place, which he has occupied since. Severe sickness in very recent years has led him to spend much time abroad, the responsible management of their common interests thus falling more than formerly upon William K. Vanderbilt. Early in life Mr. Vanderbilt married Alice Gwynne, daughter of an eminent lawyer of Cincinnati. Of their seven children three sons and two daughters survive, of whom two are married. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., the oldest surviving son, is married to a daughter of Richard T. Wilson, the well-known banker; a daughter, Gertrude, is the wife of Harry Payne Whitney, son of William C. Whitney.

VANDERBILT, WILLIAM KISSAM, is President of the American Horse Exchange, a director of the American Safe Deposit Company, the New York Mutual Gas Light Company, and the Morris Run Coal Mining Company, and is a director of about forty railroad corporations. For some time past the invalid condition of his brother, Cornelius, has devolved the control and direction of the affairs of the great Vanderbilt system entirely upon him, and he has distinguished himself by his success in achieving a more intimate and compact affiliation of the corporations composing the system than had before been attained. He has long been active in promoting yachting and the interests of the turf. He is a prominent member of the Coney Island Jockey Club. He was a member of the syndicates which built the sloops *Colonia* and *Defender*, successful defenders of the America's Cup. He also built the steam yachts *Alva* and *Valiant*, the latter being the most elegant craft of the kind afloat. He has traveled extensively, and smuptionally entertained aboard these vessels. He joined with his brothers in founding the Vanderbilt Clinic. He was one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Club, and is a member of the Union and other principal clubs. He built in this city the notable residence on Fifth Avenue, at the corner of Fifty-second Street, just north of the William H. Vanderbilt double residence, and

a no less notable residence at Newport known as the "Marble House." The second son of the late William H. Vanderbilt and Maria Louisa Kissam, he was born on Staten Island, December 12, 1849. After taking an academic course in this country, he completed his education at Geneva, Switzerland. Returning he entered the office of C. C. Clarke, Treasurer of the Hudson River Railroad, and from a book-keeper's apprentice on a small salary worked his way through the departments. From 1877 to 1883 he was Second Vice-President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; in 1882 became President of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and from 1883 was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, being its executive head. He married Alva Smith, of Mobile, Ala., now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and has three children—Consuelo, now the Duchess of Marlborough; William Kissam, Jr., and Harold.

VANDERBILT, FREDERICK WILLIAM, third son of the late William H. Vanderbilt and Maria Louisa Kissam, was born in 1855, and in 1878 was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale. Subsequently he worked his way through every department of the offices of the Vanderbilt system of railroads. His residence in this city, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, the gift of his father, was built by his grandfather. He also maintains a Newport home, "Rough Point," and has an estate of 600 acres at Hyde Park on the Hudson. He is a director or member of the Board of Managers of twenty-six or more railroad corporations, and is a director of the Lincoln National Bank, the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, the American Surety Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the American Horse Exchange. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, University, and other clubs. He owns one of the finest steam yachts, Conqueror, built in 1889 by Russell & Company, of Port Glasgow.

VANDERBILT, GEORGE WASHINGTON, has been a benefactor of various institutions in this city and elsewhere. He founded the Thirteenth Street branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, providing its building on Jackson Square. To the New York College for the Training of Teachers, of which he was a trustee, he gave a valuable property for a new site on Morningside Heights, adjoining the present site of Columbia College. He presented the room known as the Vanderbilt Gallery to the American Fine Arts Society. The value of this donation was \$100,000. He also united with his brothers in the erection and equipment of the Vanderbilt Clinic. In addition to his residence in this city—one of the houses which constitute the famous William H. Vanderbilt double house, occupying the block on Fifth Avenue between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets—he has

a summer residence at Bar Harbor, and in 1885 purchased 100,000 acres of mountain land on the French Broad River, near Asheville, N. C. This he has converted into a vast park and improved estate, with mansion and stables, and stocked with blooded cattle, sheep, and horses, making it perhaps the most notable country place in America. The fourth son of the late William H. Vanderbilt and Maria Louisa Kissam, he was born at New Dorp, S. I., November 14, 1862, and was educated by private tutors and at several famous schools. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, City, Racquet, New York Athletic, New York Yacht, Grolier, and Players' clubs, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and other organizations.

DANA, RICHARD STARR, was born in New York City in 1836, in 1857 was graduated from Columbia College, and, entering the banking and commission house of Russell & Company, of Canton, China, the largest American house in the China trade, became a partner in 1863. He is a member of the Union Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Society of the Acorn, and the Columbia College Alumni Association. He married Florine Turner, and has two sons—Richard T. and David T. Dana. He is the son of the late Richard Perkins Dana, of this city, and his wife Juliette H. Starr, and is descended, through a line of clergymen, from Richard Dana, who came from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. His father was long engaged in business in Canton and Hong Kong, China, but after retiring, resided in New York City, where he was one of the Governors of the Woman's Hospital, and served sixteen years as a Director of the New York Juvenile Asylum. He published accounts of some of his travels. He died in 1894.

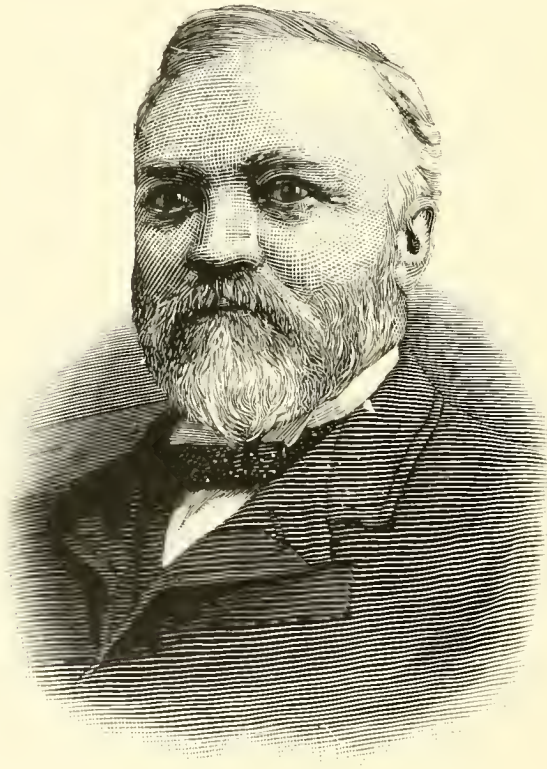
SHELL, AUGUSTUS, having been graduated from Union College in 1830, studied law in New York City and at the Litchfield Law School, and in 1833 was admitted to the bar and began practice in this city. He became the partner of John Slosson in the law firm of Slosson & Schell; with Edward Slosson, brother of the above, formed the firm of Schell & Slosson, and subsequently received Waldo Hutchins into partnership under the style of Schell, Slosson & Hutchins. He soon acquired a large real estate and corporation practice, becoming counsel for many prominent merchants, as well as counsel for a number of leading banks and insurance companies. He became active in politics, and for many years was Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He came within a few votes of receiving the nomination as Governor of the State in the Democratic State Convention of 1852. He presided over the Democratic State Conventions of 1853, 1854, and 1855. In 1854 he refused the nomination as Mayor of New York, which was equivalent to election. He was for four years Collector of the Port of New York, under appointment

by President Buchanan in 1857. Upon retiring from this office he did not resume the practice of law, but became active in connection with the Vanderbilt railroad interests. In 1862 he became a director of the Harlem Railroad Company, in 1864 entered the directorate of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and in 1867 became a director of the New York Central Railroad Company. Upon the consolidation of the two last-mentioned, he was elected a director of the new corporation. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company was organized the same year by the consolidation of four roads, and Mr. Schell became Vice-President of the new corporation. He was also a director of many other corporations in the Vanderbilt system, including the Chicago and Northwestern, the Michigan Central, and the Canada Southern. He was a director of the Union Pacific both before and after its consolidation with the Kansas Pacific and the Denver Pacific. He was for some years one of the vice-presidents of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was a trustee of the Union Trust Company and a director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for the Presidency in 1868. In 1872, Governor Hoffman appointed him on the Constitutional Committee which recommended important amendments to the Legislature. The same year he rescued Tammany Hall from the Tweed ring, and was elected Grand Sachem. He was Chairman of the National Democratic Convention in 1872, and issued the call for the National Convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency in 1876. Mr. Schell was a Presidential elector on the Tilden ticket in New York. He was an active member of the New York Historical Society, and served on its Executive Committee, as its Vice-President and as its President. From 1866 until his death he was President of the New York Institution for the Blind, having previously been its Treasurer, and since 1849 one of its executive officers. He was a trustee of the Roosevelt Hospital, as he was also of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. One of the founders of the Manhattan Club, he was its President from 1871 to 1877, and was its Vice-President from the latter date until his death, March 27, 1884. He had been its Manager from the organization of the club in 1865 to 1871. He was one of the Governors of the St. Nicholas Club. He married, in 1873, Anna M., daughter of George S. Fox and granddaughter of Thomas Leggett. His widow survived him, but he left no issue. Mr. Schell was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., August 1, 1812, the son of Christian Schell and Elizabeth Hughes, of German and Welsh antecedents, respectively. His grandfather, Richard Schell, immigrated to America from Germany prior to the Revolution. The father of Augustus Schell was a merchant at Rhinebeck, and during the War of 1812 raised a company of soldiers and participated in the defense of New York City.

BABCOCK, SAMUEL D., is one of the most eminent business executives and financiers in New York City, and is an officer of a formidable list of important corporations, of several of which he is president. Of the New York Real Estate Association he is President, as he is also of the Manhattan Real Estate Association, of the Colonial Real Estate Association, and of the Central Real Estate Association. He is President of the International Bell Telephone Company, and of the Downtown Association, and is Treasurer of the Improved Dwellings Association. He is a director or trustee of the American Exchange National Bank, the Bank of New Amsterdam, the National Union Bank, the Central Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the Continental Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the United States Lloyds, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Harlem Railroad Company, the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, the City and Suburban Homes Company, the Navesink Park Company, the Manufacturing Investment Company, and the Popular Photograph Company. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and other clubs. He was born in Rhode Island, and is lineally descended from James Babcock, who, born in Essex, England, in 1580, was one of the Puritans that emigrated to Leyden, Holland, and thence to Plymouth Colony. In his direct line appear Captain John Babcock, of Plymouth and Rhode Island; Captain James Babcock, of Westerly, R. I.; Hon. Joshua Babcock, a Yale graduate, Chief Justice of Rhode Island and Speaker of its Assembly, and Colonel Henry Babcock, Commander of the Continental forces of Rhode Island in the Revolution.

CARNEGIE, ANDREW, is the largest manufacturer of pig iron, steel rails, and coke in the world, is a well-known writer on political economy, an ardent advocate of radicalism in England through the medium of the press, and the author of many benefactions in the United States and Great Britain. While he has long been a resident of this city, he is much abroad. At the cost of \$50,000 he erected for the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 a five-story building containing three general laboratories and an auditorium. He is one of the ten founders of the Thirteenth Street Branch of the Free Circulating Library, each of which contributed \$5,000. It was his capital which was principally ventured in the erection of the notable Carnegie Music Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. He is President of the Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge Company and a director of the Music Hall Company and the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company. He gave \$500,000 to Pittsburg for a public library in 1885, and \$250,000 to Allegheny City for a music hall and library in 1886. He also gave \$250,000 for a free library in Edinburgh,

and \$40,000 for a free library in Dunfermline, Scotland, likewise establishing public swimming baths in the latter city in 1879. He has established several libraries for the employees of his works. He has owned and directed the policy of as many as fourteen newspapers in Great Britain at one time, using them as a propagauda of the principles of democracy. This is also the theme of his most famous volume, "Triumphant Democracy; or, Fifty Years' March of the Republic" (1886). Besides his many contributions to periodical literature he



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

has likewise published "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain" (1883) and "Round the World" (1884). He was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, November 25, 1835, the son of a humble weaver, who came to the United States in 1845, settling at Pittsburg. Here the boy in turn attended a stationary engine, was a telegraph messenger, and became a telegraph operator, eventually obtaining the position of manager of the telegraph lines and clerk to the superintendent in the Pennsylvania Railroad office at Pittsburg. His first stroke of fortune came with his activity in promoting Mr. Woodruff's invention of the sleep-

ing-car. Later he was appointed Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His next fortunate speculation was in joining the syndicate which purchased for \$40,000 the Storey farm on Oil Creek. The flow of oil from this property yielded as much as \$1,000,000 in clear profit in a single year. He next joined with others in establishing a rolling mill, and in the course of some years was at the head of the greatest system of steel and iron works which a single person has ever controlled, including the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, the Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works, the Union Iron Mills, the Hartman Steel Works, the

Scotia Ore Mines, the Union Mill of Wilson, Walker & Company, the Lucy Furnaces, the Frick Coke Company, and the Keystone Bridge Works.

SAGE, RUSSELL, while prominent in Whig politics in this State early in life, has come into national prominence as a railroad financier in this city. Born in Verona, N. Y., in 1816, he is the son of Elisha Sage and Prudence Risley, both of New England ancestry. He attended the public schools, at an early age entered the store of his brother in Troy, N. Y., and at the age of twenty-one became his brother's partner. He subsequently acquired the sole interest, and in 1839 established a wholesale business. Still later he became a produce commission merchant and established connections in New York City, which enabled him to control the produce markets of Troy and Albany. In 1845 he became an Alderman of Troy, and during seven years was also Treasurer of Rensselaer County. In 1848 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention. He was an unsuccessful Whig candidate for Congress in 1850. Two years later he was a member of the Troy Common Council, the same year he was elected to Congress, and in 1854 was re-elected by 7,000 majority. He participated in the formation of the Republican party in this State. As a Councilor of Troy in 1852 he was active in the sale of the Troy and Schenectady Railroad, then owned by that city. About 1857 he became a large owner of the La Crosse Railroad (now the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul), and was elected a director and subsequently Vice-President. About 1861 New York City became the scene of his operations. He traded principally in railroad securities, and since 1863 has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange. In recent years he has been connected with many corporations with which the late Jay Gould was also prominently identified. At various times he has been President of more than twenty-five railroad corporations. He is now President of the Standard Gas Light Company, is President of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company, Vice-President of the Albia and Centreville Railway, and is a director of the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the United States Guarantee Company, the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, the Manhattan Railway, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Telegraph and Cable Company, the American Speaking Telephone Company, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, the International Ocean Telegraph Company, the New York Mutual Telegraph Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, the Wabash Railroad Company, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company, the Shore Line Railway, the Iowa Central Railway Company, and

the Chattanooga Southern Railroad. Mr. Sage married, first, in 1841, Maria, daughter of Moses L. Winne, of Troy, who died in 1867. He married in 1869, Margaret Olivia, daughter of Hon. Joseph Slocum, of Syracuse, and a descendant of Captain Miles Standish and of Colonel Henry Pierson, of Sag Harbor, N. Y. In 1895, Mr. and Mrs. Sage erected a notable dormitory for the Troy Female Seminary, of which Mrs. Sage is a graduate.

INMAN, JOHN HAMILTON, having served four years in the Confederate Army, in the fall of 1865 came to New York City and engaged in the cotton business in a moderate way, establishing a firm which became the leading cotton house in the world, and of which he remained the head until his death in 1896. He was also largely interested in Southern railroads and industrial enterprises. He was a member of the Rapid Transit Commission in this city from its creation until his death. He was a member of the Metropolitan and Manhattan clubs and of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. John Hall was pastor. He was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, in 1844, and enlisted in the Confederate service at the age of seventeen, having previously been employed in a bank in which he had risen to the position of assistant cashier. He married, in 1870, Margaret McKinney Coffin, of Tennessee, and had two daughters and four sons—Hugh Martin, John Hamilton, Jr., Frederick Clark, and Charles Chade Inman.

INMAN, SAMUEL MARTIN, cotton merchant of this city and Atlanta, Ga., is the largest dealer in this line in the United States. He is a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Southern Railway Company, and the Atlanta Home Insurance Company. He is a founder and a commissioner of the Georgia School of Technology, and is largely interested in the Constitution Publishing Company of Atlanta and the Atlanta Land Company. He was born in Dandridge, Tenn., February 19, 1843, the son of Shadrach W. Inman, a successful merchant, and Mrs. Jane (Martin) Hamilton. His great-grandfather, Abednego Inman, a Revolutionary soldier, married Miss Thompson, of Virginia. He worked in his father's store and on a farm, and attended the Maryville and Princeton colleges. The war calling him away from the latter, he volunteered in the First Tennessee Cavalry and became Lieutenant. In 1866 he engaged in business at Augusta, Ga. The following year he removed to Atlanta, and with his father formed the cotton firm of S. W. Inman & Company. With the return of his father to Tennessee in 1870, the firm style became S. M. Inman & Company, under which it became the largest firm in the cotton trade in the South. He is a brother of John H. Inman.

ADAMS, EDWARD DEAN, a member of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Company from 1878 to 1893, has achieved remark-

able success in reorganizing embarrassed corporations. At the present time he is President of the Cataract Construction Company, President of the Niagara Development Company, President of the Niagara Junction Railway Company, President of the Nikola Tesla Company, Vice-President of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, a member of the Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and subsidiary companies, the West Shore Railroad Company, the Northern Pacific Express Company, and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, and a director of the Mercantile Trust Company, the New Jersey General Security Company, and the American Cotton Oil Company. He organized the Northern Pacific Terminal Company in 1882, and became its President; in 1883 organized the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company, becoming its Vice-President, and in 1885 organized the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company, constructed its lines, and leased them to the New York Central. In 1885 he also accomplished the delicate operation of a reorganization of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, the New York, Ontario and Western, and the West Shore and Ontario Terminal Company. He preserved the Central Railroad of New Jersey from a receiver by his reorganization of it in 1887. In 1888 he was active in floating the bond issue of the Philadelphia and Reading, while in 1890 he reorganized the American Cotton Oil Company. As the representative of the German bondholders he was Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Northern Pacific Railway Company in 1893. The son of Adoniram Judson Adams, of Boston, he was born in that city April 9, 1846, and in 1864 was graduated from Norwich University, Vermont. After spending two years abroad, from 1866 to 1869 he was in the employ of a Boston firm of bankers and brokers. From 1870 to 1878 he was a member of the Boston banking house of Richardson, Hill & Company, which he helped to organize. In 1878 he removed to this city. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Union League, and other clubs. He was married, in 1872, to Fannie A., daughter of William E. Gutterson, of Boston, and has a son and a daughter. The son, Ernest Kempton, has been graduated from Yale and Columbia.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE GILBERT, in 1841, when fifteen years of age, entered the service of the famous Chemical Bank of New York City, now the Chemical National, as assistant to the Paying Teller, five years later became Paying Teller, being the youngest holding that position in New York City; in 1855 became Cashier, and since January 1, 1878, has been its President. He is also President of the New York Clearing House Building Company, is a trustee and Treasurer of the Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, is a director

and Treasurer of the Fabric Measuring and Packing Company, is a trustee of the Union Trust Company, and is a director of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, the Fidelity and Casualty Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Brooklyn and New York, the United States Life Insurance Company, the Eagle Fire Company, the Texas Central Railroad, the Mexican Telegraph Company, and the Eastmans Company. He has served as President of the



GEORGE GILBERT WILLIAMS.

New York Clearing House Association. Holding that position in 1893, he was *ex officio* member of the historic Clearing House Committee which so skillfully stayed the progress of the panic of that year, preventing a complete collapse, and turning the tide almost at once toward a restoration of confidence. Mr. Williams was born in East Haddam, Conn., October 9, 1826, and was educated in the public schools and Brainerd Academy. His father, Dr. Datus Williams, was for forty years the leading physician of East Haddam, and was lineally descended from Robert Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., where he was admitted a freeman in 1638. Mr. Williams married, in 1867, Virginia, daughter of Aaron King, of Massachusetts, and has had five

children, of whom but one now survives. Mrs. Williams is a graduate of Rutgers Female Seminary of New York City.

TOWNSEND, JOHN POMEROY, for many years a member of the well-known mercantile firm of Dutton & Townsend, from which he retired in 1882, was in 1885 elected President of the New York Maritime Exchange, of which he had previously been Vice-President; the same year became Treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange; from 1889 to 1894 was President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the affairs of which he brilliantly administered, and from 1894 until his death in 1898 was President of the Bowery Savings Bank, the most powerful savings institution in the world, having assets of nearly \$60,000,000. Of the latter institution he had been First Vice-President for twelve years, Second Vice-President for eight years, and trustee for thirty years. He was considered the greatest authority on savings institutions, having contributed articles to encyclopedic works, prepared papers for conven-

tions in this country and for three congresses at Paris, and written on "Postal Savings Banks" and "The Silver Question." He was also author of a "History of the Bowery Savings Bank, from its Organization in 1834 to 1888." He was a member of the Committee of Seventy which nominated William L. Strong for Mayor, serving on its Executive and Finance Committees. Since 1876 he had been a trustee of the Rochester University, where he founded a scholarship. He was a director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and a trustee of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He also wrote a history of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, whose society he served as Trustee, Treasurer, and President. Descended from Thomas Townsend, one of the early Puritan settlers of Lynn, Mass., he was born in New England, passed his boyhood in Troy, N. Y., and has resided in New York City since 1850, when he entered the employ of the house of Wilson G. Hunt & Company. A few years later he became one of the founders of the mercantile house of Dutton & Townsend.

STEWART, JOHN AIKMAN, was principally instrumental in organizing the United States Trust Company and securing its charter in 1853; from that date until June, 1864, was its Secretary, resigning reluctantly to accept his appointment as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, which President Lincoln urged upon him as a patriotic duty. Upon the death of Joseph Lawrence, President of the United States Trust Company, in 1865, Mr. Stewart was elected as his successor, resigned the Assistant Treasuryship, and has been President of this notable corporation—the largest fiduciary institution in the Western Hemisphere—continuously since. Mr. Stewart is also a director of the Merchants' National Bank, the Bank of New Amsterdam, the Greenwich Savings Bank, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company of England, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. He is a trustee of the John F. Slater Fund, of Princeton University, and of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and is a director of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was born in New York City, August 22, 1822. Through his father, he descends from the famous Scottish clan of Stewart, while his mother, Mary Aikman, was also of Scotch descent. His father, in 1817, emigrated from Scotland to New York City, where he eventually held the offices of Tax Assessor and Receiver of Taxes. John Aikman Stewart attended the New York public schools, was graduated from Columbia College in 1840, at the age of eighteen, and two years later was appointed Clerk of the Board of Education of the City of New York, a position he held for eight years. Appointed Actuary of the United States Life Insurance Company in 1850, he at once distinguished himself in that

position. He resigned in 1853, however, to devote himself to the organization of the United States Trust Company.

SIMMONS, JOSEPH EDWARD, President of the Fourth National Bank since 1888, served two terms (1884-6) as President of the New York Stock Exchange, and for nine years (1881-90) was a member of the Board of Education, a portion of the time being its President. In 1885 he was the candidate of Samuel J. Tilden and others for Collector of the Port, and has several times declined the Democratic nomination as Mayor when nomination seemed equivalent to election. Besides the Presidency of the Fourth National Bank, at the present time he is President of the Panama Railroad Company, Treasurer of the Love Electric Traction Company, a trustee of the Bank for Savings and the Royal Insurance Company of England, and a director of the Bank of New Amsterdam, the National Surety Company, the United States Casualty Company, the New York Clearing House Building Company, the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, and the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company. He was a member of the New York Clearing House Committee during the financial panic of 1893 and was one of three members of the building committee which directed the erection of the present clearing house building. He has been Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, is President of the New York Infant Asylum, and is a governor and member of the Executive Committee of the New York Hospital. Born in Troy, N. Y., September 9, 1841, he is the son of the late Joseph Ferris Simmons, prominent business man and financier of Troy, and great-grandson of Christian Simmons, who emigrated from Holland to Dutchess County, New York, in the early part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Simmons was graduated from Williams College in 1862 and from the Albany Law School the following year. Successfully practicing law in Troy until 1867, in that year he removed to this city and became a member of the banking firm of Grant & Company. Forced to retire and travel abroad on account of his health in 1872, two years later he returned and engaged in financing enterprises. His administration of the affairs of the Fourth National has been very able. He was married in 1886 to Julia, daughter of George Greer, of this city, and has a son—Joseph Ferris Simmons—and a daughter.

TAPPEN, FREDERICK D., in May, 1850, entered the service of the Gallatin National Bank of New York as clerk, was its Cashier from October, 1857, to July 1, 1868, and on the latter date succeeded the late James Gallatin as its president, a position which he has continued to hold during the thirty years since. He is also a trustee and acting president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, having previously been its Vice-President; is a trustee of the Bank for Sav-

ings and the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, and is a director of the Bank of New Amsterdam, the Sixth National Bank, the New York Clearing House Building Company, the Queen Insurance Company of America, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. During the panic of 1873 he was selected as Chairman of the Loan Committee of the New York Clearing House Association, and he has served in that responsible position during every financial crisis since. His skill accomplished remarkable results in establishing public confidence in 1893 and in recognition of his services his colleagues on the Committee presented to him the original silver tankard which, under similar circumstances, had been presented in 1696 to Sir John Houlon, first Governor of the Bank of England. He is a member of the Union, Union League, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, and Grolier clubs. He was born in New York City, January 29, 1829, and was graduated from the Columbia College Grammar School and the New York University. His father, Charles Barclay Tappen, a well-known architect and builder of New York City, died in 1894 at the remarkable age of ninety-eight. Mr. Tappen descends from Jurian Tennesse Tappen, from Holland, who was residing at Fort Orange as early as 1662. Christopher Tappen, great-grandfather of Mr. Tappen, married the sister of Governor George Clinton, represented Ulster County, New York, in the Colonial and State Legislatures, and was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of the State of New York.



FREDERICK D. TAPPEN.

BAKER, GEORGE F., Treasurer of the American Bankers' Association for twenty years, from its organization in 1875 to 1895, is also an executive officer of a phenomenal array of corporations. He has long been President of the First National Bank of New York, and is likewise President of the Astor National Bank, President of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, and President of the Long Branch Water Supply Company; is Vice-President of the Bankers' Safe Deposit Company, and First Vice-President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; is a member of the Board of Managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; is a trustee

of the Consolidated Gas Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Provident Loan Society; is a voting trustee of the Southern Railway Company, and is a director of the Liberty National Bank, the People's Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, the Continental Insurance Company, the Citizens' Union Insurance Company, the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Navesink Park Company, the Atlas Cement Company, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, the National Water Company, the East Jersey Water Company, the Montclair Water Company, the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, and the Car Trust Investment Company of London. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, City, Tuxedo, Riding, Country, Players', Lawyers', Atlantic Yacht, New York Athletic, and Mendelssohn Glee clubs, and the New England Society.

POOR, EDWARD ERIE, head of the notable drygoods commission house of Denny, Poor & Company, was elected a director of the National Park Bank of New York City in 1888; in 1893 became one of its vice-presidents, and succeeded the late Ebenezer K. Wright as its president. He is also a trustee of the State Trust Company, and a director of the Consolidated Coal Company, the Denver Union Water Company, and the Passaic Print Works. He has been a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce since 1872, and a member of the Union League Club since 1870. He is a life member of the New England Society and a member of the Manhattan and Merchants' clubs. He was born in Boston, February 5, 1837, on the paternal side descending from John Poor, of Wiltshire, England, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635, and on the maternal side from Lieutenant Francis Peabody, of Hertfordshire, England, who, in 1635, settled in Ipswich, Mass. His grandfather, Jeremiah Peabody, was a cousin of the famous London banker and philanthropist, George Peabody. Mr. Poor was graduated from the Boston public schools, and in 1851 entered the drygoods establishment of Read, Chadwick & Dexter. In 1864 he established himself in the same business in New York City, under his own name. In 1865 the business was reorganized under the firm style of Denny, Jones & Poor, which subsequently became Denny, Poor & Company. Mr. Poor has long been at the head of the house. Two of his sons are partners in the business—Edward E. Poor, Jr., and James Harper Poor. The house is agent for several New England and New Jersey manufactories, and has branch establishments in Boston and Chicago. Mr. Poor married, in 1859, Mary Wellington, daughter of Washington J. Lane, of West Cambridge, Mass., and has five sons and two daughters. Of the sons, Charles Lane Poor is Assistant Professor of Astronomy in Johns Hopkins University, from which

he holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Frank Ballou Poor, the New York banker, and Horace F. Poor, are also sons of Mr. Poor.

BAKER, STEPHEN, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, came to New York City in 1875 and engaged with a drygoods commission firm, receiving rapid promotions. In 1881 he entered the employ of the American Exchange National Bank, while four years later he accepted a position of great responsibility in the service of John Stewart Kennedy, the well-known private banker. In January, 1891, he was elected Vice-President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, and in December, 1893, was elected its President. Born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 12, 1859, he is the son of Hon. Stephen Baker and Anna M. Greene, both of New England descent save that a Dutch strain from the old family of Ryerson also comes through his mother. His father, who died in 1875, was for some years a member of the New York mercantile firm of Wilson G. & Thomas Hunt, and during the Civil War was a member of Congress. Mr. Baker is a member of the Union League and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs, and the Downtown Association, and is a vestryman of St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

STILLMAN, JAMES, in 1871 began his business career in New York City as a member of the firm of Smith, Woodward & Stillman, cotton merchants. Of this house, which rapidly became one of the most notable in the cotton trade in the United States, Mr. Stillman is now the head. Since 1891 he has also been President of the National City Bank of New York, one of the largest in the city. He is a trustee of the United States Trust Company, the New York Security and Trust Company, the American Surety Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, the American Veterinary College, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and is a director of the Hanover National Bank, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Audit Company, the Terminal Warehouse Company, the Queen Insurance Company of America, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad Company, the Mobile Street Railroad, the Southern Pine Company, and the Deer Hill Company. He is also an officer of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, as he is of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Cotton Exchange, the New England Society, and the New York Historical Society. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, Century, Tuxedo, Riding, Reform, Manhattan, Lawyers', New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Columbia Yacht, Eastern Yacht, St. Augustine Yacht, Jekyl Island, Storm King, and Camera clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. Mr. Stillman was born in Brownsville,

Texas, during the temporary sojourn of his parents in that place, June 9, 1850, and was educated at Hartford, Conn., and at Churchill's School, Sing Sing, N. Y. His father, the late Charles Stillman, was a wealthy merchant of Hartford, Conn., and through him he descends from George Stillman, born in London, England, in 1654, who settled first in Hadley, Mass., and thence removed to Wethersfield, Conn. Through his mother he descends from William Goodrich, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, who settled in Wethersfield, Conn. All four of Mr. Stillman's great-grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, two of them being officers.

PARKER, JAMES HENRY, is President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, is President of the Assured Building Loan Association, and is a director of the United States National Bank and the Western National Bank. He was for two years President of the New York Cotton Exchange, for one year was Vice-President of the National Park Bank, and for six years was President of the United States National Bank. He has been President of the Southern Society of New York City, is a member of the Confederate Veteran Camp, and is a member of the New York, Tuxedo, Manhattan, New York Athletic, and Atlantic Yacht clubs, and the Blooming Grove Park Association. The son of Matthew Parker, he was born in North Carolina, January 4, 1843, and served as a commissioned officer in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He was graduated in medicine and practiced for two years after the war. He then engaged in the cotton business at Charleston, S. C., from 1870 to 1887, and in the latter year removed to New York City, where he continued in the same line.

CRANE, JOHN M., President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York City, since February 1, 1883, was its Cashier for seventeen years previous to that date, and has been in its service for forty-five years, having, in 1853, become a clerk when the institution was a State Bank. He is a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and a member of the Hardware Club. He is also a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Jamaica, L. I., where he has always resided. He was, in fact, born in the village of Jamaica, L. I., December 8, 1833, the son of Rev. Elias W. Crane and Sarah R. Wickham. His ancestors on both sides, originally from England, were settled in America in early colonial times. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, was of an old New Jersey family. His mother's family early settled in Rhode Island. Mr. Crane was educated at Union Hill Academy, Jamaica, and at the age of fifteen became clerk in a store. Four years later he entered the service of the Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York City. He was married, May 7, 1861, to Harriet Hewlett, daughter of John S. Seabury, of

Jamaica. They have two sons—Alden Seabury Crane, a lawyer, and Warren Seabury Crane, who is connected with the New York Central Railroad Company.

CARTER, OLIVER STANLEY, President of the National Bank of the Republic, has also long been at the head of the largest tea-importing house in the United States. He was born in New Hartford, Conn., in 1825, the son of Hermas Carter and Hannah Booth; in February, 1845, came to New York and accepted a clerkship with a tea firm; in 1854 became a member of Whitlock, Kellogg & Carter; became its head as Carter, Hawley & Company and as Carter Macy & Company, the present style, while being chiefly instrumental in making it the leading house in the trade. Having been for many years a director of the National Bank of the Republic, he became its Vice-President in 1888, and on March 1, 1892, succeeded the late John Jay Knox, ex-Comptroller of the Currency, as its President. He is also a director of the Home Insurance Company and the Standard Gas Light Company, and has been a director of the North American Fire Insurance Company, and the World Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Union League, Orange, and Essex County Country clubs, and the Downtown Association.



OLIVER STANLEY CARTER.

PULLEN, EUGENE HENRY, was President of the American Bankers' Association in 1895 and 1896, having previously held the important position of Chairman of its Executive Committee. Since 1892 he has been Vice-President of the National Bank of the Republic, New York City, having been connected with this institution for more than thirty-six years. He entered its employ as Clerk in 1861, in 1874 was made Assistant Cashier, and was Cashier from 1879 to 1892, eight years of this period being under the Presidency of the late Hon. John Jay Knox. He was born in Baltimore, Md., in March, 1834, the son of Randall Pullen and Ann Rhodes. His father was a shipowner. His paternal ancestors, established for many generations in Massachusetts, were of French descent. Mr. Pullen was carefully

educated, and traveled extensively prior to 1856. He married, in 1860, Mary Holcomb Poole, of Brooklyn. They have no children.

RHOADES, JOHN HARSEN, has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Greenwich Savings Bank of New York City since 1863; from 1870 to 1878 was its Secretary, and since 1878 has been its President. Under his administration the resources of this venerable institution have almost trebled, now reaching nearly \$40,000,000. He is also a trustee of the United States Trust Company and the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, and a director of the Bank of America, the Greenwich Bank, and the Woodbridge Company. He is a trustee of several large estates, including those of the late George Bliss and I. N. Phelps. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of the Metropolitan, Union League, Century, and St. Nicholas clubs. He is President of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and is a trustee of the Roosevelt Hospital, and of the Northern Dispensary. He has been a trustee of the New York Hospital, the Woman's Hospital, and the New York Asylum for the Blind. He married, in 1862, Anne Gardiner Wheelwright, and has two daughters and a son—John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. He was himself born in New York City, October 25, 1833, the son of Lyman Rhoades and Cornelia Rachel, granddaughter of the late Jacob Harsen, and sister of Dr. Jacob Harsen, a well-known New York physician who, successively, held the offices of Trustee, Second Vice-President, and First Vice-President of the Greenwich Savings Bank. Her family, of Dutch descent, became established in New York at an early Colonial period. Mr. Rhoades's father was born at Skaneateles, N. Y., of Welsh descent. Coming to New York City, he became head of the well-known drygoods firm of Rhoades, Wood & Company. John Harsen Rhoades was educated in private schools, entered the employ of the New York drygoods commission firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum, subsequently engaged in the same line as a member of the firm of Leonard, Schofield & Company, which was continued under the styles of Leonard & Rhoades, and Leonard, Rhoades & Grosvenor. After a successful career, he retired from this business in 1876.

MACLAY, ROBERT, one of the most successful business men and able financiers of New York City, at the time of his death, in the summer of 1898, was President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Vice-President of the Bowery Savings Bank, Vice-President of the Gorham Coal Company, Vice-President of the Monmouth County Horse Show, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company, member of the Advisory Committee of the Audit Company, a director of the People's Bank, the National Surety Company, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the East River Gas Company, the New Jersey Ice Company, the West Superior Iron

and Steel Company, the Southern States Land and Timber Company, the Lagna Valley Company, the Hampton Roads Hotel Company, and the Ashtabula Water Company. He was also a trustee of the Northern Dispensary, and a member of the Board of Education of the City of New York. He served on the Board of Education many years, being always a vigorous opponent of the element which wished to make our educational system subservient to political ends. As Chairman of the Committee on Buildings he inaugurated a generous and progressive policy, and outlined and inaugurated plans which are still being carried to completion. For several years leader of the "reform" movement in the Board of Education, on the issue thus raised he was twice elected its President. He has also served on several public commissions by appointment of the Supreme Court. In 1868 he became Vice-President and Treasurer of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of New York, and in 1875 succeeded in the presidency its founder and first President, the late Alfred Barmore. This company became the largest corporation of its kind in the world, having a capital of three million dollars. Mr. Maclay remained at its head until the recent combination with other ice companies was effected, creating the Consolidated Ice Company. He was Vice-President of the Bowery Savings Bank for many years. His achievement as President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company was remarkable. In spite of the period of business depression, during the little more than three years since he became President of this corporation, in 1894, in the number of its clients and amount of deposits, its business more than doubled, making its resources more than thirteen million dollars. He was born in New York City, June 11, 1834, the son of Dr. Robert Maclay and Eliza, daughter of Jean Marie Joseph Labatut, an old New York merchant. His father was prominent among the physicians of the city, received a service of plate from the citizens of the Sixth Ward in recognition of his distinguished services during the cholera epidemic of 1832, and was for many years President of the New York Savings Bank. He was also one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party in the city, and delivered the address of welcome on the occasion of the visit of President Polk to New York. He was a strong supporter of the Government during the Civil War. His younger brother, Hon. William B. Maclay, was famous as a New York lawyer, orator, Democratic leader, and legislator. He served two terms in the State Legislature, and five terms in Congress. He was practically the creator of the New York public school system with which his nephew was so prominently connected. Mr. Robert Maclay's grandfather, Dr. Archibald Maclay, born in Killearn, on the banks of Loch Lomond, Scotland, was a prominent minister of the Baptist denomination in New York City, being the founder and for thirty-two years the pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, originally on Mulberry Street, and now on Second Avenue. Subsequently,

for twelve years, he was Vice-President and traveling Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and visited nearly every State of the Union, as well as Europe. In 1850 he became one of the founders of the American Bible Union, was its first Vice-President, and later became its President. A collateral line from the same common stem, the Maclay family of Pennsylvania has furnished two United States Senators and other representatives scarcely less prominent. Robert Maclay married, May 18, 1865, Georgiana, daughter of Alfred Barmore. She survives him, with their two sons—Alfred Barmore Maclay and Robert Maclay, Jr.

McMAHON, JAMES, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, of New York, has been connected with that institution for about twenty years as Trustee, member of its Finance Committee, Chairman of the same, and President of the bank. He is Vice-President of the Savings Banks' Association of the State of New York, Vice-President and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Irish Emigrant Society, and Vice-President and Trustee of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He is a trustee of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a director of the People's Trust Company, of Brooklyn. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Catholic and Hardware clubs of New York, and the Columbian Club of Brooklyn. He was born in Franklin County, New York, October 15, 1831, and was educated in the public schools of Rochester, N. Y. At twenty-one years of age he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Rochester, but resigned to go to California. He has also served on the Board of Education of Brooklyn, where he has long been a resident. He was for many years engaged in the book trade. Subsequently, for twenty-five years, he was engaged in the transportation business, under the firm style of Easton & McMahon, which was superseded by the Easton & McMahon Transportation Company. Mr. McMahon retired from the presidency of this corporation about ten years ago.

FAIRCHILD, CHARLES STEBBINS, has been eminent alike in the financial history of the city, in the public life of the city and the nation, and as a leader of the independent and reform element in the Democratic party. Since 1889 he has been President of the New York Security and Trust Company, while he is also President of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Company, is President of the Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company, a member of the Advisory Committee of the Audit Company, Treasurer of the Manhattan East Side Mission, manager of the State Charities Aid Association, a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Com-

pany, and the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company. Born in Cazenovia, N. Y., April 30, 1842, he was graduated from Harvard in 1863 and from Harvard Law School in 1865. He continued his law studies at Albany, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and eventually became a member of the law firm of Hand, Hall & Swartz, of Albany. He was appointed Deputy Attorney-General of the State by Attorney-General Daniel Pratt in 1874, and the next year was the successful Democratic candidate to succeed Mr. Pratt, holding the office two years. He traveled in Europe in 1878 and 1879, and upon his return resumed the practice of law in New York City. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the failure of the health of Daniel Manning he became Acting Secretary, and in 1887 succeeded Manning as Secretary of the Treasury in Cleveland's Cabinet. He was one of the most prominent leaders in the so-called "anti-snap" movement in this State, which secured the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency in 1892. He was prominent in the municipal reform movement in 1894 which brought about the overthrow of Tammany Hall and the election of Mayor Stroug. He was again active in connection with the Citizens' Union which nominated Seth Low for Mayor in 1897, and subsequently permitted his own nomination as Comptroller of the city to strengthen the ticket. He is a member of the City Bar Association, and the Metropolitan, University, Century, Reform, Lawyers', Manhattan, Democratic, Harvard, and other clubs. He married in 1871 Helen, daughter of Ledyard Lincklean and Helen Clarissa Seymour, of Cazenovia. He is himself the son of the late Sidney T. Fairchild and Helen, daughter of Perry G. Childs, of Cazenovia. His father was graduated from Union College in 1829, and was one of the eminent lawyers and Democratic leaders of his section of the State. He was attorney of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad from 1858 until his death in 1889; general attorney of the New York Central, and was President of the Cazenovia and Canastota Railroad, Secretary and



CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

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Treasurer of the Great Western Turnpike Railroad Company, a director of the Madison County Bank, and a trustee of the Union Trust Company of New York City.

MORRISON, DAVID MITCHELL, who has been President of the Washington Trust Company of New York City since its organization in June, 1889, is also a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank and a director of the North River Fire Insurance Company and the Preferred Accident Insurance Company. He was born in New York City in 1841, attended private schools, and was graduated from Grammar School and the College of the City of New York, and after one year as Clerk with the New York banking house of Drexel, Winthrop & Company, in 1864 established the Wall Street banking firm of Morrison & Putnam, associating with him his brother-in-law, A. E. Putnam. This firm continued its successful course until 1884, when Mr. Morrison retired from active business. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Stock Exchange, the Union League, Merchants', and Chi Psi clubs of New York, the Hamilton and Riding and Driving clubs of Brooklyn, the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, and the St. Andrew's Society. He is a life member of the New York Historical Society, with which his father, the late James M. Morrison, was so prominently identified. He married, in 1877, Abbie, daughter of the late Captain Nathaniel Putnam, of Brooklyn, and has four children. Mr. Morrison's grandfather, born in Scotland, in 1790 came to America and became an extensive planter in Louisiana and a well-known author. His wife was the granddaughter of a magistrate of Aberdeen, Scotland, and great granddaughter of the Lord Provost of Aberdeen. Mr. Morrison's father was born in New Orleans, at No. 8 Bourbon Street, his father's town house. His father dying when he was five years of age, he was taken to Aberdeen by his mother, and there educated. When twenty-four years of age he came to New York City and became prominent as a banker. He was for many years President of the famous Manhattan Company's Bank, the second oldest bank in New York City, and was holding that position at the time of his death in December, 1880.

ROGERS, THEODORE, President of the Bank of the Metropolis, New York City, since 1894, when he succeeded Robert Schell, had been its cashier from the organization of the institution in 1871 until 1894. He was born in Jamaica, L. I., where he still resides, in October, 1831, the son of Alexander Rogers and Elizabeth Platt. His mother died when he was five years of age, and his father a year later, so that at an early age he was thrown upon his own resources, and became a Clerk in the New York silk and straw goods house of Fisher, Blashfield & Company. In 1849 he entered the employ of the Ameri-

can Exchange Bank. Four years later he became connected with the old Union Bank of New York, with which he remained as Clerk and Assistant Teller for nine years. Subsequently, for a few years, he served the Shoe and Leather Bank as Receiving Teller and Paying Teller, and later filled the position of Manager of the branch institution which the Shoe and Leather Bank established on Wall Street. When this branch was amalgamated with the Tenth National Bank he became Certifying Teller in the latter; but when it passed into the control of the Jay Gould interests, he resumed as Paying Teller with the Shoe and Leather Bank. From this position he was called to the Cashiership of the Bank of the Metropolis.

BORNE, JOHN EMIL, President of the Colonial Trust Company, is one of the prominent figures in the oil business in this country, in which he has been engaged since 1873. Long the head of the firm of Borne, Sermysen & Company, he has been its president since it was incorporated as the Borne, Sermysen Company. He is also a director of the Mercantile National Bank and the Home Life Insurance Company, and is a member of the Union and Metropolitan clubs, and the Downtown Association, together with the Hamilton and Crescent Athletic clubs of Brooklyn. He married, in 1877, Nellie M. Lawrence, of New York. They have no children. Mr. Borne was born in Brooklyn, December 1, 1852, his father having been a Russian landowner before coming to the United States, while his mother was a German. Having been educated in New York City and Germany, his first business connection was as clerk with the Queens Fire Insurance Company. He was twenty-one when he engaged in the oil business, and he rapidly acquired large interests in the oil-producing country of Pennsylvania and established extensive petroleum works. He built one of the notable pipe lines, and established offices in all parts of the world.

OLCOTT, FREDERIC PEPOON, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1841; at the age of sixteen became clerk in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of that city, of which his father, the late Thomas W. Olcott, of Albany, was President; subsequently engaged in the lumber business on his own account in Albany, and was successively connected with the banking firms in this city of Blake, Brothers & Company and Phelps, Stokes & Company. Since 1884 he has been President of the Central Trust Company. This corporation has been fiscal agent and depository of securities in connection with a large number of notable railroad reorganizations, and Mr. Olcott is a recognized authority in delicate questions involving the rights of investors. He is President also of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company, Vice-President of the Bank of America, Treasurer of the Union Traction and Electrical Company, and a director of the Na-

tional Union Bank, the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the Audit Company, the Colorado Midland Railroad Company, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company, the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, and the Popular Photograph Company. He was Comptroller of the State of New York from 1877 to 1880. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Manhattan, Riding, Driving, Riding and Driving, Ladies', Barnard, New York Yacht, Morristown, and Essex County Country clubs, and the Downtown Association. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He married, in 1862, Mary Esmay, and has a daughter, Edith, and a son, Dudley Olcott. He descends from Thomas Olcott, one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., under Rev. Thomas Hooker.

GILBERT, ALEXANDER, elected President of the Market and Fulton National Bank of New York City, November 10, 1896, has been for nearly forty years connected with that institution. In 1859, at the age of twenty, he became its Second Assistant Teller, and rose through various promotions to be its Cashier in 1863—at the time the youngest bank cashier in New York City. Solicited to become President of the Fulton Bank of this city in 1887, he instead succeeded in bringing about its consolidation with the Market National Bank, of which he had so long been an officer, thus adding over \$1,000,000 deposits to the latter. The present style was adopted at the time of this consolidation. In 1892, Mr. Gilbert was elected Vice-President as well as Cashier. Offered the Presidency of the South-



ALEXANDER GILBERT.

ern National Bank early in 1896, he instead secured its liquidation and the transfer of its business to the Market and Fulton National Bank, thus adding to the latter \$1,250,000 of deposits. In 1894 and 1895, Mr. Gilbert was Secretary of the New York Clearing House Association. A resident of Plainfield, N. J., since 1866, he served many years as a member of the Common Council of that city, and in 1890 was elected Mayor as the candidate of the Republican party. He administered the affairs in thorough independence of partisan politics, and was unanimously elected to succeed himself, no other candidate being nominated. He was also unanimously elected for a third term,

but positively refused a fourth nomination. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and was a member of its committee to notify Benjamin Harrison of his nomination for the Presidency. He is a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, is one of its directors, and a member of its Committee on Finance. He is also Vice-President and a director of the Fulton Club, of this city, and has been its Treasurer. He is Treasurer of the Hillside Cemetery and of the First Baptist Church, of Plainfield, N. J., and is a member of the Board of Trade and the Union County and Lincoln clubs of the same city. He is himself a native of Elizabeth, N. J., where he was born, August 10, 1839.

SEWARD, GEORGE FREDERICK, was Vice-President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York City from 1887 to 1892, and since the latter date has been its President. He is also Vice-President of the Willson Aluminum Company. Actively engaged in business in this city since 1880, during the nineteen years preceding he was engaged in the consular and diplomatic service of the United States in the far East. From 1861 to 1864 he was Consul at Shanghai, China, and from 1864 to 1875 was Consul-General, in 1868 being also United States Minister to Korea. In 1867 he likewise discharged a special mission. From 1875 to 1880 he was United States Minister to China. He has published "Chinese Immigration in its Local and Economical Aspects," and has written articles on Russia, on "American Shipping Interests," "Partition of China," "Russian Interests in Manchuria," "Chinese Immigration," and "Li Hung Chang." He is a member of the Reform, Lawyers', and University Athletic clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, the New England Society, the Township Improvement Society of Orange, N. J., and the Society of Civics of New York, being a member of the Executive Committee of the latter. He was born in Florida, N. Y., November 8, 1840, and was educated at the S. S. Seward Institute in Florida (founded by his grandfather, Hon. Samuel S. Seward, Judge of the New York Circuit Court) and at Union College. He is the son of George W. Seward and Tempe W., daughter of John Leddell, and is the nephew of the late William H. Seward, Governor of New York, United States Senator, and Secretary of State in the cabinets of Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. Mr. Seward's great-grandfather, John Seward, was Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, in the Revolution.

HUGHSON, FREDERICK, since 1893 President of the New York Savings Bank, was long engaged in the practice of law in New York City, prior to 1883, as the partner of John Webber. He was born at Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y., April 16, 1820, the son of William I. Hughson and Maria Wright, and attended the Hughsonville Academy, conducted by Rev. Eliphalet Price, for three years

attended the University of the City of New York, and in 1839 was graduated from Columbia College. He studied law and was for a great many years in active practice. He had been attorney and counsel of the New York Savings Bank since 1867, became its Treasurer in 1883, and was elected President March 14, 1893. He is descended from Thomas Hughson, who came from England and settled at Croton, Westchester County. John, son of William, and grandson of this Thomas, settled at Hughsonville, Dutchess County, giving his name to the place. His son John, born at Hughsonville, August 15, 1765, was the grandfather of Frederick Hughson, and was remarkable for his inventive skill. He devised and constructed all the implements for which he found use in his employments as farmer and sportsman—cider mills, threshing machines, fanning mills, and boats and tools of almost every kind.

HUTCHINSON, HENRY ELIJAH, since 1890 has been President of the Brooklyn Bank, which was incorporated in 1832, and is the oldest banking institution in that city, and is also a director and Secretary of the Excelsior Steamboat Company, President of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, was an incorporator and is a trustee of the Hamilton Trust Company, is a trustee of the Breevort Savings Bank, and is a director of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company. He is likewise a director of the Brooklyn Club, and is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Alpha Delta Phi, Church, and Young Republican clubs of the same city, the Brooklyn Institute, the New England Society of Brooklyn, the Society of Vermonters of Brooklyn, the Long Island Historical Society, and the Brooklyn Library. Born in Windsor, Vt., July 31, 1837, he is the son of Rev. Elijah Hutchinson and Laura Manning, daughter of John Payson Skinner, is the grandson of Rev. Elisha Hutchinson, the great-grandson of Rev. Samuel Hutchinson, and the great-great-grandson of Rev. Samuel Hutchinson. He attended the High School of Windsor, Vt., from 1854 to 1856 attended Dartmouth College, and in 1858 was graduated from Amherst College. He was a teacher at Montgomery, Ala., from 1858 to 1860, in the latter year was admitted to the Alabama bar, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar at New York City. From 1863 to 1872 he was United States Internal Revenue Assistant Assessor, from 1872 to 1876 was Cashier of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, and from 1877 to 1890 was Cashier of the Brooklyn Bank, of which he has since been President. He was organist and director of music at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, from 1870 to 1882, while he was connected with the Brooklyn Choral Society from 1888 to 1892 as Treasurer and President. In June, 1898, he was elected a member of the Advisory Board of the Musical Department of the Brooklyn Institute.

HAYS, WILLIAM H., was one of the best known bankers and brokers of New York City prior to his death, December 8, 1886. Born in this city in 1814, at fifteen years of age he entered the office of J. D. Beers & Company, bankers and brokers, with whom he remained for five years. In 1834 he engaged in business on his own account, and while the struggle was severe at first, by 1850 he was firmly established. He was a member of the old Board of Brokers which preceded the Stock Exchange, and later became one of the founders of the present New York Stock Exchange. In 1858 he was elected President of the Dry Dock Bank, at the corner of Tenth Street and Avenue D, at the head of which he remained until the institution went out of business in 1865. When he accepted this responsibility he gave his brokerage business into the hands of his brother, Jacob Hays, and his son-in-law, Minthorne Tompkins, Jr. In 1866 he became associated with the banking and brokerage firm of Closson & Hays, which had been established by his son, Jacob Hays. In 1876 he became President of the National Bank of the State of New York, retaining this position until his death in 1886. One of his latest achievements was the reorganization of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, of which he was a director. For many years he was President of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, as he was also of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. He was Treasurer of the People's Line of Steamers, and a director of the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, the Broadway Railroad Company, and the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company. He married Mary V. E., daughter of Alexander Moore, of New Brunswick, N. J. She died in March, 1887. Their surviving children are two sons—Jacob and Edward St. John Hays, and two daughters—Mary C., widow of Minthorne Tompkins, and Ella H., wife of Charles A. Myers. Mr. William H. Hays was the son of Hon. Jacob Hays, who emigrated to New York from England during the latter part of the last century, and in 1802 was appointed High Constable of the City of New York by Mayor Livingston, a position somewhat analogous to that of the present Superintendent of Police. (For portrait of Jacob Hays see Volume I., page 356, of this work.) Being successively retained in office by each succeeding Mayor, he held this position for fifty years, the office being abolished at the time of his death. His sons—Dewitt C. Hays, A. B. Hays, and William H. Hays—were all prominently identified with the banking and financial interests of the City of New York.

HAYS, JACOB, eldest son of the late William H. Hays, and grandson of Jacob Hays, for half a century High Constable of the City of New York, was a member of the banking and brokerage firm of Closson & Hays from 1866 until he retired from active business in 1883, and is still an officer of many financial institutions. He is now President of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, is also President

of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, is a trustee and Treasurer of the New Jersey Steamboat Company (known as the People's Line of Steamers), and is a director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, the East River Gas Company of Long Island City, and the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club. Mr. Hays was born in New York City, February 13, 1845, received a good elementary education, at the age of sixteen became clerk in the New York dry-goods house of Halsted, Haines & Company, and two years later became a clerk in the Old Dry Dock Bank, at the corner of Tenth Street and Avenue D, now known as the Eleventh Ward Bank. In 1863 he became clerk to the Wall Street banking firm of Charles R. Marvin & Sons, and in 1864 became Cashier of the firm of Hays & Tompkins. In May, 1866, he was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and in October of the same year he founded the firm of Closson & Hays. This firm numbered among its clients, Commodore Vanderbilt, Samuel J. Tilden, George Law, Marshall O. Roberts, William R. Travers, Horace F. Clark, Hugh McCulloch, Samuel Sloan, and John B. Trevor. Mr. Hays married, December 12, 1866, Mary Jane, daughter of David Louderback, of New York City, and has a son—William Henry Hays, who was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange, December 16, 1897—and a daughter, Lizzie, wife of John Scott Browning.

SMITH, BRYAN HOOKER, long and successfully engaged in business, from which he retired in 1891, has been President of the Brooklyn Savings Bank since 1893, and is a director of the Hanover Insurance Company. Since 1896 he has also been President of the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn. While having retired from the active management of the business, he still retains his interest in the wholesale dry-goods establishment on Worth Street, Manhattan Borough, with which he has been for so many years connected. He is a member of the Union League and Hamilton clubs of Brooklyn, where he resides. The son of Cyrus Porter Smith and Lydia Hooker, he was born in the Borough of Brooklyn, January 29, 1829, and was educated in the Brooklyn public schools. On the maternal side he is lineally descended from the famous Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of the Colony of Connecticut.

CANNON, HENRY WHITE, Comptroller of the United States Currency from 1884 to 1886, and President of the Chase National Bank during most of the period since, is a director of a number of important corporations. These include the Manhattan Trust Company, the United States Guarantee Company, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, the Clinton Hall Association, the Great Northern Railroad Company, the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, the New York,

Ontario and Western Railway Company, and the Jamestown and Lake Erie Railway Company. He was appointed Aqueduct Commissioner by Mayor Grant, and by President Harrison was appointed a member of the Assay Commissions of 1891 and 1892. He has been a member of the New York Clearing-house Committee for a number of years, including the period of the panic of 1893. President Harrison appointed him one of five United States Commissioners to the International Monetary Conference at Brussels in 1892. The Council of the Bimetallic League of Great Britain invited him to attend the monetary conference in London in May, 1894. He has written much on financial subjects. A member of the Royal Statistical Society of London, he has three times served on its Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures in this country. Born in Delhi, N. Y., September 27, 1850, he is the son of George Bliss Cannon and Ann Eliza White, a descendant of Peregrine White, who was born on the Mayflower. In honor of his grandfather, Benjamin Cannon, Tompkins, N. Y., was renamed Cannonsville. He began his business career in the employ of the First National Bank of Delhi, and in 1870 entered the employ of the Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minn. A little later, at the age of twenty-one, he organized the Lumberman's National Bank of Stillwater, Minn., and for thirteen years was its cashier, carrying it through the panic of 1873. He became known to Eastern bankers through his activity in purchasing Government bonds for the banks of Minnesota during the refunding process, and as the successful negotiator of loans for the city of St. Paul. He was accordingly supported warmly as successor of the famous John J. Knox, so long Comptroller of the Currency, and was appointed to that office by President Arthur in 1884. His administration was short but brilliant, and it was against President Cleveland's wish that he resigned in 1886. Coming to this city he was elected Vice-President of the National Bank of the Republic, of which John J. Knox was then President, but resigned in November, 1886, to become President of the Chase National Bank.



HENRY W. CANNON.

RANDOLPH, LEWIS V. F., since January, 1896, President of the Atlantic Trust Company, is also President of the Excelsior Steamboat

Company, is President of the Carolina and Cumberland Gap Railway, is President of the Kanona and Prattsburgh Railway, and is a director of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company. He was long in the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and became its Treasurer. He was also actively connected with the settlement of the estate of the late Samuel J. Tilden, and was Secretary of the Tilden Trust and of the Tilden Library corporation, his important services being acknowledged in John Bigelow's recently published "Governor Tilden and His Times." Mr. Randolph was a Union soldier during the Civil War, has long been a resident of Plainfield, N. J., and was at one time its Mayor. He is of Pilgrim and Dutch antecedents, and traces his line of descent for some hundreds of years. His ancestors participated in the colonial wars and in the Revolution.

SCIENCK, FREDERICK BRETT, born in New York City, June 9, 1851, was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, entered the employ of a prominent New York brokerage firm, and subsequently engaged in the note brokerage business, which he followed until 1881. He then entered the service of the Mercantile National Bank, and was Assistant Cashier from 1881 to 1883, Cashier from 1883 to 1896, and since July, 1896, has been President of the bank. He is also a director of the Hamilton Bank and of the Safe Deposit Company of New York. In 1897 he was President of the group of bankers of New York City and Richmond County in the New York State Bankers' Association. He is a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn and the Holland Society of New York City, and for eight years has been President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. His father was a dealer in cotton manufacturers' supplies prior to the Civil War, and subsequently was in Government employ and a bank official. He also descends from Major Henry Schenck of the Revolution, while the founder of the family in America emigrated from Holland to New York about 1680, and settled at Bushwick, L. I.

HAZZARD, WILLIAM H., has been President of the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn since 1881, and is a trustee of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn. From 1876 to 1880 he was President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. He was Supervisor of the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn from 1862 to 1865, and in 1879 and 1880 was a member of the Board of City Works. He was born in Sussex County, Delaware, April 8, 1823, the son of Stephen Hazzard, and the grandson of Jacob Hazzard. The ancestor of his family in Delaware was a brother of the founder of the Rhode Island family of Hazzard. Having worked upon a farm between the ages of six and fourteen, Mr. Hazzard then went to Philadelphia, and apprenticed himself to John Robinson, to learn the trade of carpenter and builder. In 1844 he removed to New York City, and in 1847 to Brooklyn. Two years later he started

in business in Brooklyn as a building contractor, and attained a remarkable reputation for the character of work done. He built the residence of the late H. B. Claflin, and in 1880 erected Dow's Stores, at that time the largest warehouses in the world. He associated one of his sons with him, under the style of William Hazzard & Son.

HOAG, DANIEL T., has been President of the American Savings Bank, of New York City, since October 13, 1885, when he succeeded the late Elliott F. Shepard, and is also a director of the Columbia Bank, of New York City. He has been for nearly thirty years a prominent New York merchant, having come to this city in 1854, and entered the tea brokerage business with such success that the sales made by his firm eventually aggregated about ten million dollars in a single year. For more than thirty-five years he has been a member of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, of New York City, for more than twenty years having been Senior Warden, and for more than ten years a Vestryman. He is first Vice-President of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, and is a member of the Union and Church clubs. He is a director of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company. Mr. Hoag was born in Duanesburgh, N. Y., and is the son of Daniel Hoag and Frebon Sheldon. His ancestors came from England in 1635, settling in New Hampshire. He was himself educated in Duanesburgh, clerked in a store, for three years was clerk in the offices of the Canal Collector in Schenectady, Utica, and Albany, established himself as a merchant in Duanesburgh, and subsequently accepted the position of Teller of the Mohawk Bank of Schenectady, which he held until his removal to New York City in 1854.

AVERY, ROBERT, is President of the United Loan and Investment Company, and is Vice-President of the Brooklyn Hygienic Ice Company, Vice-President of the Burlington and Hinesburg Railroad Company, Vice-President and Secretary of the Virginias Railway Company, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Pacific Pine Lumber Company, and Vice-President and General Counsel of Michael J. Dady & Company. He has been a member of the Union League Club of New York City. Born in Tunkhannock, Pa., September 22, 1839, he attended private schools and Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa. From 1858 to 1861 he was Manager of the Dusseldorf Art Gallery of Paintings and Statuary. He was an officer of the volunteer army of the United States from 1861 to 1866, and from the latter date to 1870 was an officer of the regular army, attaining the grades of Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Brigadier-General, and Brevet Major-General. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, at Lookout Mountain received a wound resulting in the loss of the right leg; from 1865 to July, 1866, was Assistant Commissary-General of prisoners of war; from 1866 to 1868 was Inspector-General in connection with

the Freedmen's Bureau; in 1867 and 1868, was Judge Advocate, and since December 31, 1870, has been on the retired list. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1871, and also to practice in the United States Supreme Court. From 1871 to 1873 he was Secretary of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, and in 1873 and 1874 was General Manager of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad. He is the son of Abel M. Avery and Euphemia Pell Stevens; is great-grandson of Solomon Avery, a Revolutionary soldier; is seventh from Captain James Avery, who won distinction fighting the Indians in 1675-77, and is ninth in line from Christopher Avery, who immigrated to New England from Cornwall, England, where the family had been prominent since the fourteenth century. Through an ancestress, Susannah Palmes, he descends from Egbert, seventeenth and last king of the West Saxons. On his mother's side he is related to the Pells and Delaplaines of New York City.

YOUNG, CHARLES TITUS, entered the Internal Revenue office, Second District of New York, in 1865, in 1868 was made Chief Clerk, and the following year resigned. In 1870 he entered the employ of the National City Bank, of Brooklyn; in 1884 was appointed Cashier, was elected Vice-President in 1889, and in 1894 was elected its President, a position which he still occupies. He is also a trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, is President of the Brooklyn Athenæum, and a member of the Montauk and Marine and Field clubs of that city, and the St. Nicholas Society. He was born in Brooklyn, November 27, 1844, and there received his education at the Polytechnic Institute and Clark & Brownell's private school. He is the son of Henry D. Young and Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob, and granddaughter of Isaac Doty, and is the grandson of Abraham Young and great-grandson of Oscar Young.

VAN NORDEX, WARNER, son of a New York merchant, at an early age was placed in one of the largest wholesale produce establishments in New York City, and at the age of twenty-one was assigned to the management of a branch house in New Orleans. In that city he also had his first experience as a bank president. In 1876 he returned to New York City and successfully engaged in business as a private banker. Since January, 1891, he has been President of the National Bank of North America in New York City, of which he has been a director since 1888. He is also President of the Land and River Improvement Company, President of the South Yuba Water Company, a trustee of the American Savings Bank, and a director of the Home Insurance Company. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and is President of the Presbyterian Union

of New York City. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of the Metropolitan and Lawyers' clubs, and the Holland Society. He was born at 173 Franklin Street, New York City, July 2, 1841, and descends from Dutch and French Huguenot ancestors, who were prominently identified with the early history of New York. His paternal ancestor arrived in New Amsterdam from Holland about 1640. On the maternal side he descends from the two Huguenots, Abraham La Noy and Jean Mousnier de la Montaigne, the latter of whom was Vice-Director of New Netherlands under Governor Stuyvesant. He also descends from the famous Rev. Dr. Everardus Bogardus and his wife, Anneke Jans. His great-great-grandfather, Adriaance Hoghland, once owned all the land now devoted to the Riverside Park and Drive. His ancestral strains also include the families of Roome, Kierstedt, Kip, Van Nest, Waldron, and Vermilye.



WARNER VAN NORDEN.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM WINSLOW, President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York since 1891, was its Cashier for ten years, and has been connected with it since 1858. He is a member of the Union League and Riding clubs and the New England Society.

BENEDICT, ELLAS CORNELIUS, became a clerk with Corning & Company, bankers, on Wall Street, when fifteen years of age, and in 1857, but eight years later, succeeded to their large business, forming the banking firm of Benedict & Company, at the head of which he has remained to the present time. The firm style was Benedict, Flower & Company from 1871 to 1875, Roswell P. Flower, subsequently Governor of New York, being then a partner. The firm has largely handled investment securities, especially railroad and gas securities. With his brother Mr. Benedict founded the Gold Exchange Bank. He has been connected with a large number of important corporations, and is now President of the Kansas City and Omaha Railway Company, and an officer of other corporations. He is a devoted yachtsman, owner of the yacht Oneida, and is well known to be the intimate friend of ex-President Cleveland. He is a member of the Players', New York Yacht, American Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs.

For more than a quarter of a century he has been Treasurer of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and is a trustee of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital. He married, in 1859, Sarah C., daughter of Lucius Hart, of this city, and has three daughters and a son—Frederic Hart Benedict. He was himself born in Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., January 24, 1834, the son of Rev. Henry Benedict and Mary Betts Lockwood, and is lineally descended from Thomas Benedict, who was at Boston in 1638, and subsequently settled at Norwalk, Conn.

BENEDICT, FREDERIC HART, is the only son of Elias Cornelius Benedict and Sarah C., daughter of Lucius Hart, of New York City, and is a member of the well-known banking firm of Benedict & Company, of which his father has for so long a time been the head. He is Treasurer of the Johnson-Lundell Electric Company. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and of the Union, Tuxedo, City, Manhattan, Riding, Players', Racquet, Country, New York Athletic, New York Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs. He married, first, Jennie, daughter of Henry M. Flagler, and subsequent to her death, Virginia, daughter of Frederic R. Condert.

BENEDICT, LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, is the son of James Hoyt Benedict, long prominent as a banker in New York City, and grandson of Seth Williston Benedict, proprietor in turn of the New York *Evangelist*, the *Emancipator*, and the New York *Independent*. He is ninth in descent from Thomas Benedict and Mary Brigden, the founder of the family in this country having between 1638 and 1685 resided in Massachusetts Bay Colony, Huntington, Southold, and Jamaica, L. I., and Norwalk, Conn., serving in one or another community as Magistrate, Commissioner, Lieutenant, Town Clerk, and representative to the Connecticut General Assembly. Mr. Benedict was born in New York City, August 24, 1855; was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and is a member of the Union and Rockaway Hunt clubs. He married, in 1881, Sarah Collier Blaine, and has a daughter and a son—Le Grand Lockwood, Jr.

PORTER, WILLIAM HENRY, is Vice-President of the Chemical National Bank of the City of New York, is Vice-President of the Pacific Coast Company, a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, and a director of the Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company. After reaching the age of eighteen, for eight years he was connected with the Fifth Avenue Bank of this city, rising from one clerical position to another until he had filled them all. When Henry White Cannon resigned as Comptroller of the Currency of the United States in 1886, to accept the Presidency of the Chase National Bank of this

city, Mr. Porter accepted the position of Cashier in this institution. In 1891 he succeeded John Thompson as its Vice-President. In 1898 he became Vice-President of the Chemical National Bank. From 1894 to 1896 he was Secretary of the New York Clearing House Association, serving the maximum term in this office. He also served two terms, from 1895 to 1897, as Treasurer of the American Banking Association. He is Treasurer of several charitable institutions, is a trustee of several large estates, and is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the City, New York Athletic, Transportation, Republican, Atlantic Yacht, and Ivy clubs, the New England Society, and the American Geographical Society. Born in Middlebury, Vt., January 3, 1861, he is the son of William Trowbridge Porter and Martha Sampson, of colonial New England ancestry on both sides. He was educated in a private school and an academy, began his business career in New York City in the office of the President of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway Company, and subsequently entered the Fifth Avenue Bank. He married, in 1887, Esther, daughter of James Jackson, of New York City, and has a son—James Jackson Porter, and a daughter—Helen.



WILLIAM HENRY PORTER.

WILSON, RICHARD T., head of the notable New York banking house of R. T. Wilson & Company, is of an old Georgia family, was born in that State, became Commissary-General in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and at the close of that struggle removed to this city and entered upon his successful financial career. He is President of the East River Gas Company, of Long Island City, is a trustee of the Manhattan Trust Company, and is a director of the Fourth National Bank, the Union Trust Company, the United States Casualty Company, the Hudson Building, the New York and East River Gas Company, the American Cotton Oil Company, the Bertha Mineral Company, the Mathieson Alkali Works, the Western Union Beef Company, the Yonkers Railroad, the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, and the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and Manhattan clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Southern Society. Mrs. Wilson was a Miss Johnston, of Macon, Ga. They have two sons, Marshall Orme Wilson,

who married Caroline, daughter of the late William Astor and Caroline Schermerhorn, and Richard T. Wilson, Jr., and three daughters, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, the wife of Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, of Milton House, Salisbury, England, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

GRISWOLD, STEPHEN M., successfully engaged in the jewelry business in New York City since 1854, has been President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn since it was organized. For six years he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, and subsequently was elected to the State Senate. He is a member of the Montauk Club, and since 1851 has been a member of Plymouth Church. Mr. Griswold was born in Windsor, Conn., November 22, 1835, the founder of his family in this country having come from England to New England in 1630. His early education was that of the New England common schools.

HURLBUT, HENRY AUGUSTUS, long at the head of the hat trade in the United States until the dissolution of his firm of Swift & Hurlbut in 1860; from that time until his death in November, 1897, was prominent in connection with notable corporations of New York City. He was one of the founders of the Second National Bank of New York City, and was its first President. He was one of the incorporators of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, remained a director until his death, and was a member of the Finance Committee which supervised the erection of the Equitable Building at 120 Broadway. He was a trustee of the Mercantile Trust Company, and a director of the Home Fire Insurance Company, and the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company. He was also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He became a member of the Republican party at the time of its organization, having been formerly a Whig. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Grant for the Presidency. Appointed by Governor Dix a Commissioner of Emigration for the State of New York, he was elected President of the Board, and so remained for twelve years, until the national government assumed full control of immigration. He was a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, as he was also of the Demilt Dispensary and the American Seaman's Friend Society. He served as President of the New England Society, and as Vice-President of the Union League Club, of which he was one of the founders. He founded the Hurlbut Scholarship at Yale University, from which institution his two sons were graduated, in 1860 and 1863, respectively. He married, in 1832, Susan Rebecca Kennedy, of New Haven, Conn. She died in 1888. Mr. Hurlbut was born in Hartford, Conn., December 8, 1808, the son of Ebenezer Hurlbut and Fanny Brewster. He descended through his father from Thomas Hurlbut, who came from England to Boston in 1635, and settled at Saybrook,

Conn., and subsequently at Wetherfield. Through his mother he descended from Elder Brewster, of the Mayflower. His father having died when he was twelve years of age, he was apprenticed to a hat manufacturer of New Haven, Conn., became General Superintendent of the establishment in 1828, and a partner in 1835. A branch was established in New York City, Mr. Hurlbut taking personal charge, which was soon made the principal business. In 1843 this partnership was dissolved, and the firm of Swift & Hurlbut organized, becoming the largest house in the hat line in the country.

JAMES, D. WILLIS, connected with the metal firm of Phelps, Dodge & Company, as was his father, the late Daniel James, is Vice-President of the United States Trust Company, and a director of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, the Ansonia Clock Company, the Ansonia Land and Water Power Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the United Globe Mines, the Commercial Mining Company, and the Copper-Queen Consolidated Mining Company. His father resided in or near Liverpool, England, from 1831 until his death in 1876, as a member of the Liverpool firm of Phelps, James & Company, the English branch of Phelps, Dodge & Company, and D. Willis James was born in Liverpool, April 15, 1832. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, City, Riding, Reform, Alpha Delta Phi, New York Yacht, and Morris County Golf clubs, the Downtown Association, and other organizations. He married Ellen S. Curtiss, and has one son—Arthur Curtiss James. Mr. James's mother was Elizabeth Woodbridge, daughter of the late Anson Greene Phelps, founder and long the head of Phelps & Peck, and its successor, Phelps, Dodge & Company.

BACHE, JULES SEMON, banker and stock broker, is the son of the late Semon Bache, founder of the glass-importing house of Semon Bache & Company. He was prominent in reorganizing the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Company as the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, representing the stockholders of the former corporation. He is now Vice-President of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, Chairman of the Board of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company, a director and Chairman of the Financial Committee of the American Union Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Spirits Distributing Company. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and the New York, Riding and Driving, Suburban Riding, and Liederkrantz clubs; has traveled extensively, and is an art collector, especially of the German school. He was born in New York City, November 9, 1861, his mother, Elizabeth Von Praag, also being a native of this city. He married, in 1892, Florence R., daughter of Adolph Sheftel, a retired merchant of New York. Mr. Bache's country-seat, Arsdale Manor, Wilson Park, Tarrytown, embraces the scene of Major André's capture.

TILFORD, FRANK, in 1891 succeeded his father as Vice-President of Park & Tilford. In 1874 he became a director of the Sixth National Bank, in 1876 became a member of the New York Real Estate Exchange, and in 1885 became a trustee of the North River Savings Bank. He helped to organize the Bank of New Amsterdam, has always been one of its officers, and is now its President, a position which he has held for several years. He is also Vice-President of the Standard Gas Light Company, and is a director of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the Washington Assurance Company, and the Colonial Assurance Company. The youngest son of the late John M. Tilford,



FRANK TILFORD.

one of the founders of the famous mercantile house of Park & Tilford, he was born in New York City, July 22, 1852, and was educated in private schools and at Mount Washington Collegiate School. He entered his father's establishment at an early age, and worked his way up from the humblest grade of employee. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association, is President of the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, and is a trustee of the Babies' Hospital. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Union League, Colonial, Lotos, and Republican

clubs, the American Society, and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He married, in 1881, Julia, daughter of the late James A. Greer, of New York City, and has two daughters.

COSTER, CHARLES HENRY, since 1883 has been a member of the famous banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Company, and its successor, J. P. Morgan & Company, and is likewise a partner of Drexel & Company, of Philadelphia, and Morgan, Harjes & Company, of Paris. He has been active in a large number of railroad reorganizations, and is a participant in the control and management of important railroad lines in all parts of the country. He is a director of no less than fifty-two distinct railroad corporations, including such well-known systems as the Northern Pacific, the West Shore, the Southern Railway, the Reading, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Chicago and Erie, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. He is a member of the Board of Managers of

the Philadelphia and Reading. He is also a director of the General Electric Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Northern Pacific Express Company, the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, and the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo, City, Reform, Racquet, St. Nicholas, and New York Yacht clubs, and a life member of the Academy of Sciences. Born in Newport, R. I., July 24, 1852, he attended private schools, from 1867 to 1872 was in the counting-room of Aymar & Company, importing merchants, and from 1872 to 1883 with their successors, Fabbri & Chauncey. He married, in 1886, Emily, daughter of Clarence Pell and Anne Claiborne, and has three daughters and a son—Charles Henry, Jr. Mrs. Coster is a descendant of Thomas Pell, first lord of Pelham Manor, Westchester County, as also of General Ferd. L. Claiborne, of Mississippi, and William Claiborne, Secretary of Virginia. Mr. Coster is the son of the late George Washington Coster and Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Oakley, and is the grandson of John Gerard Coster and Catherine Margaret Holsmann. His grandfather was one of the most famous New York merchants and financiers.

BEND, GEORGE HOFFMAN, stockbroker and member of the New York Stock Exchange, is of a distinguished Baltimore family. He was born in that city, and is the son of the late William Bradford Bend and Catherine Ann, daughter of Philip Thomas and Frances Mary Ludlow. He is the grandson of Dr. Joseph G. Bend, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Baltimore, whose wife was a granddaughter of Mary, sister of Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress from 1779 to 1783. He is descended from Gabriel Ludlow, who was born at Castle Carey, England, in 1663; came to New York in 1694, and became a notable merchant. One of his ancestors, Philip Thomas, of Rockland County, Virginia, was a descendant of the fourth Baron Mowbray and Henry III. of England. Mr. Bend is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, City, Riding, Players', and New York Yacht clubs. He married Elizabeth A. Townsend, and has two daughters.

SHELL, ROBERT, at the age of fourteen entered the employ of the New York jewelry firm of Fellows, Cargill & Company, and remained with this firm as clerk, partner, and head of the establishment, upon the same spot on Maiden Lane, for a period of forty-two years. He took the business alone in 1842, but a little later was associated with one of his former employers under the style of Louis S. Fellows & Schell. The firm name subsequently became Robert Schell & Company, under which style the house attained a foremost place in the wholesale jewelry and fancy hardware trade. Mr. Schell has

been a trustee of the German Savings Bank of New York since 1859, and is its Vice-President, a position which he has held for many years. He was one of the founders of the Bank of the Metropolis in 1872, was its President from 1872 to 1894, when he resigned on account of advancing years, and continues to be one of its directors, as he has been from the beginning.



ROBERT SCHELL.

He is also a director of the New York and Harlem Railroad, the Woodlawn Cemetery, and the Associated Land Company. He is Treasurer of the New York Historical Society, a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, one of the governors of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, one of the counsel of the New York University, a trustee of Rutgers College, and a member of the St. Nicholas and Manhattan clubs, the Uptown Association, and the American Geographical Society. He married, in March, 1850, Mary Spooner Taber, of New York City, and has a son, Francis Schell, a lawyer, of New York. Mrs. Schell died in 1896. Mr. Schell was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., October 8, 1815, the son of

Christian Schell and Elizabeth Hughes, and a brother of the late Augustus Schell and the late Edward Schell, of New York City.

SCHELL, EDWARD, younger brother of the late Augustus Schell and the present Robert Schell, was partner in the mercantile firm of the latter for seventeen years, and subsequently for over thirty years was President of the Manhattan Savings Institution of this city. He was a trustee of the Union Trust Company, and a director of the National Citizens' Bank, the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the Citizens' Insurance Company, and the Park Fire Insurance Company. He was a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, the New York Society Library, and the New York Institution for the Blind. He was a life member of the St. Nicholas Society, as he was also of the New York Historical Society. He was a governor of the Manhattan Club, and a member of the Century Association. He was likewise a vestryman of the Church of the Ascension, of this city, and a warden of Christ Church at Rye, N. Y. He was born at Rhinebeck, N. Y., November 5, 1819, the youngest of the six sons of Captain Christian Schell and Elizabeth Hughes, was educated under Professor Holbrook, of Rhinebeck, and

at seventeen years of age became a clerk in New York City with Littlefield & Shaw, linen importers. Seven years later he became junior partner in his brother's firm of Lewis S. Fellows & Schell, and continued this connection for seventeen years, when he was elected Treasurer of the Manhattan Savings Institution, of which he had then been trustee for eight years. He soon became its President, and so remained from 1876 until his death, December 24, 1893. He married Jane L., daughter of Jonas C. Hearitt, for several terms Mayor of Troy, N. Y. The present Edward Hearitt Schell is their son.

SHELL, EDWARD HEARTT, who for many years has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City, is the son of the late Edward Schell, eminent merchant and financier of this city. He is a trustee of the Manhattan Savings Institution, of which his father was president for more than thirty years, and is a director of the Citizens' Insurance Company and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the City Bar Association, the Manhattan Club, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Yale Alumni Association. He was born in Troy, N. Y., September 30, 1848, was graduated from Yale and studied law in the Columbia College Law School under the late Professor Dwight. He married, in 1886, Cornelia E., daughter of William Evarts Barnes and Mary Spies.

CUYLER, CORNELIUS CUYLER, head of the New York City banking firm of Cuyler, Morgan & Company, is a director of a large number of important corporations, including the following: The Mercantile Trust Company, the United States Guarantee Company, the Illinois Steel Company, the Kings County Traction Company, the North Shore Traction Company, the New York, Susquehanna, and Western Railroad Company, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, the East Shore Terminal Company's Railroad, the Buffalo Railway Company, the Crosstown Street Railway, of Buffalo, and the Consolidated Coal Company, of Wyoming. He is a member of the Holland Society, the Downtown Association, and the Union, City, University, Racquet, Calumet, Manhattan, Lawyers', Princeton, and University Athletic clubs. He is also a member of the Century Association. He was born in Philadelphia, was graduated from Princeton University in 1879, and is the son of the late Theodore Cuyler, an eminent member of the Philadelphia bar, and his wife, eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas De Witt, for forty years Pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Church of New York City. He is grandson of Rev. Cornelius C. Cuyler, D.D., of Poughkeepsie and Philadelphia, and is lineally descended from Major Hendrick Cuyler, who, born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1637, married Annetje Schepmoes, and settled at Beverwyck, near Albany, in 1664. He was an officer in the war with the French. A brother of Cornelius C. Cuyler, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, is a prominent member of the

Philadelphia bar, and is a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and a member of a number of New York clubs. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

COPELAND, HENRY CLAY, is President of the Riverside Bank, and a Director of the Consumers' Fuel, Gas, Heat and Power Company. He was born at Middletown, Vt., May 23, 1844, the son of Lucius Copeland, and grandson of Moses Copeland, and was educated at Union College. From 1870 to 1883 he was Cashier of the First National Bank of Brandon, Vt.; in 1883 organized the Sprague National Bank, of Brooklyn, and was its Cashier until 1885, and in the latter year organized the Minnehaha National Bank of Sioux Falls, Dakota. In 1887 he organized the Riverside Bank of this city, was its Cashier from that time until 1894, and since 1894 has been its President. He is a member of the Union College Alumni.

SPRAGUE, CHARLES E., entered the service of the Union Dime Savings Institution of New York City in 1870 as junior clerk; in 1878 was elected Secretary; in 1891 was elected Treasurer, and since 1892 has been President. He is a charter member and President of the Institute of Accounts, and is State Examiner of Public Accountants. He was graduated from Union College with high honors in 1860. During the Civil War he earned the brevet of Colonel in the volunteer service, and received a severe wound during the second day's fight at Gettysburg. He acquired at college a knowledge of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, and Spanish, and has continued his study of these and other languages. He was the first student of Volapük in America, and is the author of the standard textbook of Volapük in the United States. He taught school for several years after the Civil War. Having a talent for mathematics, he has made an analytical study and exposition of the principle of accounts. At the present time he is Assistant Paymaster-General of the State of New York, with the rank of Colonel, and is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Old Guard of the Twelfth Regiment of New York Volunteers, George Washington Post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic; the Union College Alumni Association, and the Alpha Delta Phi Club. He married, in 1866, Ray Ellison, of New York City, and has two daughters, one of whom is now Mrs. Frank Foster Hazard. Mrs. Sprague is a member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

SPEYER, JAMES, since 1885 has been a member of the New York banking house of Speyer & Company, formerly Philip Speyer & Company, which was founded by his father, Gustavus Speyer, and his uncle, Philip Speyer, and is also a member of the allied firm at Frankfort, Germany. He is President of the Provident Loan Society of this city, of which he was one of the founders, and is a

trustee of the German Savings Bank and the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the Executive Committee of 1894 which nominated Mayor Strong; was Vice-President and Treasurer of the German-American Reform Union, which favored the candidacy of President Cleveland in 1892, and in 1896 became a member of the Board of Education of this city. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Union movement for purer municipal government. He is also Treasurer of the University Settlement Society. He is a member of the City, Racquet, Players', Manhattan, Reform, Lawyers', Lotos, Whist, and New York Yacht clubs, and the Dutch Verein. He married, in 1897, Ellen L., daughter of the late John Duncley Prince and Mary Travers, widow of the late John A. Lowery. Mrs. Speyer is Vice-President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the University Settlement Society, is Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and is a member of the Board of Managers of the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives. Mr. Speyer was born in this city in 1864, and was educated at Frankfort, Germany.

QUINTARD, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, has been President of the Citizens' Savings Bank of New York City continuously since 1869, having previously been its Vice-President. He is also a director of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, the Anglo-American Canaigre Company, the Climax Quick Tanning Company, and the Haniman and Northeastern Railroad. He is a member of the Church of the Transfiguration of this city, and of the Union League, St. Nicholas, and American Lotos clubs, the New England Society, the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, and the Academy of Design. He has been twice married, and has six daughters and two sons—Edward and William Quintard. He was himself born in Stamford, Conn., December 27, 1826, the son of Isaac Quintard and Clarissa Hoyt. He is the brother of George William Quintard, of this city, well known as a manufacturer and financier, and who has served terms as State Emigration Commissioner and Park Commissioner of the City of New York. Another brother, Rev. Dr. Charles Todd Quintard, is Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee. Edward Augustus Quintard was educated



EDWARD AUGUSTUS QUINTARD.

in the common schools and the High School of Stamford, Conn., was a clerk in the employ of his father, a Stamford merchant, and subsequently established himself in business in New York City. He has served in the Seventy-first and Seventh regiments, National Guard of the State of New York, including the period of the Civil War. For several years he was Captain of the Engineer Corps. He was one of the volunteers from the Seventy-first Regiment who responded to the first call for a three months' service during the Civil War.

MARQUAND, HENRY GURDON, early in life took charge of the large estate left by his brother, Frederick Marquand, and subsequently was engaged for many years in banking in this city. He is President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, President of the Huguenot Society of America, and a director of the Mercantile Trust Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. He is the first honorary member of the American Institute of Architects. He erected a wing to Bellevue Hospital. He donated the Marquand Chapel to Princeton University. He founded and endowed the free library of Little Rock, Ark. He has been one of the most liberal patrons of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Grolier, and Princeton clubs. He married, in 1851, Elizabeth Love, daughter of Jonathan Allen, of Berkshire, Mass., and has three daughters—the wife of Rev. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Henry Galbraith Ward, and Mrs. Harold Godwin—and three sons—Dr. Allan, Professor of Art in Princeton University; Frederick Alexander, and Henry Marquand, now the head of the banking firm established by his father. Mr. Marquand is himself the son of Isaac Marquand, who was successfully engaged in business in this city, and Mehitable Perry, of Fairfield, Conn., and is the grandson of Henry Marquand, born in 1737, who, in 1761, emigrated from the Island of Guernsey to Fairfield, Conn.

PRATT, DALLAS BACHE, at the age of sixteen entered the employ of the well-known banking firm of Brown Brothers & Company, of this city, and remained with the house for sixteen years, when he resigned his position to accept that of Cashier of the Bank of America. At the end of another ten years he left the service of this bank to become a member of the firm of Maitland, Phelps & Company, now Maitland, Coppel & Company, banking merchants. He has been an executive officer of the Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Company, of Jeffersonville, Ind., and is a trustee of the German Savings Bank, and a director of the Bank of America and the New York Warehouse and Security Company. He is Treasurer of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He is a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, Riding, and Country clubs. He was born in this city, February 4, 1849, and was educated in Trinity School. He

married, in 1881, Minnie G., daughter of Charles G. Landon, and has three daughters and a son—Alexander Dallas Pratt. He is himself the son of the late Rev. Horace L. E. Pratt, prominent Episcopal clergyman, and descends from Lieutenant William Pratt, who settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1632; in 1636 was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., under Rev. Thomas Hooker; in 1645 was one of the founders of Saybrook, Conn., which town he represented in the General Court from 1666 to 1678. He was the son of Rev. William Pratt, born in 1562, died in 1629, Rector of Stevenage, England, and was great-grandson of Thomas Pratt, of Baldeck, England, who died in 1539.

GREENOUGH, JOHN, is a member of the New York banking firm of Poor & Greenough, and previous to its formation was for many years engaged in mercantile business in this city. He is a director of the United States Casualty Company, the Lawyers' Surety Company, the Consolidated Ice Company, the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company, the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company. He was born in Boston in 1846, was graduated from Harvard in 1865, and removed to this city soon after. He married, in 1879, Caroline H., daughter of John M. Storey, of New York City. He is a member of the Tuxedo, University, Harvard, and Adirondack League clubs, the Downtown Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the New England Society. He is the son of the late David Stoddard Greenough, third of that name, of Boston, and Anna A. Parkman, granddaughter of Samuel Parkman, the celebrated Boston merchant. He descends from Captain William Greenough, who came from England to Boston in 1642, and established a shipyard at the New England metropolis. He commanded one of the Boston train bands, and participated in King Philip's War. Mr. Greenough is a cousin of the late Francis Parkman, historian, as also of Horatio Greenough, sculptor, whose statue of Washington stands in the National capitol.

BOWDOIN, GEORGE SULLIVAN, for thirteen years subsequent to 1871 connected with the well-known banking house of Morton, Bliss & Company, of New York, and Morton, Rose & Company, of London, and since that time connected with the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Company, and its successor, J. P. Morgan & Company, has been a participant in a large number of the notable financial operations of the past quarter of a century. He has been active in railroad financing, and notably in connection with the Philadelphia and Reading, and the West Shore. He has been president, vice-president, director, receiver, or otherwise connected with a large number of railroad and other corporations, and at the present time is Treasurer of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, a

of the Bank of Albany, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Mutual Trust Company, the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, the Farmers' Construction Company, the Niagara Fire and Marine Company, and the Niagara Junction Railway Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union, Anti-Slavery Union League, Anti-Slavery Friends, and other clubs, and is Treasurer of the Niagara Society. He married Julia Irving daughter of the late General Irving, and has living a daughter and a son—Temple Bowen. Through his wife he has George T. Sullivan, a West Point graduate, who took the name of Bowen, which was that of the family of his great-grandfather, Lady Temple. Mr Bowen is descended from Sir John Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire, and of the famous Wharfedale, Judge James Sullivan, Governor of Massachusetts, and other notables. The Temple line going back to the King of the East Saxons, and the Sullivan line to Louis XII of France. His mother was Francis daughter of James Alexander Hamilton, a Vice-Chancellor of the War of 1812, Secretary of State in the first cabinet of President Jackson, and United States District Attorney for the Southern District of this State, and great-grandfather of the famous Alexander Hamilton and his wife Elizabeth daughter of General Philip Murray of the Revolution.

JOHN TEMPLE BOWEN is President of the Niagara Trust Company, Vice-President of the Brooklyn City and Bay View Railroad, member of the Advisory Committee of the latter company, and a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Commercial Trust Company, the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, the Security Safe Deposit Company, the Nassau Safe Deposit Company, the Farmers' Insurance Company of New York, Equitable, the Mercantile Marine Company, the Standard Oil Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the New York and New Jersey Railroad, the New York and Vermont Railroad, the Jamaica and New York Railroad, the New York and Vermont Railroad, and the New York and Vermont Railroad. He was an ensign in the 11th U. S. Inf. during the war, and served in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, being wounded in the battle of Bull Run, and being captured at the battle of Manassas. He was wounded at Bull Run, Williamsburg, and Fairfax, and was captured at a forced march, and was held in captivity at the Fort Monroe, and at the Fort Mifflin. Since the war he has been active in the National Guard of this city. In 1870 he was

elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and in 1882 was appointed Brigadier-General, commanding the First Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, United Service, and other clubs, including the Westminster Kennel, and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

VERMEULE, JOHN DAVIS, has been engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods since 1844, and for nearly forty years has been President, Treasurer, and Manager of the Goodyear India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company. He is also President of the Holland Trust Company, President of the York Water Company, President of the York Cliffs Improvement Company, is a trustee and was formerly Vice-President of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association, and is a director of the United States Rubber Company, the Chatham National Bank, the Bordentown Company, and the Philadelphia and Bordentown Railroad Company. He is a member of the Holland Society, and the Reform, Riding, Manhattan, Commonwealth, and Merchants' clubs. He served as Supervisor of Richmond County while a resident of Castleton, S. I. He married, in 1846,



JOHN DAVIS VERMEULE.

Mary C., daughter of John Kelly, a merchant of Philadelphia. Born in Plainfield, N. J., September 21, 1822, he is a grandson of Judge Frederick Vermeule, of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, New Jersey, and is great-grandson of Cornelius Vermeule, who served in the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and was a staunch Revolutionary patriot, his four sons serving in the Continental army. The first American ancestor, Adrian Vermeule, who came to this country in 1699, was the son of John Cornelissen Vermeule, a prominent citizen of Vlissingen, Zeeland.

DOMINICK, WILLIAM GAYER, with Watson B. Dickerman, founded, in 1869, the banking firm of Dominick & Dickerman, of this city, and was its senior partner until his death, August 31, 1895. He had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1869. For seventeen years he had been a member of the Seventh Regiment,

serving as Lieutenant for ten years, and at the time of his death being Captain of the Ninth Company of the Veteran Association. He was one of the governors of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, a manager of the New York Huguenot Society, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution. He was one of the Advisory Board of the Young Woman's Christian Association. In 1892 he was made a life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with his brothers, George Francis and Bayard Dominick, having presented to that institution Schraeder's picture, "Queen Elizabeth Signing the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart." He was a member of St. Thomas's Church, the Union League, City, Riding, and other clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, that of the War of 1812, the Aztec Society, and the New York Historical Society. He married, in 1874, Anne De Witt, daughter of Henry P. Marshall and Cornelia Elizabeth Conrad, and a descendant of Edward Marshall, who settled in Virginia in 1624, but died in this city, and lies in Trinity Churchyard; as also of Rev. John Rutgers Marshall, Colonel Charles De Witt, of the Revolution; Hermanus Rutgers, Rev. Thomas Hooker, Rev. Everardus Bogardus, and Anneke Jans. She survives her husband, with three daughters and a son—William Francis Dominick. Himself born in Chicago, in 1845, Mr. Dominick was the son of the late William Francis Dominick, a merchant in Chicago from 1844 to 1855, but who was born and who died in this city; was the grandson of James William Dominick, an eminent New York merchant, and his wife, Phoebe, daughter of Major James Cook, of the Revolutionary Army, and great-grandson of George Dominick, or Dominigue, a Huguenot, born in La Rochelle, France, in 1739. Brought to New York City in 1742, he became a prominent merchant, was Captain in the militia in 1775, and married Elizabeth Blanchard.

DICKERMAN, WATSON B., founder, in 1869, with the late William Gayer Dominick, of the banking firm of Dominick & Dickerman, and since the death of Mr. Dominick, in 1895, its senior partner, is the executive head of several important mining and railroad enterprises. He is President of the Evening Star Mining Company, President of the Morning Star Consolidated Mining Company, President of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company, a trustee of the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, and a director of the New York Stock Exchange Building Company. In 1890 and 1891 he was President of the New York Stock Exchange. Born in Mount Carmel, Conn., January 4, 1846, he is the son of Ezra D. Dickerman, the first American ancestor having come to Massachusetts from England in 1635. He was educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and entered the banking house of Jacob Bunn, at Springfield, Ill. In 1868 he became a member of the Open Board of Brokers of New York City.

this organization subsequently being consolidated with the Stock Exchange. He married, in 1869, Martha E., daughter of Samuel Swift and Mary Phelps, of Brooklyn.

HORTON, HARRY LAWRENCE, head of the banking firm of H. L. Horton & Company, which he founded in 1865, is Treasurer of the Staten Island Water Supply Company, and a director of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company. For three years he was President of the village of Brighton, S. I., where he has his summer residence. He was the organizer and is the principal owner of the Staten Island Water Supply Company, and was active in promoting the railroad system of the island. He is a member of the Union League, Manhattan, Riding, and other clubs; was twice married, and has two children. He was born in Bradford County Pennsylvania, January 17, 1832, and traces descent from Robert de Horton, who died in 1310. The founder of the family in this country, Barnabas Horton, arrived in New England about 1633, and was one of the founders of Southold, L. I., in 1640. Mr. Horton was a merchant's clerk at Towanda, Pa., between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, after which he successfully established himself in the produce commission business at Milwaukee. In nine years he had accumulated the means which enabled him to become a member of the New York Stock and other exchanges, and establish himself in this city as a banker and broker in 1865.

SULLIVAN, ANDREW THEODORE, formerly Postmaster of Brooklyn, and now President of the Nassau Trust Company of that city, was born in Brooklyn, August 11, 1854, the son of Andrew Sullivan and Ann E. Harrington. Both parents were born in Ireland, his paternal grandfather being a schoolteacher and his maternal grandfather a Presbyterian clergyman. Following his graduation from St. Francis Xavier's College in 1872, he taught school for three years, and then engaged in business with his father in the manufacture of paper stock for the paper collar and cuff trade. He subsequently obtained a position in the Department of Charities and Corrections of Kings County, which he retained until October, 1886, when he was appointed Cashier and Accountant of the Brooklyn Postoffice under the administration of Postmaster Joseph C. Hendrix, now President of the National Union Bank of New York. In March, 1893, he was appointed Assistant Postmaster, and upon the death of Postmaster Collins a month later was appointed Acting Postmaster by the latter's bondsmen. He was appointed Postmaster by President Cleveland, June 1, 1893, and retained the office until September 30, 1897. July 1, 1897, he was elected President of the Nassau Trust Company to succeed the late A. D. Wheelock. He is President of the Knights of Columbus Building Corporation, Past President and a member of the Friendly

Sons of St. Patrick, a member of the Supreme and State Councils of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and a member of the Brooklyn, Hanover, and Bushwick clubs, and the St. Francis Xavier Alumni Association.

BISSINGER, PHILIP, who has been engaged as a jewelry merchant in New York City since 1849, while since 1853 he has been head of the well-known diamond importing firm of Philip Bissinger & Company, has also during the thirty-four years since 1864 been President of the German Savings Bank, of which he was one of the organizers and incorporators in 1859. This institution now has total resources of about \$45,000,000. He is also a director of the German American



PHILIP BISSINGER.

Bank, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the German Alliance Insurance Company, and the Holmes Electric Protective Company. He is Vice-President of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary of which he was an incorporator; is also an executive officer of the German Hospital, and is a member of the New York and German clubs, the Liederkranz, and the Downtown Association. In 1854 he became an active member of the German Society of this city, which has been in existence since 1784, and from 1865 to 1871 was its President. In 1868 he founded its banking department, and visiting Europe established agencies with thirty banks of Germany, Austria, and Switzer-

land. He also founded its employment bureau, which has found positions for about 125,000 German immigrants. He was a Park Commissioner of the city under Mayor Havemeyer, having previously been a member of the Committee of Seventy, whose efforts led to the overthrow of the Tweed ring. He was also a State Commissioner of Immigration, and secured reform in the steerage service to this country. He confronted Senator Showman at Hamburg, had him censured by the late Emperor William, and himself received knighthood at the hands of the Emperor. He was President of the Cooper Union meeting of 1884, which, by means of its protest, defeated the proposed censure of the Governor of New York for alleged partiality in giving the German element too great representation on the State Board of Immigration.

BREESE, JAMES LAWRENCE, banker, of New York City, was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as a civil engineer in 1875, and subsequently studied architecture. Later he became successful in his present business. He is a member of the Union, Tuxedo, Racquet, Players', and Hudson River Ice Yacht clubs, and the Blooming Grove Park Association. He has a studio in this city, being one of the leading amateur photographers. His artistic work has won many prizes and medals both in America and Europe. He was born in New York City, December 21, 1854, the son of the late J. Salisbury Breese and Augusta Eloise Lawrence. One of his great-uncles was Rear-Admiral Samuel Livingston Breese, U.S.N. Another was Hon. Sidney Breese, United States Senator from Illinois, Speaker of its House of Representatives, and Chief Justice of its Supreme Court. Their father, the grandfather of Mr. Breese, was Arthur Breese, a graduate from Yale, and prominent lawyer of Utica, N. Y., while his great-grandfather, Hon. Samuel Breese, was a Colonel in the Revolution, and subsequently a Judge of New Jersey. The father of the latter was born in Shrewsbury, England, about 1709, and having espoused the cause of the Pretender, entered the British Navy as a Purser, and later became a merchant in New York, and was Master of the Port. Through his mother, Mr. Breese descends from John Lawrence, who arrived at Plymouth in 1635, and Johannes Lowesen Bogert, who came to New Amsterdam from Haarlem, Holland, in 1671.

ELY, GEORGE WILLIAM, for many years prominent as a stock-broker of this city, and Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, went to the front in support of the Union with the Seventh Regiment in 1862, being Captain of a Company, and the youngest Captain in the history of that organization. He is a member of the New York, Lawyers', Barnard, and Whist clubs, and the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. He was born in this city, January 6, 1840, and was educated mainly in private schools. He married, in 1864, Frances Almira, daughter of Henry Wheeler and Nancy Hotchkiss, of Seymour, Conn., and has a daughter and two sons—Henry Bidwell Ely, a lawyer, and Leonard W. Ely, a physician. Mr. Ely is the son of the late Joseph Merick Ely and Juliette Marie, daughter of William Camp and Abigail Whittlesey, his father having been a Yale graduate and for more than a quarter of a century principal of a classical school in this city. He is descended from Nathaniel Ely, who was born in England, in 1605, arrived in Massachusetts in 1635, and was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn.

ELY, HENRY BIDWELL, corporation lawyer, of this city, is one of the trustees of the William Astor estate, is Treasurer of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway, and is a director of the Astor

National Bank, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Westchester Trust Company, and the Tidewater Building Company. He was born in this city in 1866, was graduated from Columbia College in 1888, and subsequently married Lillian E. Kissam. He is a member of the University, New York Athletic, Church, and Alpha Delta Phi clubs, and the Columbia College Alumni Association. He is the eldest son of George William Ely, a prominent stockbroker, and now for many years past Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange; is grandson of Joseph Merriek Ely, who long maintained a classical school in New York, having been graduated from Yale in 1829, and is descended from Nathaniel Ely, who came over in 1634.

SOUTHARD, GEORGE HENRY, is President of the Franklin Trust Company of the Borough of Brooklyn, which he helped to organize in 1888, and which he



GEORGE HENRY SOUTHARD.

served, successively, as Secretary and Second Vice-President, and is a trustee or director of the Dime Savings Bank and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, and the New York Fire Insurance Company of Manhattan Borough. He is a trustee of the Union Theological Seminary and of the Brooklyn Presbytery, and is a member of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America. He is a member of the Union League Club and the Downtown Association of Manhattan Borough, and of the

Hamilton, Rembrandt, and Riding and Driving clubs of Brooklyn. Born in Boston, Mass., February 23, 1841, he is the son of Hon. Zibeon Southard and Helen Maria, daughter of Ebenezer Trescott. His father was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1851 and 1852, and of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1861 and 1862. He lineally descends from Constant Southworth, who emigrated from England to Plymouth Colony, where he subsequently became a deputy, in 1623. His widowed mother became the wife of Governor William Bradford. Mr. Southard was graduated from the Boston English High School in 1853, and received his business education with Southard, Hurlbut & Company, oil manufacturers, of Boston. From 1861 to 1865 he engaged in the lumber business in Boston, while from 1865 to 1874

he continued in the same business in Newburgh, N. Y. In the latter year he established the lumber firm of Southard & Company in Manhattan Borough, New York City, at the same time making Brooklyn his residence.

TRASK, SPENCER, head of the banking house of Spencer Trask & Company, is also President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, President of the Broadway Realty Company, and director of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, and the Mexican National Construction Company. At Saratoga Springs, where he has a beautiful country-seat, he erected and donated to the Diocese of Albany a Convalescent Home, where one hundred children are recuperated each summer. He is a trustee of the New York Teachers' College, and a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, and other clubs. Born in Brooklyn in 1844, he attended the Polytechnic Institute, was graduated from Princeton in 1866, established himself in the banking business in this city in 1869, and in April of that year became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. His firm was successively Trask & Stone, Trask & Francis, and, since 1881, Spencer Trask & Company. The house has branches in Boston, Albany, and Providence, and maintains private wires with correspondents in Philadelphia and Chicago.

HOYT, ALFRED MILLER, from 1854 to 1881 was a member of the New York firm of Jesse Hoyt & Company, his brother Jesse, and for a time his brother Samuel N., being his partners, together with Henry W. Smith. This firm succeeded to the business which had been established many years before in this city by the late James Moody Hoyt, father of the brothers. Owners of extensive timber lands in the northwest, they were active in developing that section. They also acquired large interests in connection with the grain elevators of Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities, and eventually became interested in railroad development. They built and were large owners of the Flint and Peré Marquette Railroad, of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, which became a part of the Chicago and Northwestern system, and the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad. Alfred Miller Hoyt was President of the last-mentioned road. Since 1881 he has been engaged in banking in this city, and is Vice-President of the Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Company, is a trustee of the Bank for Savings, and is a director of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, the Continental Trust Company, the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and the Consolidated Ice Company. He was born in this city in 1828, was educated in private schools, and studied law. He is grandson of Colonel Jesse Hoyt, and descended from Simon Hoyte, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1628. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Century, Riding, and Grolier

childs. He married, in 1858, Rose E. Reese, and has three daughters and three sons—Henry R., lawyer; Alfred William, banker, and John Sherman, banker.

BARNES, JOHN SANFORD, distinguished himself in the United States Navy during the Civil War, and has since achieved success in civility both as a lawyer and as a banker and broker. At the present time he is a director of the Bank of New Amsterdam and the Manufacturing Investment Company. He is the son of the late General James Barnes, a graduate from West Point, eminent as a railroad engineer and constructor and a hero throughout the Civil War, attaining the rank of Major-General. He was severely wounded while commanding the First Division of the Fifth Corps at Gettysburg. John Sanford Barnes was born at West Point, May 12, 1836; was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1854, and, during the Civil War, reached the rank of Commodore. At its close he resigned, studied law, and practiced at Albany and subsequently in New York City. From 1867 to 1879 he was a member of the banking firm of J. S. Kennedy & Company. He resumed his legal practice for a while, and then returned to banking. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, Knickerbocker, University, Riding, and Westminster Knickerbocks, and junior societies. He married, in 1862, Susan Reinhardt, daughter of Captain Thomas Hayes, U. S. N.; granddaughter of the celebrated jurist, William Reinhardt, and a descendant of Sir Arthur Reinhardt, of Durham County, England. They have three daughters and two sons—J. Sanford, Jr., and James Barnes.

HOLLISTER, HENRY HUTCHINSON, for many years a banker and banker of this city, and head of the banking house of Hollister & Babcock, is also Treasurer of the Burlington, Oyster Bay, and Northern Railway Company, and a Director of the Madison Square Garden Company, the Manhattan and Tenth Street Railroad, the Knickerbocker Ice House Railroad, and the Two Minutes and Four Days Railroad Companies. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, New York, Knickerbocker, and Southside Sportsmen's clubs, the Society of the Friends of the Soil of the Revolution, and the New England Society. He was in the *Enterprise*, Vol. II, in 1842, the son of John H. Hollister and Sarah Beall, his father being a Regent of the Grand Lodge of the Freemasons, and is descended from Lieutenant John Hollister, who accompanied Commodore de Witt, and married a daughter of Lieutenant Richard Taylor. He is grandson of Major John H. Beall of the Revolutionary and original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His maternal grandfather, Peter Spradley, daughter of William A. Spradley and Louisa B. Gould, of Newark, N. J.; and second Aunt William daughter of R. H. Spradley, of Boston. His

children are, by his first wife, two daughters and three sons—Henry Hutchinson, Jr., Buell Hollister, and Louis.

INGALLS, CHARLES HENRY, President of the First National Bank of Staten Island, and Secretary and Director of the North Shore Building Loan and Savings Association, of Port Richmond, was the founder of the first-named institution, in January, 1886, raising the subscriptions and organizing the bank. In 1892 he became its Vice-President, and in January, 1894, was elected President. He became a clerk in the Metropolitan Bank of New York City in 1861, and held various positions until its failure in 1884. In 1885 he was with the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company. He has been Secretary of the North Shore Building Loan and Savings Association since 1889, and in 1893, 1894, and 1895 was President of the Board of Education of Port Richmond. He is a member of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, the Kill von Kull Yacht, and Staten Island clubs, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was born in Southold, L. I., March 17, 1843, the son of Joshua K. Ingalls and Amanda Gray, and was educated in the Brooklyn public schools and the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute of New York City. He is descended from Elkanah Ingalls, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts about 1660. His father has written much upon land and other economic questions, including the two volumes, "Social Wealth" and "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian."

DAY, CLARENCE SHEPARD, has been a prominent banker and stockbroker of New York City for thirty years, and is prominently connected with various railroad corporations. He is now Vice-President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, and a director of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company, the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, and the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New England Society, and the Metropolitan, Union League, Riding, and Lawyers' clubs. He was born in this city, August 9, 1844, and attended the public schools and the College of the City of New York. He married, in 1873, Lavinia Elizabeth Stockwell, descended from the old New York family of Parmly, and has four sons—Clarence Shepard, Jr., George Parmly, Julian, and Harold C. Mr. Day is the son of the late Benjamin Henry Day, of this city, and Eveline, daughter of Mather Shepard and Harriet Day. His father founded the *New York Sun* in 1833. Selling it to his brother-in-law, Moses Y. Beach, in 1837, he established and for twenty years published and edited the *Brother Jonathan*. The founder of the family in America, Robert Day, was of Welsh descent, and settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1635, subsequently accompanying Dr.

Thomas Hooker to Hartford, Conn. Mr. Day's colonial ancestors include Lieutenant Thomas Cooper, of Hartford; Colonel Benjamin Day, of West Springfield, Mass., and Elder Brewster, of Plymouth.

WESTBROOK, JOHN, who has been at the head of a block-cutting establishment on Staten Island since 1869, is President of the Richmond County Savings Bank, is President of the Staten Island Building Loan and Savings Association, and is a director of the First National Bank of Staten Island and of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce. He is Treasurer of Richmond County Lodge, No. 88,

I.O.O.F., and for five years was a School Trustee of West New Brighton. He was born in Derbyshire, England, August 12, 1832, the son of Richard Westbrook and Sarah Jackson. His father was a block-cutter, while his grandfather kept a large inn where a line of mail coaches stopped daily. Mr. Westbrook was educated in the schools of Scotland, served a seven years' apprenticeship at block-cutting, and in 1851 immigrated to New York City. At the end of a year he returned to Scotland, in 1858 again removed to New York, returning to Scotland in 1861, and in 1868 making a third and final removal to America.



JOHN WESTBROOK.

In 1869 he founded the

business mentioned, which has since assumed extensive proportions. He married, first, in Paisley, Scotland, in 1851, Margaret Yuill, who subsequently died, and second, on Staten Island, in 1880, Emma Springer. He has three daughters and five sons—Robert R., William, Joseph Y., Charles, and Ralph G. Westbrook.

CHAPIN, WILLIAM VIALL, banker, of this city, and member of the New York Stock Exchange from 1880 to 1890, was born in Providence, R. I., January 1, 1855. He attended St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., and was graduated from Trinity College, subsequently

receiving the degree of Master of Arts. He has since resided in New York and engaged in banking. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, St. Anthony, and Phi Beta Kappa clubs, and the New England Society. In 1890, he married Mary Worth, daughter of Loomis L. White, banker, and well known member of the New York Stock Exchange. She is descended from Peregrine White, born on the Mayflower, while her great-great-grandfather was State Senator and first Chancellor of the University of the State of New York. Mr. Chapin is the son of General Walter B. Chapin and Ann Frances Low Violl, and grandson of Hon. Royal Chapin, Governor of Rhode Island. He descends from Samuel Chapin, one of the prominent founders of Springfield, Mass., in 1636.

COX, TOWNSEND, banker and broker, and member of the New York Stock Exchange from 1865 to 1885, has been in retirement from business pursuits since the latter date. In 1869 he was President of the Gold Exchange. He was a Commissioner of Charities and Correction of this city from 1874 to 1882, while from 1885 to 1892 he was President of the State Forest Commission. He was one of the founders of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, and its President, and was a Governor of the Manhattan Club. He married Anne Helme, daughter of Walter Wilmot Townsend and Anne Helme, a descendant of Christopher Helme, of Warwick, R. I., in 1650, and has a daughter and four sons—Wilmot Townsend, Townsend, Irving, and Daniel. Born in 1828, he is the son of Daniel Townsend Cox and Hannah Wilmot, daughter of General Nathaniel Coles, and is descended from James Cook, who was at Setauket, L. I., before 1659, and subsequently acquired a large estate at Oyster Bay. Among his ancestors were Henry Wisner, signer of the Declaration of Independence; John Townsend, an early settler of Long Island; Lieutenant Robert Feke, who married a niece of Governor Winthrop; Hon. Nathaniel Coles, Judge of Queens County in 1689, and Captain Daniel Coak, a Revolutionary officer.

EMMONS, JOHN FRANK, since 1878 a member of the banking firm of H. L. Horton & Company, of this city, is President of the Baltimore and New York Railway, President of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, President of the Staten Island Railway Company, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Staten Island, and a director of the Rapid Transit Ferry Company, and the Staten Island Ferry Company. He was educated in Boston, where he was born, April 26, 1839, his father, John L. Emmons, being a prominent Boston merchant. Entering his father's store at sixteen, he presently became a partner under the style of J. L. Emmons & Company. He subsequently withdrew, however, and, coming to this city, became a

member of the firm of George E. Cook & Company, dealers in securities. In 1878 he became a member of H. L. Horton & Company. He has resided upon Staten Island since 1866, and has been active in procuring the present railroad system of Richmond County. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, a member of the Union League Club, and enjoys high social position. In 1866 he married Mary Winthrop Cook. During the Civil War (1863-4) he saw some service in North Carolina as Lieutenant of Company E, 45th Massachusetts.

FAIRCHILD, JULIAN D., President of the Kings County Trust Company, was for some years Chairman of the Executive Committee



JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD.

of the company prior to his election to his present position. He is also Treasurer of the New East River Bridge, and a director of the Bedford Bank, of Brooklyn, and the Edison Electric Light Company of the same city. In 1895 he was offered the Democratic nomination for Mayor, but his business interests would not permit his acceptance. He is Vice-President of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, and is a member of the Brooklyn, Montauk, and Dyker Meadow Golf clubs. He is also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the New York Produce Exchange. Born in Stratford, Conn., April 17, 1850, at thirteen years of age he entered the employ of a large New Haven hardware manufacturing com-

pany, remaining with this company for about three years, occupying the positions of office boy, entry clerk, and assistant bookkeeper. During these years he saved his money, and at the age of seventeen started in the tea, coffee, and spice business for himself with a capital of about four hundred dollars. After remaining in this business for a short time he sold out and went into the agricultural business, and four years later changed to the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, becoming Secretary of the Quinipiac Fertilizer Company, of New Haven and New London, Conn. He sold out his interest in this company in 1874 and became connected with the E. Frank Coe Fertilizer Company, in New York City, and eventually became the Presi-

dent of the Company. In 1894 he disposed of his interest in this company, and is now giving his attention to the Kings County Trust Company. He has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1875.

CARPENTER, HERBERT SANFORD, from 1890 to 1895, was a member of the New York banking firm of Charles Head & Company, and since the latter date has been a member of the banking firm of Thomas L. Manson, Jr. & Company. He was born in Brooklyn in 1862, was educated in this city, and is the son of the eminent artist, Francis B. Carpenter, and Augusta Prentice, and grandson of Asaph H. Carpenter and Elmira Clark. His father made life studies of Lincoln and his Cabinet for his celebrated painting, "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation," which hangs in the United States Capitol, and subsequently published "Six Months at the White House; or, The Inner Life of President Lincoln." Mr. Carpenter married, in 1883, Cora Anderson, of one of the old families of Louisville, Ky., and has a daughter. He is a member of the New York Athletic, Players', and Engineers' clubs.

BATTERMAN, HENRY, has been engaged in business in Brooklyn since 1867, and latterly has been prominently connected with a number of important financial institutions. He is now President of the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn, and a director of the Manufacturers' Trust Company and the American Stoker Company. By appointment of Mayor Charles A. Schieren, of Brooklyn, he served on the Bridge Commission. He is a member of the Hamilton, Union League, Riding and Driving, and Germania clubs, of Brooklyn. The son of John F. and Sophie Batterman, both of whom were born in Germany, he was himself born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 5, 1849, and was educated in the public schools of that city and Renville's Commercial College of the City of New York.

CROMWELL, OLIVER EATON, for many years actively engaged in business in this city as a stockbroker, is the son of the late Charles T. Cromwell, a prominent New York lawyer, and grandson of John Cromwell, a merchant of New York City, and Lieutenant of Artillery in the War of 1812. He was born in the City of New York, October 6, 1848, and was graduated from Columbia College as a mechanical engineer. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Delta Phi, New York Yacht, American Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, and Holland Lodge. In 1891 he was a County Commissioner of Bernalillo County, New Mexico, where he has interests. He married, in 1890, Lucretia B., daughter of James H. Roberts, of Chicago, and has a daughter and two sons—Oliver Eaton and James Roberts Cromwell. He is lineally descended from

John Cromwell, of Cromwell's Neck, Westchester County, who was the son of Colonel John Cromwell, and grandson of Sir Oliver Cromwell, the cousin and uncle respectively of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England. Through his mother, Henrietta Amelia, daughter of Benjamin Brooks, of Bridgeport, Conn., Mr. Cromwell is also descended from Catherine Henrietta, sister of the Lord Protector. Her son, Colonel William Jones, who came to New Haven in 1660, is his ancestor, as is also Theophilus Eaton, first Governor of New Haven Colony.

DAVIS, FELLOWES, has been long engaged in the handling of stocks in New York City, and is a director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railway Company. He is a member of the Council of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and is one of the Board of Managers of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He is also a member of the Union Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the New York Historical Society. He is the son of William Davis, Jr., and Maria Davis, his paternal and maternal great-grandfathers being two brothers, Captain Aaron Davis, Jr., and Moses Davis, both of whom were Revolutionary soldiers, while their father, Colonel Aaron Davis, was also Colonel of Militia during the Revolution, and a prominent member of the Massachusetts Legislature. The latter's grandfather, William Davis, settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1638, being of the old manorial family of Davis, long seated at Twickenham, England. Mr. Davis is also descended from Governor John Winthrop, Sr., and Governor Thomas Dudley. He married, in 1871, Marie Antoinette Baker, of Boston, and has a daughter and three sons—Fellowes, Jr., Pierpont, and Dudley. Mrs. Davis is also descended from Governor Dudley, as well as from Robert Baker, who came over with Endicott's fleet, and received a grant of land from the crown at Salem, Mass., in 1637; from Jonathan Baker, who distinguished himself in the French and Indian war, and from Benjamin Baker and Jesse Davidson, Revolutionary soldiers, who were her great-grandfathers.

BARTHOLOMEW, JOHN OLMSTED, formerly engaged as an importer in this city in the British trade, and in later years engaged in banking on Wall Street, is a member of the Union and Metropolitan clubs, and was born in Denmark, N. Y., February 10, 1827. He is the son of the late Dr. Erasmus Darwin Bartholomew, a physician of Western New York, and Mary Seline Brewster, a descendant of Elder Brewster, of Plymouth Colony. His grandfather, Dr. Sherman Bartholomew, was a Surgeon in the American Army in the War of 1812, while the founder of the line in this country, William Bartholomew, who arrived in Boston in 1634, and subsequently became a member of the Massachusetts General Court, was of gentle blood, the son of Will-

iam Bartholomew, of Warborough, Oxfordshire, and Friswede, daughter of William Metcalf, Mayor of New Woodstock.

KELLY, RICHARD, was the founder of the Fifth National Bank of New York City, and was its President for about thirty-two years, from its organization in January, 1864, until his death in his seventy-seventh year, April 20, 1897. In his younger days he was connected with the Volunteer Fire Department of the city. He was one of the old members of the Union League Club, and remained through life a staunch Republican, his first and last ballots alike having been cast for the candidates of that party. He also served upon the bench as a Justice of New York City, and was at one time the Republican candidate for Comptroller of the city. He was for many years President of the School Board of the Nineteenth Ward. He served upon the Nominating Committee of the New York Clearing House Association. He was long President of the Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, retaining the position until that company disposed of its right of way through Lexington Avenue to the Metropolitan Traction Company. At the time of his death he was also President of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, and a director in various other enterprises. He married Jane Meeks, also of an old New York family. She survives him, with their two children—Dr. Stephen Kelly and Richard B. Kelly.



RICHARD KELLY.

KELLY, STEPHEN, in the spring of 1897 succeeded his father, the late Richard Kelly, as President of the Fifth National Bank of New York City, of which he had been Vice-President since 1887, and a director for a much longer period. He was born in New York in 1847, and was educated in the public schools, in 1868 being graduated from the College of the City of New York. He studied medicine under Dr.

James R. Wood, at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and after his graduation from the latter in 1871, was for several years actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in New York City. In 1873 he was married to Miss Julia Davis, of Natchez, Miss. While always retaining his legal residence in New York City, he for many years successfully engaged in cotton planting on an extensive scale in Mississippi and Louisiana. He was long a director of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, prior to its sale, August 23, 1897, to the Third Avenue Railroad Company. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club. By his first wife, who died in 1883, he has one child—George M. D. Kelly. On August 4, 1897, Dr. Kelly was married to Miss Emma Riley, of Cornwall, N. Y.

Richard B. Kelly, the younger son of the late Richard Kelly and Jane Meeks, is engaged in the practice of law in New York City. He is Vice-President of the Fifth National Bank, as well as its counsel and attorney, and is also a trustee of the Broadway Savings Institution, and a director of the Home Bank.

SCHWAB, GUSTAV, was for many years one of the most eminent of New York business men. He was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1822, the son of Gustav Schwab, the well-known German author and poet, and the grandson of Dr. John Christopher Schwab, who long occupied the chair of Philosophy and Mathematics in the University of Stuttgart, and declined to relinquish it in order to accept his designation by Frederick the Great to assist in establishing and directing the Berlin Royal Academy of Science. Having been in the counting-house of H. H. Meier & Company, of Bremen, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, in 1844 Mr. Schwab came to New York to take a position with the firm of Oelrichs & Kruger. Within five years he engaged in the shipping business in this city on his own account as junior member of the firm of Wichelhausen, Recknagle & Schwab. In 1859 he severed this connection to enter the firm of Oelrichs & Company, successors to Oelrichs & Kruger. It was shortly subsequent to the organization of this firm that the house acquired the American agency of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, the head of H. H. Meier & Company, of Bremen, with whom Mr. Schwab had served his mercantile apprenticeship, being President of the steamship company. Mr. Schwab succeeded the late Henry Oelrichs as head of Oelrichs & Company, and so remained until his retirement from business in 1887, when the present Herman Oelrichs, son of Henry, became senior partner. Mr. Schwab died in 1888. At the time of his death he was Vice-President of the Merchants' National Bank, as well as its senior director. He was also a director of the Central Trust Company, the Washington Life Insurance Company, and the Orient Mutual Insurance Company. He was at one time a member of the New York Board of Education, was long Treasurer of the German

Hospital, and was Warden of St. James's Church (Episcopal), of Fordham. He married in 1850, Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of L. H. Von Post, of this city, a descendant from one of the German emigrants from the Palatinate to this country in 1710. Their family included the present Gustav H. and Herman C. Schwab, members of Oelrichs & Company; Rev. Lawrence H. Schwab, Rector of St. Mary's Church (Episcopal), of this city, and Dr. John C. Schwab, Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.

SCHWAB, GUSTAV H., eldest son of the late Gustav Schwab, was born in New York City, May 30, 1851, was educated here and at Stuttgart, Germany, received a business training at Bremen, Germany, and Liverpool, England, in 1873 became connected with the firm of Oelrichs & Company, of this city, of which his father was long the head, and since 1876 has been a member of that firm. He is a trustee of the United States Trust Company, the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and the Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company, and a director of the Merchants' National Bank and the New York Produce Exchange and Safe Deposit Storage Company. He has served as Commissioner of Emigration for the State of New York. He is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and has been Chairman of its Executive Committee. He was formerly a member of the Sub-committee on Finance, and is now Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, City, Reform, Commonwealth, Tuxedo, Riding, and Mendelssohn Glee clubs, and the Liederkrantz. He married in 1876, Caroline E. Wheeler, niece of William B. Ogden, of New York, who was the first Mayor of Chicago, and at one time President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and has two children—Emily Elizabeth and Gustav Schwab.

CONSTABLE, JAMES MANSELL, who has long been the head of the notable drygoods house of Arnold, Constable & Company, and since 1842 has been a member of the firm, is also Vice-President of the Institution for Savings for Merchants' Clerks, and is a director of the Bank of New York. He was born in Surrey, England, in 1812, and having become impressed with this country while on a pleasure tour, came over permanently in 1840. He was the friend of the late Aaron Arnold, head and founder of the then existing firm of Arnold, Hearn & Company, and became interested with him, two years later becoming a partner under the new style of A. Arnold & Company, which later gave place to Arnold, Constable & Company. He married, in 1844, Henrietta, only daughter of Aaron Arnold, and has two daughters and a son—Frederick A. Constable. As a memorial to his wife, who died in 1884, Mr. Constable erected at Mamaroneck a Protestant

Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Reform Club and the Uptown Association. The firm has houses at Paris and Lyons, France.

PLANT, HENRY BRADLEY, has long been the most prominent figure in connection with express and railway interests in the Southern States. Entering the employ of the New Haven Steamboat Company at the age of eighteen, he was soon intrusted with the express business by rail and water between New Haven and New York. Upon the organization of the Adams Express Company he became its representative in the South. From 1854 to 1861 he was Superintendent of its Southern Division, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga. In the latter year he organized the Southern Express Company, which succeeded to the business of the Adams Express Company in the Confederate States. Illness soon after forced him to spend much time in Bermuda and England. After the war he became active in developing the agencies of transportation in the Southern States. He was the head of the syndicate which, in 1879, acquired the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and reorganized it as the Savannah, Florida and Western. He also acquired and rebuilt the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. In 1882 he secured the incorporation of the Plant Investment Company, and thus became head of a notable syndicate of capitalists who had joined forces to develop the resources and facilities of the South. Fast mail steamship lines were established between Tampa, Fla., and Havana, Cuba; New York and Florida, Boston and Halifax, and connecting local Southern ports. Large modern hotels were erected in Florida, and the railways of that State developed and compacted with systems extending to the north and the west. The result has been the creation of the so-called Plant system, of which its originator is the executive head. Since it was founded by him, in 1861, he has been President of the Southern Express Company, while he is also President of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, President of the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company, President of the Charleston and Savannah Railway Company, President of the Alabama Midland Railway Company, President of the Brunswick and Western Railroad Company, President of the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad Company, and is a director of ten or twelve other roads. He is also President of the Canada, Atlantic & Plant Steamship Company, and of the Lake Alfred Company; is a trustee of the American Surety Company, and the Metropolitan Trust Company, and is a director of the Key West Commercial Company, and the Jacksonville Street Railroad Company. He was born in Branford, Conn., October 27, 1819, but as tutor Rev. Timothy O. Gillette, and attended the Litchfield School at New Haven. He descends from John Plant, who emigrated from England to Connecticut in 1636. His paternal and maternal great grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, the latter

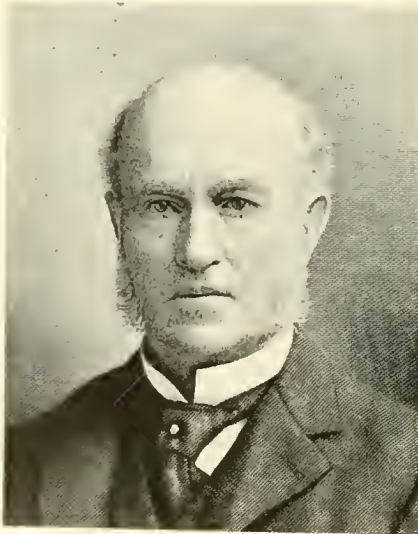
holding the rank of Major, the former having the distinction of having been stationed at Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, and having served on guard at the execution of Major André. Mr. Plant married, in 1812, Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. James Blackstone, of Connecticut, by whom he had his only surviving son, Morton F. Plant. She died in 1861, and twelve years later he married Margaret Josephine, only daughter of Martin Loughman, of this city. Mr. Plant is a member of the Union League Club and the New England Society.

PLANT, MORTON F., is the only surviving son of Henry Bradley Plant, of this city, and is actively associated in the management of the immense transportation system erected by his father. He is second executive officer of many of the corporations, and a director of others. He is Vice-President of the Southern Express Company, Vice-President and Manager of the Canada, Atlantic and Plant Steamship Company, Vice-President of the Florida Southern Railroad Company, Vice-President of the Alabama Midland Railway Company, Vice-President of the Brunswick and Western Railroad Company, Vice-President of the Abbeville Southern Railway Company, Vice-President of the Montgomery Belt Line Railway Company, and Vice-President of the Sanford and St. Petersburg Railway Company, while he is a director of the Charleston and Savannah Railway Company, the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, the St. John's and Lake Eustis Railroad Company, the Winston and Bone Valley Railway Company, and the Green Pond, Waterboro, and Branchville Railway. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club.

MILLS, DARIUS OGDEN, has distinguished himself by his practical philanthropy. In 1888 he erected for the City of New York in the Bellevue Hospital grounds, at a cost of \$100,000, the D. O. Mills Training School for Male Nurses. He is one of the joint builders and owners of the Madison Square Garden and the new Metropolitan Opera House. He is patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the American Geographical Society. He is a principal proprietor of the new model tenements on the East and West Sides of New York, in the heart of the most crowded districts, which now afford apartments for the families of workmen at a rent as low as for squalid quarters, but giving them every sanitary convenience, light, air, bathroom, properly-equipped kitchen, and tastefully decorated living rooms. On Bleecker Street, between Sullivan and Thompson, he has erected an imposing ten-story hotel palace for those whose circumstances compel them to study the strictest economy. Here a night's lodging can be had for twenty cents, and good meals for fifteen cents. Nevertheless there is

complete elevator and attendant service, scrupulous cleanliness, with firebrick finish, marble corridors, spacious parlors and reading-rooms, baths, and lavatories, while the fifteen hundred bedrooms are handsomely carpeted and tastefully and comfortably furnished. A similar hotel for women, and another for men in the so-called "Tenderloin" district, are under way. He is also proprietor of the Mills Building, one of the notable office-buildings of the city, with wings on Wall and Broad streets. Mr. Mills is President of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, a trustee of the United States Trust Company, and the Metropolitan Trust Company, and a director of the Bank of New York, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Madison Square Garden Company, the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate

Company, the City and Suburban Homes Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company, the Cataract Construction Company, the Niagara Development Company, the Niagara Junction Railway Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and the Carson and Colorado Railway. He was born in North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., September 5, 1825, the son of James Mills, of an old Westchester family. He held a clerkship in New York City for several years, and then became Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of



DARIUS O. MILLS.

Erie County, New York, being partner of his cousin, E. J. Townsend, in its ownership. Upon the discovery of gold in California, he established himself as a general merchant at Sacramento, at the same time buying gold dust and dealing in exchange on New York. Subsequently he established the banking firm of D. O. Mills & Company, which continues to be one of the leading financial houses of California, and "the oldest bank of unbroken credit in the State." He also organized the Bank of California, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and for nine years was its President. When he retired, in 1873, the bank was doing an immense business, but under his successor, the unfortunate Ralston, it was brought to the verge of ruin in two years. Mr. Mills finally consented to his re-election as President, and having once more placed the institution on a solid basis, resigned in May,

1878, and removed to New York. He was long a Regent and the Treasurer of the University of California, and endowed the Mills Professorship of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy for \$75,000. He was a trustee of the Lick estate, and of the Lick Observatory. He presented to the State of California the marble group, "Columbus before Queen Isabella," which adorns the rotunda of the State House. He married, in 1854, Jane T., daughter of James Cunningham, of New York City. Their daughter is the wife of Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

CAMERON, SIR RODERICK WILLIAM, coming to New York City from Canada in 1852, established a packet line to Australia, and founded the firm of R. W. Cameron & Company, which maintains a large importing and exporting trade between the United States and Canada on the one hand and Australia. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1883 for his services in promoting trade relations between Canada and the Australasian colonies. In 1849-50 he had been a delegate from Canada to the United States in advocacy of a reciprocity treaty. He was accredited to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 as Commissioner of New South Wales, and was similarly accredited to the Exposition at Paris in 1878. He also attended the Exposition at Melbourne in 1880, and that at Sydney in 1881, as Commissioner from Canada. Upon his return in 1881 he prepared a valuable report on the trade relations between the continents of North America and Australia, which the Minister of Agriculture in the Canadian Cabinet published as an appendix to his report for 1881. He has interested himself in promoting outdoor sports, and at his well-known stud at Clifton, Staten Island, has done much to improve the American thoroughbred horse, importing some famous stallions. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, and New York Yacht, and five London clubs. Born at Glen-Nevis, Canada, July 25, 1825, he descends from Donald Cameron, of Glen-Nevis, Scotland, and on the maternal side from Sir Roderick Macleod. His grandfather, Alexander Cameron, born at Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, in 1729, emigrated to the Colony of New York prior to the Revolution, eventually settling in Canada. His father, Duncan Cameron, was a Member of Parliament, and one of the founders of the Northwest Fur Trading Company, afterward merged into the Hudson's Bay Company. Sir Roderick married in 1860, Anne Fleming, daughter of Nathan Leavenworth. She died July 2, 1879, four daughters and two sons—Duncan Ewen and Roderick Macleod—surviving her. Roderick Macleod Cameron is a member of his father's mercantile firm. Sir Roderick is a director of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company.

ROOSEVELT, ROBERT B., member of the New York Fishery Commission from 1867 to 1888, when he was appointed United States Minister to the Netherlands, is well known for his effective crusade look-

ing to the preservation of the wild game of the United States, and for many published volumes and magazine essays on this and other subjects. He is a director of the Brigantine Company and the Broadway Improvement Company, and a trustee of the Holland Trust Company; was First Vice-President and subsequently President of the Holland Society. He was active in the organization of the original "Committee of Seventy," which led in the overthrow of the Tweed ring, and was the first Vice-President of the Reform Club, organized the Citizens' Association, and one of the editors of its organ, the *Citizen*. Elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1870, he maintained himself in independence of party dictation. He was active in the organization of the paid Fire Department of this city, as also in the creation of the Health Department. He was a Commissioner of the Brooklyn Bridge, a founder of the Lotos Club, one of the oldest members of the St. Nicholas Society, and a member of the Manhattan and Democratic clubs. He refused an offer of President Cleveland to appoint him United States Sub-Treasurer at New York. Both as a writer and as an organizer of protective societies, he became a pioneer in vigorous opposition to the indiscriminate slaughter of game. He has been President of the Fish Culture Association, President of the National Association for the Protection of Game, and President of the International Association for the Protection of Game. He secured the creation of the New York Fishery Commission, of which he was so long a member, and published a report covering his twenty-one years of service. He has published volumes on "The Game Fish of North America," "The Game Birds of North America," and "Superior Fishing," "Fish Hatching and Fish Catching"; has edited other works, and been a prolific essayist and magazine writer. He has also published "Five Acres Too Much," "Love and Luck," and "Progressive Petticoats." He is a member of a distinguished New York family, and was born in this city, August 7, 1829, received a collegiate and legal education, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-one years of age. He soon abandoned legal practice for activity along the lines indicated. He lineally descends from Klaas Martinszen Van Roosevelt, who, with his wife, Jannetje Samuels Thomas, arrived in New Amsterdam from the province of Zeeland in August, 1649. The name means "Field of Roses."

DELAFIELD, JOHN, founder of the distinguished New York family of the name, was at the same time of the most distinguished and ancient lineage and through personal force of character made himself one of the most eminent of the merchant princes of New York. Having become one of the successful and wealthy merchants of his day, he retired from active business in 1789 and became President of the United Insurance Company, and a director of the New York branch of the Bank of the United States. He was an eminent mem-

ber of the Chamber of Commerce, while his mansion opposite Blackwell's Island, on the Long Island shore of the East River, was one of the most notable about New York. He was born in England in 1748, came to New York in 1783, and died here July 3, 1824. The oldest son of John Delafield, Esq., of Aylesbury, Bucks, and Martha, daughter of John Dell, he was in the line of primogeniture from John de la Feld, living in the thirty-eighth and forty-third years of Henry III., and, according to Burke, was a "Count of the Holy Roman Empire, as inherited from his great-great-grandfather, John." According to the same, this ancestor, John Delafield, born in 1637, "having entered into foreign service participated in the triumphs of Prince Eugene of Savoy, and at the glorious engagement of Zenta against the Turks, led on by the Grand Vizier in person, having taken a standard from the infidels, was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire in 1697, with remainder of the title to his descendants, male and female, of his name." The origin of the English line is given by the same authority as follows: "The family of De la Feld descend from the ancient Counts of La Feld in Alsace, who long resided at the chateau that still bears their name situated in a pass of the Vosges Mountains, three days' journey from Colmar. It is probable that Hubertus De la Feld was the first of his race that emigrated to England, and that he came over with the Conqueror, his name being enrolled as the owner of lands in the County of Lancaster in the third of William I." John, Count Delafield of New York, married, in 1784, Ann, daughter of Hon. Joseph Hallett and Elizabeth Hazard, her father being one of the Sons of Liberty, a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Safety, and a member of the three first New York Provincial Congresses. They had thirteen children, seven sons reaching maturity. These were John Delafield, who left issue; Major Joseph, who left male issue; Henry and William, twins, neither of whom left male issue; Dr. Edward, who left male issue; General Richard, who left issue, and Rufus King Delafield, father of the present Richard Delafield, merchant and banker.

DELAFIELD, JOHN, one of the sons of the first of this name in New York, was a prominent banker. Originally, in 1808, he had established himself in the banking business in London, and, on account of his American citizenship, he was for a time treated as a prisoner during the War of 1812. He also experienced severe financial reverses during this period, leading to Washington Irving's story of "The Wife," which was dedicated to him. In 1820, Mr. Delafield returned to New York City, where he became Cashier and President of the Phoenix Bank. Subsequently he became President of the New York Banking Company. He was one of the founders of the Musical Fund Society, and was the first President of the New York Philharmonic Society. He was also instrumental in establishing the

University of the City of New York, as he was in reviving the New York Historical Society. Western repudiations involved him in financial ruin a second time. His declining years were spent near Geneva, N. Y., on his model farm, "Oaklands," and for several years he was President of the New York State Agricultural Society.

DELAFIELD, RICHARD, in 1880, founded the firm of Delafield & Company, of New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, engaged in the California trade, and has continued at its head to the present time. He has been President of the New York Mercantile Exchange, is



RICHARD DELAFIELD.

Vice-President of the National Park Bank, a trustee of the Colonial Trust Company, and a director of the National Surety Company, the Frankfort-American Insurance Company, the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company, and the Corporation of Trinity Church. He was a member of the Committee of One Hundred in charge of the New York Columbian Quadrocentennial celebration, and was President of the commission of the World's Columbian Exposition of the State of New York for the First Judicial District. He is President of the Sea Side Home of Long Island, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Varick Street Hospital. Taking an active interest in the development of music in the United States,

he has been Secretary of the New York Symphony Society, and President of the Staten Island Philharmonic Society. He is a vestryman of Trinity Church, and a member of the Union League, Tuxedo, New York Athletic, Merchants', and Commercial clubs, and the Sons of the Revolution. Born in New Brighton, S. I., September 6, 1853, he is the son of the late Rufus King Delafield and Eliza, daughter of William Bard and Katharine Cruger. His father, a brother of the late General Richard Delafield and the late Dr. Edward Delafield, was a prominent New York merchant, while his grandfather, John Delafield, the head of his family both in this country and England, was one of the most eminent merchants and financiers in the history of New York City. Mr. Delafield married, in 1880, Clara (Foster) Carey, granddaughter of Philip Hone, eminent in the social and business life of New York City, and its Mayor in 1826.

DELAFIELD, MATURIN LIVINGSTON, well-known merchant and prominent in the social life of New York City, was born here in 1836, in 1856 was graduated from Columbia College, and four years later received the degree of Master of Arts, and is a member of the Union and Metropolitan clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Scientific Alliance, the Columbia College Alumni Association, and other scientific or historical organizations. He married, in 1868, Mary Coleman, daughter of Eugene Augustus Livingston and Harriet Coleman, and has five sons and three daughters. He is grandson of John Delafield, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, the famous merchant and founder of the New York family, through his second son, Major Joseph Delafield, and the latter's wife, Julia, daughter of Judge Maturin Livingston, of Staatsburgh, and Margaret, daughter of General Morgan Lewis, and granddaughter of Francis Lewis, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

DELAFIELD, MATURIN LIVINGSTON, JR., son of the merchant of the same name, is associated with his father in business. He was born in New York City, and is a member of the Union, New York, Badminton, and Torrey Boat clubs, the Downtown Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Sons of the Revolution.

MORRIS, AUGUSTUS NEWBOLD, is Vice-President of the Plaza Bank, and a director of the National Horse Show Association and the Coney Island Jockey Club. He is one of the gentlemen who have interested themselves in efforts to reform the American turf. He has long been the owner of one of the best-known stables of racing thoroughbreds. He inherited a large estate, handed down through a line of illustrious ancestors. His beautiful country-seat at Pelham was acquired by New York City as a part of its system of new parks. Mr. Morris was born in Westchester County, June 3, 1838, was graduated from Columbia in 1860, and has been an extensive traveler in Europe and the Orient. He is a member of the directing boards of several institutions of the city. He is a member of the Union and Metropolitan clubs, and the Columbia Alumni Association. He married Eleanor C., daughter of General James I. Jones, and has a son, Newbold Morris, and a daughter, Helen S. Kingsland. He is himself the son of the late William H. Morris and Hannah, daughter of Thomas Newbold, of this city; is the grandson of James Morris and his wife, a Van Cortlandt, of Yonkers, and is the great-grandson of General Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

BELL, ISAAC, was long one of the most eminent and public-spirited citizens of New York City, where he was born, August 4, 1815.

and where he died, September 30, 1897. He was successfully engaged in the cotton trade at Mobile, Ala., during the twenty years subsequent to 1836, and was a member of the Alabama Legislature, and served on the staff of one of the governors of that State, with the rank of Captain. In 1856 he returned to New York and engaged in the shipping business. Two of his vessels, Arago and Fulton, were used as transports by the Federal Government during the Civil War. He was one of the organizers of the New York and Havre Steam Packet Company, and was its President. In 1866 he was a principal founder of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and for twenty-two years was its Vice-President. He was a director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. He was the principal founder of the Bellevue Medical College, and was President of its Board of Trustees for thirty years. While he was a prominent member of Tammany Hall, he was one of the staunchest "Union" men in the city during the Civil War; was one of the leaders in organizing the Union Defense Committee of the State, and was its Vice-President, and untiring in its work. The occurrence of the Draft Riots led him to organize in 1863, in conjunction with Leonard Jerome and Paul S. Forbes, the Riot Relief Fund for the city police, and he was its manager until his death. He declined nominations for Mayor and Member of Congress, but served in connection with city institutions. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and subsequently became one of the governors of the almshouse, holding the position until the governors were displaced by the creation of the Department of Charities and Corrections, when he became one of the original commissioners, while from 1860 to 1873 he was President of the Board. He also served on the Board of Education, as he did on the Board of Immigration Commissioners. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the school jointly controlled by the Charities and School Commissioners. For years he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Normal College, of which he was likewise one of the most active founders. He was a founder of the Manhattan Club, and, at the time of his death, was one of the three senior members of the Union Club. He married, in 1844, Adelaide, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, and had one daughter, the late Mrs. James L. Barclay, and three sons—the late Isaac Bell and the present Louis V. and Edward Bell. He was himself the son of Isaac Bell of Stamford, Conn., and Mary, daughter of John Ellis; was the grandson of Isaac Bell, mill owner of Stamford and shipping merchant of New York City, who was a loyalist during the Revolution, and subsequently for years was Chamberlain of the city of St. John, N. B., and was descended from Isaac Bell, who, in 1640, emigrated from Edinburgh to Connecticut.

BELL, ISAAC, eldest son of the late Isaac Bell and Adelaide, daughter of Dr. Valentine Mott, was born in New York City in 1846,

and died in 1889. He was successfully engaged in the cotton trade in this city for some time subsequent to the Civil War. He became United States Minister to the Netherlands by the appointment of President Cleveland in 1885. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis in 1888. He married, in 1878, Jeanette, daughter of James Gordon Bennett, Sr., and was survived by Mrs. Bell, two daughters, and a son, the present Isaac Bell.

BELL, EDWARD, has for many years been a stockbroker of New York, a member of the Stock Exchange, and is also engaged in the insurance business. He has served on the Board of Park Commissioners of this city, as well as on the Board of Education. He is also custodian of the Riot Relief Fund for the New York police, which fund was founded by his father and two others in 1863, and of which his father was custodian until his death in 1897. Mr. Bell is a trustee of the Knickerbocker Apartment Company, and a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Democratic, and Shinnecock Golf clubs, and the Downtown Association. He married Helen A., daughter of Henry A. Wilmerding, and has a country-seat at Southampton, L. I. He was born in New York City, and is the third son and the second surviving son of the late eminent Isaac Bell and Adelaide, daughter of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, the famous surgeon.

ORR, ALEXANDER ECTOR, the distinguished grain merchant and eminent public citizen, has been in business in this city and a resident of Brooklyn since 1851. At the present time he is President of the Rapid Transit Commission, and an officer of a large number of corporations. He is President of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, Vice-President of the Mechanics' National Bank, a trustee of the United States Trust Company and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a director of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, the Fidelity and Casualty Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, the National Bank of Commerce, the New York Produce Exchange, the New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Company, the Continental Insurance Company, the Union Ferry Company, the Union Ferry Company of New York and Brooklyn, Bartlett & Company, the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, and the Junction City and Fort Kearney Railroad. He has been actively connected with the New York Produce Exchange since 1859, and was prominent in its reorganization in 1871-2, and in procuring the erection of its present building. Almost annually between 1871 and 1882 he appeared before committees of the Legislature to urge reduction of the tolls on the State canals, and in the latter year was a

member of the Committee of Fifty which demanded free canals. He was one of the commission of four appointed by Governor Tilden in 1875 to investigate the management of the canals, their labors resulting in the exposure of the notorious canal frauds. He has also served many years as Chairman of the Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange. He has been an officer of this Exchange and of the Chamber of Commerce. Although a Republican at the time, in view of his warm personal friendship for Samuel J. Tilden, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Electoral College in which the vote of this State was cast for Tilden for President in 1876. For many years he has maintained an independent position in politics, and has been active in movements to secure reform in local government in both New York and Brooklyn. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy which nominated Mayor Strong in 1894, and a leader in the "Citizen" movement which brought about the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor in 1897. He refused the nomination as Comptroller of Brooklyn offered him by both Republicans and Democrats in 1882, and refused the appointment as Comptroller of New York offered him by Mayor Edson in 1883. He is a patron and trustee of a considerable number of benevolent or other public institutions of Brooklyn and New York. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, born at Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, the son of William Orr, Esq., of that place, and a daughter of David Moore, Esq., of Sheephill, County Londonderry. He was educated for a judicial or military commission with the East India Company, but for several years disabled by an accident. Having visited the United States in 1850, the next year he returned with letters of introduction to New York business men, and was employed successively by Ralph Post, Wallace & Wickes, and David Dows & Company. He has been a member of the latter firm since 1861. He has been twice married, and has three daughters.

HOGUET, ROBERT JOSEPH, was born in this city in August, 1839, and from an early age has been connected with the well known firm of Wilmerding, Hognuet & Company, one of the founders of which was his father, the late Henry Louis Hognuet. He succeeded to his father's interest in the business of this house. He is also a trustee and Secretary of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, of which his father was for many years President, and is Vice-President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. He is a member of the Merchants' and Catholic clubs. He married Marie Noël, of French descent.

BURDEN, JAMES ABERCROMBIE, President of the extensive Burden Iron Works, of Troy, N. Y., and formerly President of the Hudson River Ore and Iron Company, and of the Engineers' Club of

this city, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1888, as he was on the Republican ticket of 1880. He occupies his residence in this city during the winter social season. He was born in Troy, N. Y., January 6, 1833, the son of the late Henry Burden, noted inventor and founder of the Burden Iron Works. Having been educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and having learned the trade of machinist and millwright, he entered his father's establishment and worked his way to its head. He is also an inventor, having letters patent for various contrivances in making horseshoes, making blooms, fettling puddling furnaces, heating furnaces, for an intermittent mechanical motion, and for separating magnetic ore from its gangue. He is a member of the Patriarchs, the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, and Riding clubs, the Civil Engineers' Society, the Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Mining Engineers, and several foreign associations. He married a daughter of Richard Irvin, a New York merchant, and has four sons—James A., Jr., Richard Irvin, William P., and Arthur Scott.



JAMES ABERCROMBIE BURDEN.

CESNOLA, LUIGI PALMA DI, is well known as the discoverer of the Cyprus antiquities and as the author of "Cyprus, its Cities, Tombs, and Temples" (published in London and New York), while for many years he has been director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families of the Piedmont nobility, and was born in the town of Rivarolo Canavese, Italy. At the age of seventeen he took part in the war against Austria for the independence of Italy, distinguished himself at the battle of Novara in 1849, and was promoted to a lieutenantancy on that battlefield for merit. After the war he was sent to the Military Academy of Cherasco for

two years. At the end of the year 1860, he emigrated to New York. In October, 1861, he joined the Union Army as Major of the Eleventh Regiment, New York Cavalry, was soon promoted to Colonel, and served in this capacity through the Civil War. At the battle of Aldie, Va., he was severely wounded, was taken prisoner, and incarcerated in Libby Prison for nine months. Such was the courage displayed by him in the above-mentioned battle that General Judson Kilpatrick presented him with his own sword. President Lincoln made him Brigadier-General, and at the end of the war appointed him Consul of the United States to Cyprus. During the eleven years of his residence at Cyprus he explored the island and discovered—together with thousands of other objects of great archaeological value and importance—the statues, the inscriptions, the architectural fragments and sarcophagi of Golgoi, and the treasure of Curium, consisting for the most part of gold and silver jewels of magnificent unique workmanship, all of which are now in possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. These discoveries have been recognized as forming the connecting link between the art of ancient Egypt and Assyria and the art of Greece; Sir Henry Layard, the illustrious discoverer of Nineveh, declared that “they add a new and most important chapter to the history of art and archaeology.” Sir Charles Newton stated that “they have revolutionized all the existing theories upon ancient art.” In England, France, Italy, and Germany it was considered “a European misfortune” that these treasures should be sold to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, and made less accessible to the savants of the old world. General di Cesnola is a member of many learned societies of Europe and America, including the Academy of Sciences of Turin, the Royal Society of London, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, and the American Institute of Architects. Columbia and Princeton universities have conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. The King of Italy knighted him, also honoring him with a specially coined gold medal appropriately inscribed. In December, 1897, the Congress of the United States presented him with the Congressional Medal.

CROSBY, JOHN SCHUYLER, an officer of the United States army from the outbreak of the Civil War until his resignation in 1871, since that time has held eminent positions in civil life. He has been Governor of Montana, under President Arthur was Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, subsequently was United States Consul at Florence, Italy, and still later was School Commissioner of New York City. He received the order of the Crown of Italy with the rank of Chevalier from King Victor Emanuel, and in 1877 received from Secretary John Sherman a gold medal of the first class for life-saving in recognition of his bravery the year previous in saving Edith May from the foundering yacht Mohawk, owned by William A. Garner, and

his return to the cabin to save Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter, remaining on board until the vessel was under water. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Knickerbocker, and St. Nicholas clubs of New York City, and the Metropolitan and Country clubs of Washington. He has been presented at the courts of St. James, Rome, and Constantinople. Born at Quedar Knoll, near Albany, N. Y., September 19, 1839, he was educated at the University of the City of New York. In 1859 he crossed South America from Valparaiso to Montevideo. He entered the Union Army as Second Lieutenant of the First New York Artillery, served on the staffs of Banks, Cady, and Sheridan; was once wounded, four times was brevetted for gallantry, and was specially mentioned by President Lincoln for carrying dispatches to Farragut through the enemy's country. He is the son of the late Hon. Clarkson Floyd Crosby, a member both of the New York Assembly and Senate, and his wife, Angelica, daughter of Colonel John Schuyler and Maria Miller; is the grandson of William Bedlow Crosby, the wealthy philanthropist of this city, and his wife, Harriet Clarkson, granddaughter of Floyd Clarkson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and is great-grandson of Dr. Ebenezer Crosby, surgeon of Washington's Life Guards. He married in 1863 Harriet, daughter of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, last patroon of Rensselaerwyck, and great-granddaughter of General Philip Schuyler and Alexander Hamilton. They have a daughter and a son, Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby.

CROSBY, ERNEST HOWARD, a lawyer of New York City, was a member of the New York Assembly from 1886 to 1889, and, while a Republican, distinguished himself by his independent course in support of sound legislation and in opposition to that of another character. By appointment of President Harrison he was Judge of the International Court in Alexandria, Egypt, from 1889 to 1894, resigning during the latter year. He has been active in reform movements and in connection with philanthropic work in this city. He is a member of the Bar Association of the city, and the Sons of the Revolution. He married Fanny Kendall, daughter of the late Henry Mammall Schieffelin, of New York City. He is the son of the late and eminent Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., LL.D., grandson of William Bedlow Crosby, who being the son of the favorite niece of Colonel Henry Rutgers, became the latter's heir, and was one of the largest owners of real estate in the United States; is great-grandson of Dr. Ebenezer Crosby, who was graduated from Harvard in 1777; was surgeon in Washington's Life Guards, became a professor in Columbia College, and married Catherine, daughter of William Bedlow and niece of Colonel Henry Rutgers, and is great-great-grandson of Judge Joseph Crosby, of Braintree, Mass.

McCALL, JOHN AUGUSTINE, President of the New York Life Insurance Company since 1892, has made a remarkable record in connection with insurance institutions in this State. Born in Albany, N. Y., in 1849, the son of the late John Augustine McCall, of that city, he attended the Albany schools, and having been graduated in 1868 from the Albany Commercial College, soon after became bookkeeper in the Albany office of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Later he engaged in real estate and insurance business, but presently became a clerk in the State Insurance Department. From 1870 to 1872 he was in the actuarial division. In 1872 he had charge for a while of the statistical work connected with the reports, and the

same year was appointed examiner of companies. From 1876 to 1883 he was Deputy Superintendent of the Department. In this capacity, in spite of strong opposition, he set himself to expose the fraudulent practices of many concerns, and as a result forced out of business some eighteen life insurance companies in this State, a large number of fire insurance companies, and fifteen companies of other States. Several insurance officials were tried and convicted as a consequence. In 1883 Governor Cleveland appointed him Superintendent of the Department, enabling him to carry out other reforms and to place the insurance business of the State on a sounder basis than it had hitherto known.



JOHN AUGUSTINE McCALL.

Declining the offer of Governor Hill to reappoint him, he became Comptroller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of this city. His election to his present position followed the exposure of the management of the New York Life Insurance Company, made through the medium of the *New York Times* by its cashier, Theodore M. Banta. Mr. McCall is also a trustee of the American Surety Company and the New York Security and Trust Company, and a director of the Central National Bank, the National City Bank, the National Surety Company, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, City, Colonial, Manhattan, Merchants', and Lawyers' clubs. He married Mary I. Haran.

HYDE, HENRY BALDWIN, has been connected with insurance interests throughout nearly his entire business career, and is President of the notable Equitable Life Assurance Society of this city. Born February 5, 1844, he is the son of Henry Hazen Hyde, of Catskill, N. Y., and Lucy Baldwin, daughter of Rev. James Beach and Hannah C. Baldwin, of Winsted, Conn., and descends from William Hyde, one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., who accompanied Rev. Thomas Hooker from England. He is a member of the Union, Union League, Riding, Lawyers', Westminster Kennel, and Southside Sportsmen's clubs. He married Anna Fitch, and has a son—James Hazen Hyde.

MCCURDY, RICHARD ALDRICH, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been connected with this corporation in various relations throughout nearly his entire business career. He is also a director of the National Union Bank, the Bank of New Amsterdam, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Lawyers' Surety Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Continental Insurance Company, and the International Bell Telephone Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Manhattan, Morristown, and Lawyers' clubs, and the New England Society. He married, in 1856, Sarah Ellen, daughter of Charles Coffin Little, of Boston, and has a daughter, Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, and a son, Robert Henry McCurdy. Born January 29, 1835, Mr. McCurdy is himself the son of the late Robert Henry McCurdy, eminent drygoods commission merchant of this city, and Gertrude Mercer, daughter of Dr. James Lee, of Newark, N. J., and niece of Chancellor Theodore Frelinghuysen, United States Senator from New Jersey, and candidate in 1844 for Vice-President of the United States.

HEALD, DANIEL ADDISON, has been President of the Home Insurance Company of New York since 1888, having been its General Agent from 1856 to 1868, its Second Vice-President from 1868 to 1883, and its First Vice-President from 1883 to 1888. He is a trustee of the Holland Trust Company, and a director of the National Bank of North America and the National Surety Company of New York. There are good reasons for styling him the leading fire underwriter of the United States. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in July, 1866, and long served as Chairman of its Executive Committee, as well as President of the organization. He has delivered many addresses on his chosen life's work, that on "Fire Underwriting as a Profession," read at Chicago in September, 1880, before the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, being especially notable. For nearly forty years he has been a prominent member of the New York Board

of Fire Underwriters, in connection with which he has held many official positions. He was born at Chester, Vt., May 4, 1818, the son of Amos Heald and a daughter of Captain Edwards, a Revolutionary soldier under Washington. His paternal grandfather was also a Revolutionary soldier, and participated in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. The first American ancestor on the paternal side emigrated from Berwick, England, to Concord, Mass., in 1635. Mr.



DANIEL ADDISON HEALD.

Heald worked on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, spent two years at a preparatory school at Meriden, N. H., entered Yale College in 1837, and was graduated in 1841. He read law while at Yale under Judge Daggett, of New Haven, and for two years in the office of Judge Washburn, of Ludlow, Vt., and in May, 1843, was admitted to the Vermont bar. In connection with his law business he also conducted a fire insurance business as agent of the *Ætna* and other companies of Hartford, Conn. His success led to his appointment to the general agency of the Home Insurance Company, then a young company, in 1856.

At that time this company had assets of less than \$900,000. They are now over \$11,000,000, notwithstanding such conflagrations as those of Portland, Me., St. John, N. B., Chicago, and Boston.

ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D., eldest son of William A. Rockefeller and Eliza Davidson, of Tioga Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1839, has been a resident of New York City for many years. He has won a national reputation through his financiering skill in connection with the industry of petroleum refining, and has amassed the largest private fortune owned by an individual in the United States. His gifts to the Chicago University aggregate four or five million dollars. He has also been a liberal patron of other educational institutions, as well as of churches and organizations under the auspices of the Baptist denomination. He was educated at Owego, N. Y., and in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, whither his father removed in 1851. He held the positions of Clerk and Bookkeeper and Cashier in a Cleveland business house between the ages of sixteen and nineteen, and then entered the firm of Clark & Rockefeller. Reorganized as Andrews, Clark & Company

in 1860, they engaged in oil refining. Five years later Clark's interest was acquired by the other two partners, Samuel Andrews and John D. Rockefeller, who combined with Mr. Rockefeller's brother under the style of William Rockefeller & Company. This company constructed the famous Standard Oil Works in Cleveland. William Rockefeller came to New York to manage the Eastern interests. In 1867 occurred another reorganization. Henry M. Flagler was admitted to partnership, while both in Cleveland and New York the business was transacted under the style of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. In 1870 the Standard Oil Company of Ohio was incorporated, John D. Rockefeller becoming its President and William Rockefeller its Vice-President. In 1881 the Standard Oil Trust was organized with John D. Rockefeller as its President and William Rockefeller as Vice-President, while at the same time the Standard Oil Company of New York was incorporated, William Rockefeller becoming its President and John D. Rockefeller its Vice-President. In 1892 the form of a trust was abandoned. Mr. Rockefeller is a director of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, and a member of the Baptist Club, the New England Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

ROCKEFELLER, WILLIAM, born in Tioga County, N. Y., in 1841, is the second son of William A. Rockefeller and Eliza Davidson, and was educated in an academy at Owego, N. Y., and in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio. He was bookkeeper with a Cleveland firm from 1858 to 1860, and in the latter year became bookkeeper with the produce commission firm of Hughes & Lester. Upon the retirement of one of the partners in 1862 he became a member of the firm under the style of Hughes & Rockefeller, and so remained until 1865. Having acquired considerable capital he then withdrew to become senior member of the oil refining business which had been established in a small way by his brother, John D. Rockefeller. The firm style became William Rockefeller & Company, and the Standard Oil Works were erected in Cleveland. The same year, 1865, William Rockefeller removed to New York City and established the allied firm of Rockefeller & Company, of which he was head. Upon the organization of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio in 1870 he became its Vice-President, his brother being its President. He was also Vice-President of the Standard Oil Trust during its existence from 1881 to 1892. In 1881 was also incorporated the Standard Oil Company of New York, which is now the principal corporation. William Rockefeller has been its President since the beginning. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Consolidated Gas Company, and a director of the Second National Bank, the National City Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, the National Transit Company, the New York Transit Company, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Riding, and New York Yacht clubs, and the New England Society. He married in 1864 Almira Geraldine Goodsell, of Fairfield, Conn., and has two sons—William G. and Percy Avery Rockefeller, and two daughters—the wife of Dr. David Hunter McAlpin, Jr., and Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller.

SMITH, CHARLES STEWART, for seven years President of the Chamber of Commerce, is eminent alike as a drygoods commission merchant, a financier, and an agitator for better local government. He was one of the most active members of the Committee of Seventy which nominated and secured the election of Mayor Strong, following the exposure of corruption by the Lexow Investigating Committee. Long a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, he has been one of its liberal supporters. At the present time he is Treasurer of Woodlawn Cemetery, Treasurer of the City and Suburban Homes Company, a trustee of the United States Trust Company and the Greenwich Savings Bank, and a director of the Fourth National Bank, the Merchants' National Bank, the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the German-American Insurance Company, the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company, the United States Rubber Company, the Associates' Land Company, and the Mossberg and Granville Manufacturing Company. He was born in Exeter, N. H., March 2, 1832, his father being pastor of a Congregational Church in that place. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Connecticut. Coming to New York at the age of fifteen, he was employed in a drygoods jobbing house. Subsequently he was connected with S. B. Cliftenden & Company, being their European buyer for several years. In 1865 he became a member of the firm of George C. Richardson & Company, of Boston and New York, successors of the famous firm of A. and A. Lawrence & Company. On January 1, 1884, the firm style became George C. Richardson, Smith & Company, and July 1, 1885, became Smith, Hogg & Gardner, Mr. Smith being head of the firm. In 1887 he retired. He has been twice married and has two sons.

MORRIS, LEWIS, Chief Justice of Colonial New York and New Jersey, and founder in this country of a distinguished family (see cut in this work, Volume II, p. 503), was born in New York City in 1671, and died in Kingsbury, N. J., May 21, 1746. His father, Richard Morris, had been an officer in Cromwell's army. His parents having died during his infancy, he was brought up by his uncle, a large landed proprietor of Morrisania. Lewis Morris was bred to the law and was a

leading lawyer of his day in New York and New Jersey. In 1692 he was appointed to the bench of the Superior Court of New Jersey. He also entered the council of Governor Cornbury, but contended against the latter's corrupt procedures and was expelled. He then induced the New Jersey Assembly to draw up an indictment of Cornbury, and, personally presenting this document to Queen Anne, secured Cornbury's recall. Just after having been appointed second justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and before taking his seat, Morris resigned this appointment to accept that of Chief Justice of New York and New Jersey. Governor Cosby subsequently removed him from this office for his temerity in deciding against the Governor in the famous case of *Cosby vs. Van Dam*. Morris was chiefly instrumental in securing the separation of New York and New Jersey. He was Governor of New Jersey from 1738 until his death in 1746, having been Acting Governor of that colony in 1731, and a member of its council from 1710 to 1738. One of his sons, Lewis Morris, was also a New York lawyer, and became Chief Justice of the Vice-Admiralty Court. The latter was the father, by different wives, of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the famous Gouverneur Morris.

MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR, was born in Morrisania, January 31, 1752, and died there November 6, 1816. He was graduated from King's College, now Columbia, in 1768, and in 1771 was admitted to the New York bar. He practiced for some time, but presently found himself engrossed as a legislator, statesman, and diplomat. He served many terms in the New York Assembly, and was a member of the legislative committee which drafted the State Constitution of 1776. He was active in the patriot cause throughout the Revolutionary period, and was a prominent and active member of various Continental congresses. A delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, the final revision of that instrument was assigned to him. He was the confidential agent of the Thirteen Colonies in arranging the terms of peace at the close of the Revolution. He was United States Minister to France at the time of the French Revolution. He was elected to the United States Senate from the State of New York, and in that body defended the judiciary system under the United States Constitution when its abolition was proposed.

KENT, JAMES, did more perhaps than any other one man to establish American equity jurisprudence on a scientific foundation. He was born in Philippi, Putnam County, N. Y., July 31, 1763, and died in New York City, December 12, 1847. His father, Moses Kent, was graduated from Yale, practiced law in Dutchess County, New York, and was Surrogate of Rensselaer County. His grandfather, Elisha Kent, a Yale graduate, was the son of a Connecticut farmer. The Chancellor's mother was a daughter of Rev. Moss, a Presbyterian

clergyman. James Kent was graduated from Yale in 1781, and studied law with Egbert Benson. He soon after formed a legal partnership with Gilbert Livingston, of Poughkeepsie. He was a Federalist, and in 1790 was elected to the New York Assembly, in 1792 being re-elected. In 1793 he removed to New York City, and by Governor John Jay was appointed Master in Chancery. The same year he was appointed professor of law in Columbia College. He was elected to the Assembly from New York City in 1796. The next year he was appointed Recorder of New York City, but within a few months resigned to accept his appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court. He served on this bench until 1814, while from 1804 he was Chief Justice. His decisions have been reported by Caines and Johnson, and form "the very fountain-head of common-law learning in America, and are daily referred to and cited in our courts." Appointed Chancellor of this State to succeed Lansing in 1814, he held the office until 1823, when he reached the constitutional age limit. He was the first Chancellor whose decisions were reported, while the range of questions which came before him, together with the research and judicial soundness displayed in his opinions, united in making these reports the basis of American equity jurisprudence. In 1822 he was a member of the convention which revised the State Constitution. From 1823 until his death he practiced law as chamber counsel in New York City, while at the same time delivering lectures on law at Columbia College. Out of these lectures grew his famous "Commentaries," which were first published in 1826-30, and have been accorded a place beside those of Sir William Blackstone.

KENT, WILLIAM, son of Chancellor James Kent, was a prominent lawyer in New York City, and one of the organizers of the law faculty of the University of the City of New York. He was one of the original lecturers in the law department of this institution. By appointment of Governor Seward, he was Circuit Judge of the First Circuit from 1841 to 1846, and during the following year was professor of law at Harvard College. He was born in 1802 and died at Fishkill, N. Y., January 4, 1861. His mother was Elizabeth Bailey, sister of United States Senator Theodorus Bailey.

KENT, WILLIAM, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of law in this city since 1878, is the son of the late James Kent and Sarah Irving, daughter of Edwin Clark. He is a grandson of Judge William Kent, great-grandson of Chancellor James Kent, and ninth in lineal descent from Samuel Kent, who was settled at Gloucester, Mass., prior to 1640. His mother was a grandniece of Washington Irving, and the granddaughter of his elder brother, Judge John Treat Irving. Through her Mr. Kent is also ninth in lineal descent from Egbert Van Borsum and Annetje Hendricks,

whose marriage, in New Amsterdam in 1639, was the first performed in a church in this city of which there is a record. Mr. Kent was graduated from Columbia College in 1878, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and has been engaged in active practice in the city since. He was born at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., March 19, 1858, and maintains his residence at Tuxedo Park. He is a member of the Union, Tuxedo, Fencers', New York Yacht, and Delta Phi clubs, the Columbia College Alumni Association, and the Bar Association of the city.

BURR, AARON, in his variegated career, affords a striking example of brilliant intellect without conscience in American public life. He was the son of Rev. Aaron Burr and the grandson of Jonathan Edwards. His father was the founder of Princeton College and its President. Burr seems to have had deep religious convictions himself when a young man, but threw them off, became an infidel, and deliberately decided to go through the world substituting gentlemanly courtesy for principle. His maxim in legal practice was, "Law is whatever is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained." He was born in Newark, N. J., February 6, 1756, and died at Port Richmond, S. I., September 14, 1836. He was graduated from Princeton College at the age of sixteen. He was studying law at Litchfield, Conn., with his brother-in-law, Tapping Reeve, when the battle of Lexington occurred. He joined the American forces at Boston, and accompanied the expedition of Benedict Arnold against Quebec. He carried a message from Arnold at Quebec to Montgomery, a perilous task, and as aid to Montgomery participated in the assault on Quebec. But he quarreled with Arnold, and returning to New York, became a member of Washington's staff. Within six weeks he quarreled with Washington, withdrawing to join Putnam's staff. In 1777 Washington assigned him to the command of a regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel. He acted with the Conway cabal to undermine Washington, who nevertheless sought to favor and placate him. Burr wintered at Valley Forge in 1777-78, subsequently commanding a brigade at the battle of Monmouth. Washington assigned him to maintain order in Westchester County, with White Plains as his headquarters. In March, 1779, Burr resigned from the army, while soon after he resumed the study of law with Judge Paterson, of New Jersey, and Thomas Smith, the semi-Tory, of Haverstraw, N. Y. Burr was admitted as an attorney at Albany in January, 1782, and as a counselor in the following April. He had not studied for the required period, but himself moved the suspension of the rules on the ground of special privilege, in view of his military service. He began practice at Albany, soon after marrying Mrs. Theodosia Prevost, widow of a British officer. She was ten years Burr's senior, and the mother of two sons. By her Burr had his only child, Theodosia, who subsequently married Joseph



Yours very truly
Joseph H. Choate

In 1896 he succeeded against James C. Carter in maintaining the unconstitutionality of the income tax law, in the first hearing before the United States Supreme Court securing exemption from taxation for corporate and vested interests, and in the second hearing obtaining the condemnation of the remaining features of the law. He has long been an active and influential leader of the Republican party, frequently being at the head of the element in protest against the scandals of machine domination. At different times, and notably in 1897, he was prominently named as Republican candidate for the United States Senate. He was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. In the fall of 1897 he took a prominent part in advocacy of the election of Seth Low, the citizens' candidate for Mayor of New York under the new charter. In January, 1899, he was appointed by President McKinley and confirmed by the Senate as United States Minister to England. He has been President of the Union League Club and of the New England Society, and is also a member of the Metropolitan, Century, University, City, Riding, Harvard, New York Athletic, and other clubs and societies. He is a director of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the German-American Insurance Company, and the Eagle Fire Company. He is of the same family as the famous Rufus Choate, a descendant of John Choate, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., some time prior to 1664, and was born in Salem, Mass., January 24, 1832. He was graduated from Harvard in 1852, from the Dane Law School in 1854, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1855, and to the New York bar in 1856, upon his removal to this city.

GERARD, JAMES WATSON, the first of three lawyers of three generations who have borne this name, two of whom are still engaged in legal practice in this city, was one of the leaders of the New York Bar in his day. He was born in this city in 1794, was graduated from Columbia College in 1811, joined the "Iron Greys" for defense of the city against the British in 1812, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He retired from active practice in 1869, although his death did not occur until February 7, 1874. Frederic R. Coudert has playfully referred to "the polish and wit of his French ancestry, his inexhaustible *bonhomie* and good nature, his irresistible facility and felicity in winning juries over to the wrong side, on which he was most at home." And he adds: "'Never attack your adversary with a bludgeon,' the writer once heard him say, 'run him through with a rapier.' He lived up to his own precept. He ran his adversary gracefully and thoroughly through the vital parts, and when he was sure that his victim was thoroughly dead he held out his hand to help him to his feet." He served as School Trustee and Inspector. The uniforming of the police force was mainly his achievement. He was a chief founder of the first House of Refuge, the incorporation of which he secured in 1825. His

father, William Gerard, son of Robert, was of a French Huguenot stock which had taken root in Scotland, where he was born. Coming to New York prior to 1780 he engaged in business, and married here Christina Glass, who had emigrated from Scotland to New York with her widowed mother just before the Revolution. She was the daughter of John Glass, of Tain, Scotland; sister of Alexander S. Glass, merchant of New York; niece of Dr. Alexander Monroe, one of the founders of the University of Edinburgh, and grandniece of Sir Thomas Hector Monroe, Governor of the East Indies. James Watson Gerard himself married Eliza, daughter of Hon. Increase Sumner, of Boston, Governor and Chief Justice of Massachusetts. Her brother, General William H. Sumner, was Aid-de-camp during the War of 1812 to Governor Strong, of Massachusetts.

GERARD, JAMES WATSON, well-known lawyer of New York City, is the son of the late eminent lawyer of the same name. He was born in this city, was graduated from Columbia College with valedictorian honors in 1843, and studied law, and long practiced in association with his father, continuing the business alone after his father's retirement in 1869. He is a recognized authority in real estate law, with which specialty he has long been identified, and is author of the standard legal work, "Titles to Real Estate in the State of New York." He is author of several historical studies, including "The Peace of Utrecht." He has been a member of the Board of Education of New York, and was a member of the State Senate in 1876 and 1877. He is a member of the Union, Tuxedo, and Players' clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Columbia Alumni Association. Through his mother he is descended from William Sumner, who became a freeman of Dorchester, Mass., prior to 1637, having emigrated from Bicester, Oxfordshire, England. He married in 1866 Jenny, daughter of Hon. B. F. Angel, who was United States Minister to Sweden. Mrs. Gerard is a descendant of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower, and is Vice-President of the Society of Colonial Dames.

GERARD, JAMES WATSON, is the son of the present James Watson Gerard and his wife, daughter of the late Hon. B. F. Angel, United States Minister to Sweden, and is the grandson of the late James Watson Gerard and his wife, daughter of Hon. Increase Sumner, Chief Justice of Massachusetts as well as Governor of that State. The third in three consecutive generations to bear his name, like his father and his grandfather, he was born in this city, was graduated from Columbia College, and has embraced the law as a profession. He is associated with his father in practice, making a specialty of real estate law. He is a member of the Country, Fencers', and New York Athletic clubs, the Sons of the American Revolution, the City Bar Association, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the Columbia Alumni Association.

WHITNEY, WILLIAM COLLINS, Secretary of the Navy during the first term of President Cleveland, while descended from distinguished ancestry and enjoying high social position, is widely known for his energy, vigorous administrative qualities, reform spirit, and fact and generalship withal. After graduating from Yale College in 1863 and spending a year at the Harvard Law School, he began the practice of law in New York City. In 1871 he was one of the founders of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and in 1872 one of the organizers of the County Democracy, receiving an appointment as Inspector of Schools. In 1875 he was appointed Corporation Counsel of New York City, and distinguished himself in that office. "The field of duty upon which he thus entered was a difficult and arduous one, on account of neglect of duty by his predecessors and general lack of administrative capacity and straightforward method in the conduct of affairs under preceding conditions. He found no less than three thousand eight hundred suits pending, a weight of responsibility which he hastened to sweep away. He at once reorganized the department with four bureaus of administration, introduced reforms and economies wherever possible, and so rapidly disposed of the pending suits that in two years he had handled



WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY.

them all and as many more which had arisen. Despite the great accumulation of work thus disposed of, he considerably reduced the expenses of the office, and became distinguished for his spirit of reform. He resigned the position in 1882, having, during the seven years of his incumbency, gained various notable legal triumphs, and won a high reputation for legal skill and executive capacity." He warmly supported Cleveland for President in 1884, and was called into his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy the following spring. Although a small nucleus for the "new navy" had been obtained during the preceding administration, he must be credited with having made the country independent in the matter. During his term there were completed or under construction five double-turreted monitors, two coast-defense vessels, armoredclads, three armored and five unarmored steel and

iron cruisers, four gunboats, and a dynamite cruiser. But greater by far was his achievement in securing the establishment of works in this country for producing armor plating and forgings for guns, which had previously been imported. For example, he induced the Bethlehem Steel Works to erect a new plant. As a result, whereas at that time we sent abroad for our materials, foreign nations are now having warships and large guns made in this country. In 1892 he skillfully led the Cleveland forces in the Democratic National Convention, but refused to return to public life.

Similar energy in private life has made him a prominent figure in the financial world. He is largely interested in Metropolitan Traction securities, and is a director of the Second Avenue Railroad and the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad. He is a director of the Guarantee Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the National Union Bank, the Plaza Bank, the New York Loan and Investment Company, the Manufacturing Investment Company, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, the National Horse Show Association, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He is likewise trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1888 Yale University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Born in Conway, Mass., July 5, 1841, he is the son of the late Brigadier-General James S. Whitney, Superintendent of the Springfield Arsenal in 1864, and Collector of the Port of Boston in 1860, and is descended from Brigadier-General Josiah Whitney, of the Revolution, and from John Whitney, a leading settler of Watertown, Mass., in 1635.

DAY, HENRY, for forty-five years a member of the notable New York law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, son-in-law of Daniel Lord, its senior partner from the organization of the firm in 1849 until his death in 1868, and himself its senior partner from the latter date until his own death in 1893, was one of the most eminent corporation lawyers of the city during the well-nigh half century of his professional career. He had charge of the legal affairs of many large estates, including those of the Astors, Edward Morgan, and Professor S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph. He was prominent in the organization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and was a director, and its attorney. He was a director of the Consolidated Gas Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, and the Lawyers' Title and Guarantee Company. He was a prominent Presbyterian, active in connection with benevolent institutions, and a director of the Union Theological Seminary. He published "The Lawyer Abroad," and "From the Pyrenees to the Pillars of Hercules." The son of Pliny Day and Deborah Butts, he was born in South Hadley, Mass., in 1820, was graduated from Yale in 1845, taught school at Fairfield, Conn.,

was graduated from Harvard Law School, and came to New York City. He married Phebe Lucretia, daughter of Daniel Lord. Mr. Day was lineally descended from Robert Day, who was made a freeman of Cambridge, Mass., in 1635, and was one of the company of Dr. Thomas Hooker, who founded Hartford, Conn., in 1639.

DAY, GEORGE LORD, member of the famous law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, is the son of the late Henry Day, one of the founders of that firm and its head at the time of his death in 1893, and is the grandson of the late Daniel Lord, another of the founders, and the senior partner until his death in 1868. He is a member of the Union, University, Racquet, Manhattan, Princeton, Lawyers', New York Yacht, New York Athletic, and Meadow Brook Hunt clubs; the Downtown Association, and the Bar Association of the city. A severe accident, received in 1894 while following the hounds, forced him to retire from active professional life. He married in England, in 1896, Adele Mittaut.

ABBOTT, AUSTIN, won renown as one of the counsel of Henry Ward Beecher in the suit brought against the famous preacher by Theodore Tilton, and was one of the counsel for the Federal Government in the trial of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. But he has won lasting fame as a legal author, having compiled numerous standard textbooks for law students and reference books for practitioners at the bar. He is the principal author of "Abbott's New York Digest" and "Abbott's Forms," while his works which have become standard authorities include "Trial Evidence" (1880), "Brief for the Trial of Civil Issues before a Jury" (1883), "Brief for the Trial of Criminal Cases" (1889), "Modes of Proving the Facts in Either Class of Trials," and "Brief on Questions Arising on the Pleadings in Civil Actions" (1891). He also published "New Practice and Forms," "Reports of Practice Cases," and "Reports of New Cases." He was Dean of the Law School of the University of the City of New York from 1891 until his death, April 19, 1896. In 1889 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from this university. He was born in Boston, Mass., December 18, 1831, the son of Jacob Abbott, the popular author. He was the brother of Dr. Lyman Abbott and of Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, both of whom were his law partners in this city at one time. He received his early education from his parents, who in 1843 removed to New York City. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1851, and the following year was admitted to the bar.

EATON, DORMAN BRIDGMAN, is eminent as a lawyer, a legal author, and a political reformer. He has been identified with the history of civil-service reform in this country. Having spent the years

1870-73 in the study of European civil-service systems, upon his return he was appointed by President Grant to succeed George W. Curtis on the Civil-service Commission, and was made its Chairman. With the approval of President Hayes he went abroad, in 1877, for a further study of the system of Great Britain. He drafted the Civil-service Law of 1883, providing for the National Civil-service Commission, and was the first Commissioner under it appointed by President Arthur. His essays on this subject include: "Civil-service Reform in Great Britain—1880;" "Spoils System and Civil-service Reform in the New York Custom House and Postoffice;" "Term and Tenure of Office;" "Secret Sessions, United States Senate," and "The Independent Movement in New York—1880." He was instrumental in securing and shaping the law creating a paid Fire Department for this city in 1865. In 1866 he drafted the law creating the Metropolitan Board of Health, and the following year formulated its sanitary code. He drafted the law under which the police courts were organized prior to the adoption of the constitutional amendments of 1894. At the request of Congress he drafted a code for the government of the District of Columbia. He assisted Judge William Kent in editing an edition of the famous "Kent's Commentaries;" prepared an edition of "Chipman on Contracts Payable in Specific Article," in 1852, and contributed many articles on administrative reform and kindred subjects to Lalor's "Cyclopædia of Political Science." He was born in Hardwick, Vt., June 27, 1823, the son of Hon. Nathaniel Eaton and Ruth Bridgman. He was graduated in 1848 from the University of Vermont, from which he subsequently received the degree of LL.D., and from the Harvard Law School in 1850. For many years he was in active and successful practice in this city, following his admission to the bar in 1851.

BUCKINGHAM, CHARLES LUMAN, who has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City since 1880, has established a reputation as one of the leading practitioners in notable patent cases in the United States, standing at the head of the profession in the especially difficult department of electrical cases. He has been counsel of the Western Union Telegraph Company since 1880, and is counsel of the General Electric Company, of the Schuyler Electric Light Company, and of the Delaware & Atlantic Telephone & Telegraph Company. He is a member of the University Club, the Ohio Society, and the University of Michigan Alumni Association, as well as of the Metropolitan and Union clubs, of Washington, D. C. He is an active member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, as he is of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. An article from his pen on "Electricity in Daily Life" appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* in a series on technical subjects contributed to that periodical in 1889-90

by leading authorities. The series was also published by the Scribners in book form. In his law practice Mr. Buckingham has conducted a notable line of cases, involving immense interests, with almost uniform success. The patent rights at issue in these cases included those in connection with the quadruplex apparatus, the electric stock printers, the ore separator, electric overhead traction, the Tesla patents on the multiphase alternating motors, designed to transmit electrical power from Niagara Falls to great distances, and others of like importance in connection with the telephone, electric lighting, and electric railways. Many of these litigations were in process of trial for three or four years, the evidence of experts and the briefs sometimes occupying eight or ten printed volumes, royal octavo, in a single case. In his cases Mr. Buckingham has won victories from David Dudley Field, Roscoe Conkling, Edward N. Dickerson, General Duncan, Edmund Wetmore, Frederick H. Betts, C. E. Mitchell, G. P. Lowrey, Dyer & Seely, Kerr & Curtis, and others. He lineally descends from Thomas Buckingham, one of the founders of Milford, Conn., in 1639, and was himself born in Berlin Heights, O., October 14, 1852. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1875, for several years was an examiner in the United States Patent Office, at the same time attending the Columbian Law School at Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia and in New York City.



CHARLES LUMAN BUCKINGHAM.

MILLER, GEORGE MACCULLOCH, corporation lawyer and head of the well-known law firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, is also prominent as a financier. At the present time he is President of the Housatonic Railroad, trustee of the Central Trust Company and the Bank for Savings, and a director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, the Shepaug Railroad Company, the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, and Greenwood Cemetery. He was elected President of the Newport and Wickford Railroad and Steamship Company in 1871, a director of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad (of which he subsequently became Vice-President) in 1873,

and from 1879 to 1889 was President of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, resigning from the latter in favor of his brother. He was President of the Denver, Utah and Pacific Railroad Company from 1881 to 1886, when the road was consolidated with another and profitably sold. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Century, City, Lawyers', and Church clubs; is Junior Warden of St. Thomas's Church; from 1869 to 1890 was Secretary of St. Luke's Hospital, and since 1890 has been its President; has been President of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York since its organization in 1879, and, since the inception of the enterprise in 1873, a Charter Trustee and Secretary of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Born in Morristown, N. J., in 1832, he is the son of the late Jacob W. Miller, United States Senator from 1841 to 1853. He was graduated from Burlington College at 18, studied law with his father, and at Harvard, and was admitted to the bars of New Jersey and New York in 1853. He has resided in this city since 1854.

DE WITT, GEORGE GOSMAN, head of the law firm of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, is an officer in a number of important corporations. He is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank and the Real Estate Trust Company, and is a director of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, the Lawyers' Surety Company, the New York and East River Gas Company, and the East River Gas Company of Long Island City. He either is or has been a governor of the Union Club, a governor of the New York Hospital, and Vice-President of the Columbia Alumni Association, and one of its Committee on Athletic Grounds. He was also Grand Marshal of the latter at the installation of Seth Low as President of Columbia College. He is Secretary of the St. Nicholas Society, a trustee of the Holland Society, and in addition to those already mentioned, a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, University, and other clubs. Born in Callicoon, N. Y., April 9, 1845, he is a grandson of the late Peter De Witt, an eminent lawyer in this city from 1804 to 1851, and founder of the firm of which his grandson is now head, and is lineally descended from Tjerck Claessen De Witt, who arrived in New Amsterdam in 1656, and the next year settled at Wiltwyck, now Kingston, N. Y. Mr. De Witt was graduated from Columbia College in 1867, and from the Columbia College Law School in 1869, when he entered the law office of his uncles, C. J. & E. De Witt. The death of Edward De Witt in 1872, and of Cornelius J. De Witt in 1878, followed by the retirement of Goelet Kip, who was also a member of the firm, placed Mr. De Witt at its head. He has long had a notable practice in the administration of estates and wills, and was counsel in the Hamersley, Strecker, Roosevelt, Welton, and Marx cases.

PARSONS, JOHN EDWARD, one of the most eminent lawyers of New York City, where he has been engaged in practice since 1852, is also President of the Knickerbocker Real Estate Company, a trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company and the Bank for Savings, and a director of the American Sugar Refining Company, the Third Avenue Railroad, and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad. He is President of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York. He was formerly President of the New York Cancer Hospital, having also been one of its founders. He was formerly President of the New York Bible Society, and is a member of the Board of the American Bible Society. He has been a member of the Council of the University of New York since 1865, and was associated with the late Peter Cooper, Edward Cooper, and Abram S. Hewitt on the original Board of Trustees of Cooper Union. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, as he is also of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, and of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Board of Trustees and of the Board of Elders of the Brick Presbyterian Church. For twenty years he was at the head of a large mission school in New York City. He maintains at his own expense a fresh-air home at Curtisville, near Lenox, Mass., where one hundred children at a time are accommodated during the summer months. While he maintains a summer residence at Rye, N. Y., his principal summer home is "Stonover," at Lenox, Mass., and he is a vestryman of the Episcopal Church at Lenox and a governor of the Lenox Club. He is President of the City Club, of New York, and a member of the Metropolitan, Century, University, Riding, Players', and Turf and Field clubs. He was born in New York City, October 24, 1829, the son of Edward Lamb Parsons and Matilda C., daughter of Ebenezer Clark, of Wallingford, Conn. He was graduated from the New York University in 1848, at the age of eighteen, and studied law with James W. Gerard, being admitted to the bar in 1852. He practiced alone until January 1, 1854, and then formed a partnership with Lorenzo B. Shepard. Mr. Shepard being appointed District Attorney in July of the same year, Mr. Parsons served as his assistant until the close of the year. After the death of Mr. Shepard, in 1856, he formed a partnership with the late Albon P. Man, under the style of Man & Parsons, which continued until 1884. He was counsel in the Merrill, Burr, Hamersley, Tracy, and Fayerweather will cases, and the Jacob Sharp case. He was prominent in the overthrow of the Tweed ring. He was counsel of the New York Senate Committee which declared Tweed's seat in that body vacant; was counsel of the Assembly Committee which investigated the election frauds in Kings County, and prosecuted Henry W. Genet before an Assembly Committee. He was also counsel in the impeachment proceedings against Judges Barnard, McCunn, and Cardoza. He was

counsel of the Sugar Trust, as he has been of its successor, the American Sugar Refining Company. He was one of the original members of the Bar Association of the City of New York and one of its most active founders. He took a leading part in the proceedings preliminary to its organization, and submitted the draft for the original constitution, which was in large part adopted.

SEWARD, CLARENCE A., prior to his death in 1897, was one of the most prominent lawyers of New York City. Born in this city, he was reared at Geneva, N. Y., in the family of his famous uncle, the late William H. Seward. He was graduated from Hobart College in



CLARENCE A. SEWARD.

1848, in 1850 was admitted to the bar, and for four years practiced at Geneva. In 1854 he came to New York City and became a member of the law firm of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, the head of which was the late Judge Blatchford, of the Supreme Court of the United States. He became prominent in the celebrated Day and Goodyear india rubber litigations, the Bank of England forgery case, the Broadway Railroad investigation, and the Lauderdale Peerage case in the British House of Lords. He was an expert in express cases. Under Governor King and Governor Morgan he was Judge Advocate-General of the State of New York.

Upon the attempted assassination of his uncle, he was called to Washington, D. C., and discharged the duties of Assistant Secretary of State. At the time of his death he was President of the Union Club of New York City, a position he had held for many years. He was President of the Fifth Avenue Protective Association and Vice-President of the Adams Express Company. He was President of the Alpha Delta Phi Society of New York, and was also President of the Alumni Association of Hobart College, from which institution he held the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a delegate to a number of Republican State and National conventions. He was the First Elector on the Republican State ticket in the Presidential campaign resulting in the election of Garfield and Arthur.

BAYLIES, EDMUND LINCOLN, member of the law firm of Carter & Ledyard, was born in New York City in 1857; in 1879 was graduated from Harvard; in 1882 from the Harvard Law School, and took an

additional course in the Columbia College Law School before engaging in active practice in this city. He has appeared in many important cases, and is counsel to many corporations. He is a trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company and a director of the Pacific Cable Company and the Mexican Telegraph Company. He is a member of the Patriarchs, Knickerbocker, University, and City clubs, the Downtown Association, Bar Association of the city, and the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1887, he married Louisa Van Rensselaer, lineal descendant of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, first patroon of Rensselaerwyck. He is himself the son of Edmund Lincoln Baylies, Sr., and Nathalie E. Ray, and is the great-great-grandson of General Benjamin Lincoln, of the Revolution, and great-grandson of Colonel Hodijah Baylies, who served on General Lincoln's staff, and married his daughter Elizabeth.

BOWERS, JOHN MYER, one of the eminent lawyers of New York City, where he has followed his profession since 1871, is also a director of the Corn Exchange Bank, the Coney Island Jockey Club, the New York Law Publishing Company, and a trustee of the Tennis Building Association and the New York Institution for the Blind. He has long enjoyed a large corporation practice, is a leading member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, and is an influential Democrat. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Riding, and Whist clubs, the Downtown Association, Sons of the Revolution, and Society of Colonial Wars. He married Susan Dandridge, and has two daughters and three sons, Spotswood Dandridge, Henry Myer, and William Crain Bowers. Mrs. Bowers is descended from Governor Alexander Spotswood, of Virginia, who was born at Tangiers in 1676, and fought under Marlborough, being wounded at Blenheim. The country place of Mr. Bowers is the old family mansion at Coopers-town, N. Y., where he was born, November 27, 1849. He is the son of John Myer Bowers and Margaret M. S., daughter of Robert Wilson and his wife, Martha, whose father, Colonel Charles Stewart, of Landsdowne, N. J., came from Bortlee, County Donegal, Ireland, and was of the royal Stuarts. He is also lineally descended from Adolph Myer, who settled in Harlem in 1661, coming from Ulsen, parish of Bentheim, Westphalia. The Rays and Crommelins, old New York families, were ingrafted upon this line.

BEAMAN, CHARLES COTESWORTH, a member of the famous law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, has been engaged in the active practice of law in this city since 1866. He was Examiner of Claims, State Department, Washington, in 1871, and the following year represented the United States as Solicitor in the matter of the famous Alabama claims before the Court of Arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland. He is President of the Brearley School, a trustee of the Provi-

dent Loan Society, and a director of the Mexican National Railroad Company and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. He is of New England descent, the son of Rev. Charles C. Beaman and Mary Stacy, and was born at Houlton, Me., May 7, 1840. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1861, attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in this city in 1866.

SANDS, BENJAMIN AYMAR, who has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City for more than twenty years and is eminent as a corporation lawyer, is also an officer of a number of important corporations. He is Vice-President of the Colorado Midland Railway Company, is a trustee and Secretary of the Terminal Improvement Company, is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and the New York Security and Trust Company, and is a director of the Hudson River Bank, the National Safety Deposit Company, the Commonwealth Insurance Company, and the Terminal Warehouse Company. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the City Bar Association. He is also a member of the Union, City, University, Riding, Church, and University Athletic clubs, the Downtown Association, the St. Andrew's Society, the Columbia Alumni Association, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was born in this city, July 27, 1853, and was graduated from Columbia College and from the Columbia College Law School. Both his father, the late Samuel Stevens Sands, and his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Aymar, were prominent merchants and financiers of New York City. His grandfather, Austin Ledyard Sands, was also one of the notable New York merchants of his day. His great-granduncle, Comfort Sands, was one of the Revolutionary Committee of One Hundred, which ruled this city in 1775, and subsequently became President of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The founder of the family in America, James Sands, emigrated in 1658 from Reading, Berkshire, England, to Plymouth, Mass., and in 1660 was one of the purchasers of Block Island. Sands Point, L. I., was named after his son, John Sands.

HUBBARD, THOMAS HAMLIN, has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City since the close of the Civil War, being for a year associated with Hon. Charles A. Rapallo, late of the Court of Appeals bench, and, since July, 1867, a member of the well-known law firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons, and its successor, Butler, Stillman & Hubbard. He is President as well as a director of each of the following railroad corporations: The Southern Pacific Coast Railway, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Arizona, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of New Mexico, the California and Pacific Railroad, the Oregon and California Railroad, the Fort Worth and New Orleans Railway, the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, the Central Texas and Northwestern Railroad, the Austin

and Northwestern Railroad, and the Mexican International Railroad. He is also a director and Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Company, which controls this system, and is a director of the Chattanooga and Southern Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, the Pacific Improvement Company, the Western National Bank of this city, the Washington Building Company, and the Detroit Gas Company. He has been one of the Vice-Presidents of the Union League Club of New York, and is also a member of the Riding, Lawyers', and Republican clubs, the Downtown Association, the City Bar Association, the New York Law Institute, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Born in Hallowell, Me., December 20, 1838, he is the grandson of Dr. John Hubbard, an eminent physician of Readfield, Me., who was born in New Hampshire, and is the son of Dr. John Hubbard, the skillful surgeon, who was elected to the Maine Senate, and from 1849 to 1853 was Governor of that State, the Maine Liquor Law being enacted during his administration. General Hubbard's mother was Sarah Hodge, daughter of Oliver Barrett, of Chelmsford, Mass., and granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier who was one of the "minute men" at Lexington, and was killed in the second battle of Stillwater, just preceding Burgoyne's surrender. General Hubbard was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1857, was admitted to the Maine bar in 1860, continued his studies at the Albany Law School, and was admitted



THOMAS HAMLIN HUBBARD.

to the New York bar in the spring of 1861. He went to the front with the Twenty-fifth Maine Volunteers in 1862, with the commission of First Lieutenant and as Adjutant of his regiment. He was mustered out July 11, 1863, having also served as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Brigade. He was instrumental in raising the Thirteenth Maine Volunteers, in which he received the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel, November 10, 1863. He served through the Red River campaign; after the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., was assigned to the command of his regiment, and led in the assault of Monett's Bluff at Cane River Crossing. He assisted in the construction of the Red River dam to float the stranded gunboats at Alexandria, La., and helped bridge the Atchafalaya River with a line of steamers. He was commissioned Colonel of his regiment May 13, 1864, and soon after was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, where he served through-

out the campaign of 1864-65, also acting as president of a court-martial. After the review of his command in Washington, in April, 1865, he was ordered to Savannah, Ga., where he conducted a board for examination of officers of the volunteer force who applied for commissions in the regular army. He was commissioned Brevet-Brigadier-General July 13, 1865, and soon after mustered out of service.

BUTLER, PRESCOTT HALL, member of the celebrated law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, with which he has been connected for more than a quarter of a century, is the oldest child of the founder and original head of that firm, the late Charles E. Butler, who, in 1842, with William M. Evarts established the law partnership of Butler & Evarts, at the head of which he remained until his retirement in 1879. Mr. Butler's mother, Louisa Clinch, was a sister of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart, while he himself, in 1874, married Cornelia Stewart, daughter of J. Lawrence Smith and Sarah Clinch, and grand-niece of Mrs. Stewart. They have a daughter and two sons—Lawrence and C. Stewart Butler. Mr. Butler has long enjoyed a large corporation practice, has been connected with various corporations, and is now President of the Garden City Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Riding, Racquet, Players', Harvard, Adirondack League, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Seawanbaha-Corinthian Yacht, and Jekyl Island clubs, the Century and Downtown associations, the City Bar Association, and other organizations. He was born on Staten Island, March 8, 1848, and was graduated from Harvard in 1869.

ANDERSON, ELBERT ELLERY, has practiced law in New York City since 1854, and since 1868 has been head of the law firm of Anderson & Man. In one of its cases this firm recovered \$2,000,000 interest on bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and has been especially prominent in railroad litigations. Mr. Anderson is now Receiver and Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and a director of the Montana Union Railway, the Manhattan, Alma and Burlingame Railway, and the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company. He was one of the commission appointed by President Cleveland in 1887 to investigate the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railways, and prepared the majority report. He was a Major of Volunteers during the Civil War, was captured, and came home on parole. Although a Democrat he helped to overthrow the Tweed ring, and subsequently became one of the reorganizers of Tammany Hall. He was its chairman for the Eleventh District for several years, but in 1879 became one of the seceders who founded the County Democracy. He was long Chairman of the General Committee of the latter organization. As President of the Re-

form Club and Chairman of the Tariff Reform Committee in 1892, he was active in publishing articles and delivering addresses. He was similarly active in favor of a sound currency in 1896. He has been a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, the Croton Aqueduct Commission, the Elevated Railroad Commission, and the Board of Education, being appointed to the latter position by Mayor Strong in 1896. The son of the late Dr. Henry J. Anderson, Professor in Columbia College, he was born in this city October 31, 1833. He traveled in Europe with his father when ten years of age, was graduated from Harvard in 1852, and in 1854 was admitted to the New York Bar. He married Augusta Chauncey.

BETTS, FREDERIC HENRY, was graduated from Yale College in 1864, from the Yale Law School in 1865, and from the Columbia College Law School in 1866. He had also studied with Governor Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, Conn., and with Man & Parsons of this city. He is recognized as one of the ablest patent lawyers in the United States. He was Lecturer on this subject in the Yale Law School from 1872 to 1883, and has published a work on "The Policy of Patent Law" (1879). He became counsel for the Insurance Department of the State of New York in 1874, while for sixteen years, from 1877 to 1893, he was counsel in the patent cases of the City of New York. He has conducted cases of prime importance for the General Electric Company, the Edison Electric Light Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, and other corporations of like prominence. Mr. Betts was a member of the Republican County Committee of New York County in 1884. He was a member of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty in 1883, as he was of the Committee of One Hundred in 1884. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, City, University, Lawyers', Grolier, and Church clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Yale Alumni, and the Association of the Bar. He was born in Newburgh, N. Y., March 8, 1843, and is the son of the late Hon. Frederic J. Betts and Mary Ward. His father became District Attorney of Orange County, New York, in 1823, while from that year until 1827 he was Master in Chancery. Between 1827 and 1841 he was Clerk of the United States Circuit and United States District courts of New York. From 1867 to 1870 he was a Judge of the Hustings Court of Campbell County, Virginia. Mr. Betts traces his descent from many notable men of colonial New England. He is a descendant of Governor John Haynes, of Governor George Wyllys, of Governor William Leete, of Assistant Edward Rossiter, of Assistant Samuel Wyllys, of Assistant Samuel Sherman, of Colonel Andrew Ward, and Captain John Taylor, officers in the colonial wars; of Samuel Comstock Betts and Uriah Betts, Revolutionary soldiers; of Captain Andrew Ward and Lieutenant John Scoville. Other ancestors,

William Spencer, George Bartlett, Christopher Comstock, Nathaniel Stone, and Josiah Rossiter, were all members of the Connecticut Provincial Assembly.

DAVIES, WILLIAM GILBERT, eldest son of the late distinguished Judge Henry E. Davies, of New York City, has been engaged in the practice of law in New York since 1863, and has long been Counsel to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, mainly confining himself to practice as Chamber Counsel. He is a Lecturer on the Law of Life Insurance in the University of the City of New York, and is a director of the Chelsea, the Assurance Company of America, the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, and the National Standard Insurance Company. He is a member of the Union, Tuxedo, St. Nicholas, University, Manhattan, Lawyers', Grolier, Nineteenth Century, Church, and Atlantic Yacht clubs; the Century Association, the Liederkranz, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New England Society, the New York Historical Society, the Academy of Science, the Scientific Alliance, the Trinity College Alumni, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association, and other organizations. He married, in 1870, Lucie C., daughter of Hon. Alexander H. Rice, who was Mayor of Boston, a Member of Congress, and Governor of Massachusetts for three terms.

COCHRAN, JOHN, President of the New York Society of the Cincinnati, is one of the distinguished citizens of New York. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1831, was admitted to the bar in 1834, and taking up his residence in New York City in 1846, became one of the eminent practitioners at the bar. He was in 1853 appointed United States Surveyor of the Port of New York. From 1857 to 1861 he was a member of Congress. In a public address in November, 1861, he advocated the arming of the slaves, and is believed to have been the first to propose this as a military measure. He recruited a regiment and served at its head until disabilities forced him to resign in 1863. From 1863 to 1865 he was Attorney-General of the State of New York. He was candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with John C. Fremont in 1864, but resigned prior to the election. In 1869 he refused an appointment as United States Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay. He was elected President of the Common Council of New York City in 1872, and the same year was a delegate to the National Liberal Republican Convention which nominated Greeley for the Presidency. In 1889 he was appointed a Police Justice. He was born in Palatine, N. Y., August 27, 1813, the son of Walter L. Cochran and Cornelia, daughter of Judge Peter Smith, of Peterboro, N. Y., and granddaughter of Colonel James Livingston of the Revolutionary Army, a descendant of the first Lord of Livingston Manor. He is the

grandson of Dr. John Cochran, of Washington's Army, whom Washington appointed Surgeon-General and Congress made Director-General of Hospitals in 1781, and who married Gertrude, sister of General Philip Schuyler.

HOADLY, GEORGE, was graduated from Adelbert College in 1844, attended the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, Ohio, in August, 1847, and in 1849, under the firm style of Chase, Ball & Hoadly, became a member of the Cincinnati law firm of which the late Salmon P. Chase was the head, and Flamen Ball the second partner. In February, 1851, he was elected by the Ohio Legislature sole Judge of the First Superior Court of Cincinnati. Upon the abolition of this court in 1853 he formed a law partnership with Edward Mills. In 1855 and 1856 he was City Solicitor of Cincinnati. In the latter year he declined the appointment to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, offered him by Governor Chase. In 1859 he was elected to succeed Judge Gholson on the bench of the Second Superior Court, and in 1864 was elected for a second term, having meanwhile declined the offer of Governor Tod to appoint him to the Ohio Supreme bench. In 1866 he resigned his Superior Court Judgeship to resume the practice of law in Cincinnati as the head of the law firm of Hoadly, Jackson & Johnson. The firm was reorganized as Hoadly, Johnson & Colston in 1874, and became famous throughout the West for its conduct of notable railway litigations. Mr. Hoadly was one of the counsel of Samuel J. Tilden in the Tilden-Hayes Presidential election contest of 1876. He personally argued the Florida and Oregon cases. He was one of the leading members of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1873-74. A Republican during the Civil War, and for some time subsequently, in 1872 he joined the Liberal Republican movement in support of Horace Greeley for the Presidency. He presided as Temporary Chairman over the Democratic National Convention, held at Cincinnati in 1880. In the fall of 1883 he was the successful Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of Ohio. He was re-nominated in 1885, but failed of election. In 1886 he resumed the



GEORGE HOADLY.

practice of law, and in 1887 removed to New York City, where he has since been head of the well-known law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. He was associated with James C. Carter in arguing the unconstitutionality of the Chinese Exclusion Act. At the present time he represents the United States in the foreclosure of the Government subsidy lien upon the Union Pacific Railway, being special assistant to the Attorney-General. He was formerly a trustee of the Cincinnati University, and for twenty years was a regular lecturer in the Cincinnati Law School. He is a Freemason, and Knight Templar, and a thirty-third Degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Nineteenth Century, Century, Lawyers', Manhattan, and Democratic clubs. He was born in New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1826, and received his early education in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio. He is the grandson of Captain Timothy Hoadly, of Northford, Conn., and the son of George Hoadly and Mary Anne, eldest daughter of William Walton Woolsey and Elizabeth Dwight, of New York City. His father was graduated from Yale in 1801, was three years tutor in Yale, was a lawyer and banker of New Haven, became its Mayor, and, removing to Cleveland, Ohio, also became its Mayor. Governor Hoadly's mother was a niece of the first President Dwight, and the elder sister of President Woolsey, of Yale College, was a great-granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards, and was an aunt of Theodore Winthrop and Susan Woolsey ("Susan Coolidge"). Governor Hoadly holds the degree of Doctor of Laws from Adelbert College, Dartmouth College (1887), and Yale College (1884).

BENEDICT, CHARLES LINNEUS, Judge of the United States Court of the Eastern District of New York for the long term of thirty-two years, from his appointment to this bench by President Lincoln in 1865 until his resignation, July 19, 1897, was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1824, the son of the late Professor George Wyllys Benedict and Eliza, daughter of Stephen Dewey and Elizabeth Owen, of Sheffield, Mass. His father was a professor in the University of Vermont as well as secretary and treasurer of its Board of Trustees, was editor and proprietor of the Burlington *Free Press*, and served two terms in the Vermont Senate. Other prominent names appear in the line from Judge Benedict back to Thomas Benedict, who came from Nottingham, England, and died at Norwich, Conn. Judge Benedict was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1844, studied law with his uncle, the late Erastus C. Benedict of New York City, and was engaged in successful practice as the law partner of his uncle when he received his judicial appointment. He is a member of the Century Association, the Sigma Phi Club, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and the New England Society. He married first, in 1856, Rosalie, daughter of Abner Benedict, and subsequent to her death, which occurred in

1858, married Sarah, widow of Henry B. Cromwell and daughter of Dr. William Seaman, both of New York City. His son, George Abner, was by the first wife.

BRADY, JAMES TOPHAM, was a leading lawyer in his day, being especially notable for his success before the jury in criminal cases. He was constantly engaged as counsel in famous cases of this character. He had the gift of persuasive eloquence, was tactful in the management of his cases and was a good cross-examiner. He was also counsel in many notable civil cases, including the litigation of *Goodyear vs. Day* over rubber patents, the Parish and Allaire will cases, the Huntington forgery case, the Cole homicide case, and the divorce case of Edwin Forrest, whose counsel he was. He was appointed United States District Attorney at New York in 1843. He was also Corporation Counsel of New York City for a time. He was the unsuccessful candidate for the governorship of New York on the ticket of the Breckinridge Democracy. He published a story, "A Christmas Dream."

BLATCHFORD, SAMUEL, was graduated from Columbia College in 1837. Two years later he became private secretary to Governor Seward and military secretary on his staff. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and in 1845 became the law partner of William H. Seward at Auburn, N. Y. In 1854 he removed to New York City and became head of the law firm of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold. He was District Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York from 1867 to 1878, from the latter date until 1882 was Federal Circuit Judge, and in March, 1882, was appointed by President Arthur an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was born in New York City, March 9, 1820, and died in Newport, R. I., July 7, 1893.

ARNOLD, LEMUEL HASTINGS, head of the law firm of Arnold & Greene, of New York City, is also an officer of several corporations. He is President of the Fidelity Securities Company, successor to the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company, of Sioux City, Ia.; is a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Home Life Insurance Company, and is a director of the Equitable Securities Company. He is President of the Homeopathic Hospital of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Hamilton Club of that borough, and the Lawyers' Club and the Bar Association of New York. He was instrumental in securing a uniform system of examination for admission to the bar in this State, being the author of the law establishing a State Board of Examiners, and being appointed a Special Committee of the City Bar Association to urge the measure before legislative committees. He was born in Providence, R. I., November 17, 1847, the son of Lemuel

Hastings Arnold and Harriet Rebecca Sheldon, and the grandson of Lemuel Hastings Arnold, who was Governor of Rhode Island in 1831-32, and subsequently a member of Congress. Jonathan Arnold, his great-grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier, a Congressman, and founder of St. Johnsbury, Vt. Daniel Lyman, a Revolutionary soldier who afterward became Chief Justice of Rhode Island, was also his great-grandfather. During the Civil War Mr. Arnold's father removed to Brooklyn and engaged in the warehouse business, while the son, at fifteen years of age, entered the Pay Department of the Army. In 1870 he was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He was attorney to Public Administrators Henry Alker, Algernon S. Sullivan, and Richard J. Morrison, of this city, prior to forming his present law partnership with Hon. J. Warren Greene, now a Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

MCCOOK, JOHN JAMES, member of the law firm of Alexander & Green, and enjoying a large corporation practice, is a Trustee of the American Surety Company, and a director of the Mercantile Trust



JOHN JAMES MCCOOK.

Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Sun Insurance Company, Wells, Fargo & Company, the New York Loan and Improvement Company, and the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company. He was born at Carrollton, Ohio, May 25, 1845. His father, Major Daniel McCook, was killed in the Civil War, in which Mr. McCook also enlisted at the age of sixteen, leaving Kenyon College to join the 6th Ohio cavalry. He was assigned to the staff of General T. L. Crittenden, and participated in the battles of

Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, and Chickamauga, and those of the Wilderness campaign, being severely wounded at Shady Grove, Ga. He rose to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, though but twenty years old when the war closed. He was graduated from Kenyon College in 1866, and from the Harvard Law School in 1869. He has received the degree of A.M. from Kenyon and Princeton, and that of LL.D. from the University of Kansas. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, Tuxedo, and many other clubs.

MCCOOK, ANSON GEORGE, lawyer, is President of the New York Law Publishing Company, and a trustee of the State Trust Company. He recruited a company of Ohio Volunteers, entered the Union Army as their Captain, was promoted to a Colonelcy, and at the end of the war received the Brevet of Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious services." From 1865 to 1873 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue at Steubenville, Ohio. Removing to New

York, he represented this city in Congress as a Republican from 1877 to 1883. He acted as Secretary to the United States Senate in the 50th, 51st, and 52d Congresses. Born in Steubenville, Ohio, October 10, 1835, he visited California as a youth, but returned to Steubenville and studied law prior to the Civil War. He is the son of Dr. John McCook, and a cousin of John J. McCook.

JENNINGS, FREDERICK BEACH, was graduated from Williams College in 1872, from the Harvard Law School in 1874, from the New York University Law School in 1875, founded the law firm of Jennings & Russell, of this city, and subsequently became a member of his present firm of Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, well-known corporation lawyers. He is counsel of the Erie Railroad Company, and of other important corporations. He is President of the Charleston City Railway Company, President of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Docks and Improvement Company, President of the Long Dock Company, Vice-President of the American Trading Company, Vice-President of the First National Bank of North Bennington, Vt., Vice-President of the Bennington and Rutland Railway Company, and a director of the Chicago and Erie Railroad. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, City, University, Racquet, Country, Delta Kappa Epsilon, New York Athletic, and University Athletic clubs, the City Bar Association, the Downtown Association, the New England Society, and the Williams College Alumni Association. He married, in 1880, Laura Hall, daughter of Hon. Trenor W. Park, and granddaughter of Governor Hiland Hall, of Vermont, and has a daughter and three sons, Percy Hall, Frederick Beach, Jr., and Edward Phelps Jennings. Born in Bennington, Vt., in 1853, he is the son of Rev. Isaac Jennings, the grandson of Dr. Isaac Jennings, and is descended from Joshua Jennings, who was born in England in 1620, and emigrated to Connecticut twenty-five years later.

GRAHAM, JOHN ANDREW, a resident of New York City from 1805 until his death in 1841, was a prominent practitioner in the criminal courts of the city, and acquired a large fortune. He was born in Southbury, Conn., in 1764, was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1785, and subsequently practiced law for many years at Rutland, Vt., where he was a leader in his profession. He visited Europe several times. In 1796 the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. The late distinguished Colonel John Lorimer Graham, of this city, was his son by a second wife, Margaret, daughter of James Lorimer, of London, while the present Malcolm Graham, Sr., is his grandson. He was of the family of which the Dukes of Montrose are the heads. His grandfather, Dr. John Graham, was graduated from the University of Glasgow, and early in

the Eighteenth Century emigrated to Exeter, N. H., and practiced medicine. Later he studied theology, and was pastor of the church at Stafford, Conn., from 1723 to 1732, and of the church at Southbury, Conn., from 1732 to 1774. He married Abigail, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, D.D. Their son, Dr. Andrew Graham, father of John Andrew Graham, was a physician; for many years represented Woodbury, Conn., in the General Court; was a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Safety; was Surgeon in the patriot army at the battles of Danbury and White Plains, and was captured by the British during the action last mentioned and held until the close of the war. He married Martha Curtiss.

GRAHAM, JOHN LORIMER, long a leader of the bar of New York City as head of the firms of Graham, Noyes & Martin and Graham, Wood & Powers, which were especially conspicuous in connection with mercantile law, was also prominent in public life. He was the son of John Andrew Graham, of this city, and Margaret, daughter of James Lorimer, of London; was himself born in London, March 20, 1797, and died in Flushing, L. I., July 22, 1876. Having studied law with Judge Tapping Reeve, of Litchfield, Conn., and John Anthon, of this city, he was admitted to the bar in 1821. In 1817 he had joined the State Militia, and in 1819 was appointed Aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor De Witt Clinton, with the rank of Colonel. In 1834 he was appointed Regent of the State University. From 1840 to 1844 he was Postmaster of New York City. In 1861 he accepted a confidential position in the Treasury Department at Washington. He founded a free scholarship in the University of the City of New York, of the council of which he was a member. He was a life director of the American Bible Society and a prominent member of many organizations. He married the youngest daughter of Isaac Clason, one of New York's notable merchants. A daughter survived him, with four sons—James, Clinton, Augustus, and Malcolm Graham.

GRAHAM, MALCOLM, since 1854, has been a member of the firm of Hartley & Graham, of New York City, dealers in firearms and ammunition. He is a director of the Remington Arms Company, and a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, Century, Lawyers', Riding, Manhattan, New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs, the Downtown Association and the Sons of the Revolution. He is also a member of the St. Andrew's Society and of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He married, first, Annie, daughter of George Douglas, of New York City. She died in 1873. In 1876 he married Amelia M., daughter of J. B. Wilson, of New York City. He has a daughter and two sons—Malcolm, Jr., and Robert D. Graham. He was himself born in New Jersey, July 27, 1832, the son of the late Colonel John Lorimer Graham, of this

city, eminent as a lawyer and in public life, and grandson of John Andrew Graham, also a New York lawyer, and of distinguished ancestry.

GRAHAM, MALCOLM, JR., eldest son of Malcolm Graham, well-known merchant of New York City, is himself a director and the Treasurer of the F. O. Pierce Company, paint manufacturers. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1890, and is a member of the University Athletic, New York Yacht, Lawyers', Princeton, Delta Phi, St. Andrew's Golf, Richmond County Country, and Staten Island Cricket clubs, and the St. Andrew's Society. He married Maud L. Brightman.

DEPEW, CHAUNCEY MITCHELL, railroad financier, lawyer, leader in the councils of the Republican party, eminent in social and public life, orator, and famous after-dinner speaker, is one of the most distinguished citizens of the United States. Graduating with high honors from Yale College in 1856 when twenty-two years of age, he identified himself with the Republican party of which John C. Fremont was then Presidential candidate. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and the same year elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention, from his home at Peekskill, N. Y. He won renown as a political speaker through-



CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.

out the Ninth Congressional District during the Lincoln campaign of 1860, and being nominated for the New York Assembly the following year received a handsome majority in the Third District of Westchester County, which had been previously overwhelmingly Democratic. Re-elected in 1862, he was mentioned for Speaker of the House, became Chairman of its Ways and Means Committee, and acted as Speaker a part of the session. In 1863 he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State, made a brilliant canvass, and, despite the fact that Governor Horatio Seymour had swept the State

at the head of the Democratic ticket the year previous, he was triumphantly elected. He declined a renomination in 1865, and, removing to New York City, served for some time as Tax Commissioner. The papers had been made out for his appointment as Collector of the Port of New York when a quarrel between United States Senator Morgan and President Johnson altered the program. Appointed United States Minister to Japan by Secretary Seward, he resigned after holding the commission four weeks, his connection with the Vanderbilt railroad interests having already become such as to justify this decision. In 1872 he permitted his nomination as Lieutenant-Governor on the Horace Greeley ticket, suffering defeat with the great editor. In 1881, when Senators Conkling and Platt endeavored to embarrass President Garfield by their resignations, Mr. Depew was the leading candidate before the Legislature for election to the United States Senate, being the choice of two-thirds of the Republicans of both houses, and only lacking ten votes of election on joint ballot. At the end of eighty-two days, following the fortieth ballot, in which he retained all his strength, he withdrew on account of the death of President Garfield, declaring that "the Senatorial contests should be brought to a close as decently and speedily as possible." In 1884, with a Republican majority of nearly two-thirds in the Legislature, all factions united in offering him the vacant United States Senatorship from New York. He declined on account of his business engagements. One of the most formidable candidates for nomination to the Presidency in the Republican National Convention of 1888, with a solid vote of the delegation of his own State, he withdrew in the interest of harmony, throwing his strength to Benjamin Harrison, who received the nomination. It is believed that his vigorous advocacy of the renomination of President Harrison, after Blaine developed the sudden rivalry which he had declared he should not do, together with his skillful leadership of the Harrison forces in the Republican National Convention of 1892, and eloquent presentation of the name of Harrison to the convention, turned the tide in favor of the renomination of the President. When Blaine resigned as Secretary of State in the summer of 1892, President Harrison offered the post to Mr. Depew, but after a week's consideration the latter declined. In January, 1899, he was elected to the United States Senate by the New York Legislature.

His connection with the Vanderbilt railroad system began in 1866, when he became attorney to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company. He became general counsel to the consolidated New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company in 1869, and soon entered its directorate. In 1875 he became general counsel of the entire system, being also elected a director of each company composing it. In the reorganization of 1882 he was elected First Vice-President of the New York Central, and June 14, 1884, succeeded the late James Rutter as President both of this road and the West Shore. These

positions he held until the system was still further compacted by the reorganization of the spring of 1898, when he resigned to accept the more responsible trust of presiding officer of all the boards of directors of the affiliated corporations. In addition to forty-seven railroad corporations of which he is director, he is trustee or director of the Union Trust Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, the National Surety Company, the Western National Bank, the Schermerhorn Bank of Brooklyn, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, the New York Mutual Gas Light Company, the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, and several other corporations. He has been a trustee of Yale College since 1872, a regent of the State University since 1874, and is President of the New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, President of the St. Nicholas Society, was for seven years President of the Union League Club, and for ten years President of the Yale Alumni of New York. In 1887 Yale University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. His reputation as an orator and after-dinner speaker is national. Born in Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834, he descends through his father from Huguenot ancestors who settled in New Rochelle, Westchester County, in the seventeenth century, and through his mother from Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

BANKS, DAVID, head of the famous law-book publishing house, which his father, the late David Banks, founded in 1804, is also President of the Building, Inspector and Sanitary Surety Company, and Vice-President of the East River National Bank. Of the latter institution his father was the first President. Mr. Banks was the last Captain of the old City Guard, and is an honorary member of the organization which perpetuates its memory. He is a Commander of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and was formerly Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club. He is a member of the Council of the New York University and a member of its Law, Library, and Building committees. He is a member of the Union, New York, Manhattan, St. Nicholas, Lawyers', City, New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, and Atlanta Boat clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the societies of Foreign and of Colonial Wars. His yacht is the *Water Witch*. He was born in this city, December 25, 1827, and married Lucetta G., daughter of the late Elias Plum, of Troy, N. Y. He has a daughter and a son, David Banks, Jr., the latter being his business associate.

BARLOW, PETER TOWNSEND, member of the well-known law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, is the son of one of the founders of that firm, the late Samuel L. M. Barlow, and a daughter of Peter Townsend. He was born in this city, June 21, 1857; was graduated from Harvard in 1879, studied at the Columbia College

Law School and with his father's firm, and has been in active practice since. He is a director of the Mount Sterling Railroad Company and the Witte Water Placer Company. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, University, Harvard, Racquet, and New York Yacht clubs, and the Downtown Association. In 1886 he married Virginia Louise, daughter of Edward Mathews, and has two sons—Edward Mathews and Samuel L. M. Barlow.

LORD, DANIEL DE FOREST, eldest son of Daniel Lord, the celebrated commercial lawyer, who founded and was long the head of the New York law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, also became a prominent lawyer. He was born April 17, 1819, studied law with his father, and became a member of his firm. He was connected with a number of institutions, and was one of the secretaries of the immense mass meeting in this city, April 20, 1861, to greet the heroes of Fort Sumter. He married, in 1845, Mary Howard, daughter of Benjamin F. Butler, one of the revisers of the code in this State, and Attorney-General in the Cabinets of Van Buren and Jackson, and sister of the present William Allen Butler.

LORD, DANIEL, the present head of the famous law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, is the eldest son of the late Daniel De Forest Lord, who was in turn eldest son of the eminent Daniel Lord. He was born in this city in 1846, was graduated from Columbia in 1866, and two years later was admitted to the bar and to the firm of which he is now senior member. He is a trustee of the United States Trust Company, and a director of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company and the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, University, Lawyers', New York Athletic, Rockaway Hunt, Lawrence, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs, the Downtown Association, the City Bar Association, the Columbia Alumni Association, and the Sons of the Revolution. He married, in 1868, Silvie Livingston Bolton, and has a daughter, Fanny Bolton Lord. His only son, Daniel Lord, died in 1893, having been graduated from Yale the previous year.

FOLSOM, GEORGE, lawyer, historical writer, and diplomat, was born in Kennebunk, Me., in 1802; in 1822 was graduated at Harvard; studied law and practiced at Saco and Framingham, Me., and Worcester, Mass., prior to 1837, and in the latter year became a resident of New York City. He was at one time Chairman of the American Antiquarian Society, and subsequently became President of the American Ethnological Society. He was a prominent member of the New York Historical Society, and published "Sketches of Saco and Biddeford," "Dutch Annals of New York," "Letters and Despatches

of Cortez," "Political Condition of Mexico," and "Address on the Discovery of Maine." In 1844 he was elected to the New York Senate. By appointment of President Zachary Taylor, in 1850, he was for four years *Chargé d'Affaires* at The Hague. He died, in 1869, at Rome, Italy. He married, in 1839, Margaret Cornelia, daughter of Benjamin Winthrop, and a descendant of Governor John Winthrop.

George Winthrop Folsom, his son, was born in New York City, was graduated from Columbia College, and is a member of the University, Century, and St. Anthony clubs, and the Columbia Alumni Association. He resides at Lenox, Mass. Margaret Winthrop Folsom, his sister, became a member of the Sisterhood of St. John the Baptist, and established the St. John Baptist Foundation, which maintains a mission church and schools for girls in this city and on Long Island.

COOKE, WILLIAM GATES, was admitted to the bar in New York City, June 7, 1872, practiced law in that city until April, 1879, and since the latter date has practiced in Brooklyn. He was Counsel to the Kings County Board of Supervisors in 1884 and 1885, while in 1896 and 1897 he was Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Union League and Crescent Athletic clubs of Brooklyn. He was born in Kingston, N. Y., June 6, 1851, and is the son of Erastus Cooke and Lucretia Root, daughter of Silas Gates and Deborah McDonald, and the grandson of Holden Cooke and Ruth Joslin. His paternal ancestor came over in the Mayflower. His maternal great-grandmother, Huldah Goffe, was descended from one of the judges who condemned Charles L. "Goffe, the regicide."

LOGAN, WALTER SETH, is the head of the law firm of Logan, Clark & Demond, and President of the Sonora and Sinaloa Irrigation Company. He is a member of many clubs of New York and Brooklyn, as well as of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and enjoys high social position. He was graduated from Yale in 1870, from Harvard Law School in 1871, and from Columbia College Law School in 1872. He was designated by the Dean of the Harvard Law School when the latter was applied to by James C. Carter to recommend a graduate for a delicate trust in connection with the celebrated *Jumel* case. After an association of many years with Mr. Carter, he organized his present firm, with Salter S. Clark and Charles M. Demond. His cases include the Chesebrough estate, Wirt Fountain Pen case, Phelps Estate litigation, and the water-right irrigation controversies in the southwest. He was born, April 15, 1847, in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., where his ancestors were among the early settlers. His father, Hon. Seth S. Logan, was a prominent Democrat. He was for twenty years a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and held other State offices.

BUTLER, WILLIAM ALLEN, is one of the most eminent of New York lawyers. He was long at the head of the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, and is now the senior member of the firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse. He was made President of the American Bar Association in 1886, and in 1886 and 1887 was President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He has long been regarded as a leading authority on admiralty law in the United States. Among his cases which have decided the maritime law of the country in important points may be mentioned those of the *Pennsylvania* (19 Wallace, 125), the *Lottawanna* (21 Wallace, 558), the *Scotland* (105 United States, 24), and the *Montana* (129 United States, 397). In all these cases the United States Supreme Court affirmed the interpretation of the law argued by Mr. Butler before that tribunal. He has been a member of the council of the University of the City of New York since 1862, and throughout this period has delivered an annual course of lectures on admiralty law before the Law School of the University. He has also distinguished himself in letters, both as a poet and writer of prose. While traveling abroad, from 1846 to 1848, he contributed sketches of "Out-of-the-Way Places in Europe" to the *Literary World*. "The Colonel's Club" was a humorous series in the same periodical. He wrote on "Cities of Art and the Early Artists" for the *Art Union Bulletin*. His poem, "The Future" (1846), was followed by many others, contributed to the *Democratic Review* and other periodicals. "Barnum's Parnassus," a volume of poems, was issued in 1850. Seven years later the poetical satire, "Nothing to Wear," appeared anonymously in *Harper's Weekly*, and was reproduced in England, Germany, and France. "Two Millions" was published in 1858, and the "General Average" a little later, while his collected poems were published in Boston in 1871. He has written two successful novels, "Mrs. Limber's Raffle" and "Domestics." Among writings of another character are "The Bible by Itself" (1860), "Martin Van Buren" (1862), "Lawyer and Client" (1871), "Evert A. Duyekinek" (1879), and a history of the revision of the statutes of New York (1888). He was born in Albany, February 20, 1825. His father, Hon. Benjamin Franklin Butler, held the portfolio of Attorney-General in the cabinets of both Jackson and Van Buren. He was one of the most eminent lawyers of the State of New York, and one of the revisers of the statutes. William Allen Butler is a member of the Union League, Century, Grolier, and Lawyers' clubs, and the Association of the Bar. His son, William Allen Butler, Jr., associated with his father in law practice, is President of the Lawyers' Club, as well as a member of the University and Princeton clubs and the Association of the Bar.

SMITH, JOHN SABINE, during the three years, from 1889 to 1892, was Vice-President of the Republican Club of the City of New York.

and in 1893 was its President. He has been President of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and for several years was President of the New York Alumni Association of Trinity College. He has been for many years an active member of the Republican County Committee of New York, was its President in 1893, and at the present time is its Treasurer. In 1894 he was one of the most active members of the Committee of Thirty appointed to reorganize the Republican party in New York County, and as counsel of this committee secured its recognition as the regular Republican organization in New York County. He has served a number of years on the Republican State Committee, being also a member of its Executive Committee. He is Vice-President of the Institute of Civics; is a member of Grace Church; was one of the founders of the East Side House, an institution on the "University Settlement" plan, and is its Treasurer; was one of the founders of the Church Club, was active in securing its incorporation, and has since been one of its energetic members; is a trustee of Trinity College; is a director of the Society for Promoting Church Schools and Colleges; is counsel of St. Mark's Hospital, is a member of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; is one of the three trustees of the property in New York City of the Scottish Rite, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Knight Templar. In addition to the organizations already named, he is a member of the University, Lawyers', and Quill clubs, the New England Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Society, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. In 1898 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws.



JOHN SABINE SMITH.

As the Republican candidate for Surrogate of New York County in 1892 he received a larger vote than had ever before been received by a Republican in New York City on a "straight" party ticket. In the Republican State Convention of 1893 he received the support of the delegation from New York County for the nomination as Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was active in the creation of the Republican League of the United States. As a member of the Executive Committee of the New York State League in 1888, and Chairman of its sub-Executive Committee, he directed its energies in the campaign resulting in the

election of President Harrison. In 1890 he was Chairman of the Republican Club's Committee on Municipal Elections, which advocated a "straight" Republican municipal ticket, and brought William L. Strong to public attention as a suitable candidate for Mayor. He was Chairman of the Republican Club's Campaign Committee of Fifty in the gubernatorial contest of 1891, presiding at the five great mass-meetings in New York City under its auspices. In recognition of his services in the presidential campaign of 1892, a dinner was given in his honor by the Republican Club in December of that year. In the presidential campaign of 1896, as well as in the municipal campaign of 1897, he was Chairman of the Committee on Speakers of the Republican County Committee.

The Constitutional Amendment, increasing the membership of the New York Senate to fifty and that of the Assembly to one hundred and fifty, was originated by Mr. Smith in a Committee of the Republican Club. He advocated it before the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and it was adopted. Before the Committee on Cities of the Constitutional Convention he also defeated the proposition to give mayors of cities an unlimited veto of State legislation affecting their respective cities. He was one of three Commissioners appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in 1897 to take testimony and report recommendations respecting the construction by the City of New York, at a cost of \$35,000,000, of a system of rapid transit. The Commissioners recommended that such a road be built and put in operation. The general plan of the primary law enacted in 1898 originated with Mr. Smith, while he made the first draught. He also prepared a compendium of it, while he is engaged at the present time in its revision.

Born in Randolph, Vt., April 24, 1843, he is the son of Dr. John Spooner Smith and Catharine, daughter of Rev. James Sabine. The latter was an Episcopal clergyman, who was a rector in London, England, Boston, Mass., and Bethel, Vt.; while his wife was the daughter of Isaac Danford, a distinguished English barrister. Mr. Smith's father was a physician at Randolph, Vt., for more than fifty years, being the leader of his profession throughout that region. He was, in turn, the son of Samuel Smith and his wife, Lucy Woods, whose father was an officer in the Revolution. Captain Steele Smith, father of Samuel and great-grandfather of John Sabine Smith, was the founder of Windsor, Vt., he having led a band of pioneers to that place from Farmington, Conn. Mr. Smith also descends from Captain James Parker, of Groton, Mass., commander of the garrison at that place in 1676.

Having prepared for college at the Orange County (Vt.) Grammar School, Mr. Smith entered Trinity College at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class four years later, although he had been obliged to partially support himself by teaching. He had charge of a select school at Troy, N. Y., during the next four years.

while during this time he also studied law with Judge George Gould and Judge Gardiner Stowe. He next taught for one year in Harrington's famous school at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County; after which (in 1868) he was admitted to the New York bar, and engaged in practice in the City of New York. He attracted attention by his success in a number of important and difficult cases, and has since enjoyed a large practice.

He has distinguished himself as Referee in a number of intricate and very important cases during the last few years.

ROOT, ELIHU, prominent lawyer of New York, was graduated from Hamilton College in 1864, studied law there and at the University Law School, and since 1867 has been engaged in practice in New York City. He was counsel for Judge Hilton in the A. T. Stewart will cases, and was counsel in the Broadway surface railroad case, the Sugar Trust contest, the Bedell forgery suits, and the aqueduct litigation. He proceeded before Mayor Grant for the removal of Matthews and Post, Dock Commissioners of New York City. He defended Robert Ray Hamilton in the suit of Eva Mann. In 1879 he was unsuccessful Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. By appointment of President Arthur he was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York from 1883 to 1885, and in this capacity prosecuted James D. Fish, president of the Marine Bank, for his connection with the Grant and Ward frauds. In 1886 he was Chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York, having for several years been a member of its executive committee. He was one of the leaders of the Committee of Thirty which revolted against the Republican machine in New York County in 1893-94, and effected a reorganization. He was a delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and was Chairman of its Judiciary Committee. He has been president of the Republican Club of the City of New York, and of the New England Society, and Vice-President of the Union League Club. He is also a member of the Metropolitan, Century, University, and Players' clubs. Born in Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., February 15, 1845, he is the son of Oren Root, who, for thirty-six years, was professor of mathematics in Hamilton College. His paternal ancestors were long seated in New England.

ERVING, JOHN, has been engaged in the active practice of law in this city for more than forty years. He is a member of the Bar Association of the city and the Union League, City, and Harvard clubs. He married Cornelia, daughter of William Van Rensselaer and Sarah Rogers, of Albany, and has several daughters and two sons—John Langdon Erving, of New York City, and William Van Rensselaer Erving, of Albany. Mr. Erving was born in 1833, and was

graduated from Harvard in 1853. He is the son of the late Colonel John Erving, United States Army, and Emily S., daughter of Hon. John Langdon, who, in addition to many other distinguished honors, was Governor of New Hampshire for nine years, and United States Senator for twelve years. He is also descended from John Winthrop, Thomas Dudley, and General William Shirley, all of whom were Governors of Massachusetts, and thus traces his line from several English kings, and from Henry I. of France and his wife, Anne of Russia, daughter of the Grand Duke Jaroslaus.

NICOLL, DE LANCEY, was born in Bayside, L. I., in 1854, in 1874 was graduated from Princeton with high honors, in 1876 was graduated from Columbia College Law School, and successfully practiced law in this city for many years. In 1885 he became Assistant District Attorney under District Attorney Randolph B. Martine. The independent and Republican candidate for District Attorney in 1887, he was defeated by the Tammany candidate, the late John R. Fellows. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to this office on the Tammany ticket. At the conclusion of the term of three years he resumed the practice of law. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. He married Maud Churchill. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Racquet, Riding, University, Manhattan, Princeton, Rockaway Hunting, Democratic, and Lawyers' clubs, and the Downtown Association. He is the son of Solomon Townsend Nicoll, a successful merchant of this city who married his cousin, Charlotte Ann Nicoll; is grandson of Benjamin Nicoll and Mary M., daughter of Edward Holland, and is descended from William Nicoll, who married Anna, daughter of Patroon Jeremias Van Rensselaer and Maria Van Cortlandt, and from William Nicoll's father, Matthias Nicoll, who in 1664 accompanied to this country his uncle, the conqueror and Governor of New York, Sir Richard Nicoll, and himself became the first English Secretary of the Colony of New York, and was Governor's Councilor, Mayor of this city, Speaker of the Assembly, and Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

BRISTED, CHARLES ASTOR, lawyer, of this city, was born here in 1869, and is the son of the late distinguished Charles Astor Bristed by his second wife, Grace Ashburner, daughter of Charles Sedgwick of Lenox, Mass., and granddaughter of Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Member of Congress, United States Senator, and Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Rev. John Bristed, his grandfather, was born in England and died in Rhode Island, while his wife, grandmother of Mr. Bristed, was a daughter of the first John Jacob Astor of this city. He is also eighth in descent from Major-General Robert Sedgwick, who came to Massachusetts in 1635, and from John Dwight, who came over in 1634. Mr. Bristed was graduated from Trinity Col-

lege, Cambridge, England, in 1893; studied law, and was admitted to practice in this city, and has followed his profession. He is a member of the Knickerbocker and Catholic clubs. In 1894, he married Mary Rosa, daughter of Edward C. Donnelly, of Grove Mount, Manhattanville, and has two daughters.

BACKUS, J. BAYARD, long engaged in the practice of law in New York City, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., September 20, 1853, and is a graduate of Union College. He was one of the founders of the University Athletic Club of New York, and was one of the seven incorporators of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, being now a member of its Board of Assistants. He is also a member of the Union College Alumni, the New England Society, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He married, in 1877, Cornelia N., daughter of Joshua C. Price, of Rockingham County, Virginia, and has a daughter. Mr. Backus's interesting ancestry is set forth in Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent." He is the son of the late Dr. Jonathan Trumbull Backus and Ann E., daughter of the late Chancellor Walworth. His father was graduated from Columbia College, was a trustee of Union, and was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia in 1870, being one of the most eminent Presbyterian divines in the United States.

TRUAX, CHARLES HENRY, was a Justice of the Superior Court of this city for the term of fourteen years from 1880 to 1894, and in the fall of 1895 was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of fourteen years, beginning January 1, 1896. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. He either has been or is a trustee of the Mott Memorial Library, a trustee of the Holland Society, and a Governor of the Manhattan Club. For seven years he was a trustee of the Church of the Puritans. He owns one of the notable private libraries of the city, containing 10,000 carefully selected volumes, and gave a library of 1,250 volumes to Hamilton College. In addition to the organizations named, he is a member of the Democratic, New York Athletic, and Harlem clubs, and the St. Nicholas and Dunlap societies. Born in Durhamville, N. Y., October 31, 1846, he is the son of Henry Philip Truax and Sarah Ann, daughter of Gilbert Shaffer, and sister of the late Chauncey Shaffer, the well-known lawyer of this city. While he left Hamilton College in his junior year, Judge Truax subsequently received the degrees of A.M. and LL.D. He taught school in Oneida County from 1862 to 1868, and, entering the law office of Chauncey Shaffer in New York City, at the end of a year was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice. He is eighth in lineal descent from Philippe Du Trienx, one of the Walloons, who came over in 1623, and was Court Marshal of New Amsterdam under Peter Minnet in 1638. On February 9, 1871,

he was married to Nannie C., daughter of Thomas Stone. She died, March 30, 1886, leaving two sons and two daughters.

HOWLAND, HENRY ELIAS, has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City since 1857, as partner for twenty-one years of John Sherwood, and subsequently with the late Henry H. Anderson, under the style of Anderson, Howland & Murray, of which well-known firm he is now the head. In 1873 Governor Dix appointed him to the Marine Court bench of this city, now the City Court. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for this bench the same year.



HENRY ELIAS HOWLAND.

In 1875 and 1876 he was an Alderman of New York City. In 1881 he was President of the Department of Taxes. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1884, and for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1887. He is now President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital. He is also President of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Blind, President of the Jekyl Island Club, President of the Meadow Club of Southampton, L. I.; is Governor-General of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, is First Vice-President of the New England Society, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Union League Club, is Secretary of the Century Club, has been a member of the Council of the University Club since its organization, is also a member

of the Metropolitan, Players', Republican, Shinnecock Hills Golf, and Adirondack League clubs, and the Downtown Association; is a member of the Corporation of Yale University, is a trustee of the New York Free Circulating Library, as he is also of the Marion Street Maternity Hospital; for many years has been connected with the State Charities Aid Association, is a Vestryman of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue, and is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York. He was born in Walpole, N. H., June 30, 1835, the son of Aaron P. Howland and Buldah Burke. He descends from Governor Silas Wright, of New York, and from John Howland, who came over on the first voyage of the Mayflower. He was educated in the common schools of New Hampshire, prepared for college

at Kimball's Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and, entering Yale College at the age of fifteen, was graduated in 1854, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts. He studied law with Judge Frederick Vose, and in 1857 was graduated from Harvard Law School. Judge Howland is a director of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua; the Continental Filter Company, and the Brearley School.

JAMES, EDWARD CHRISTOPHER, at twenty years of age interrupted his law studies to go to the front as Adjutant of the Fiftieth New York Volunteers, in April, 1861, and served until August, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He had risen to the rank of Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteers, and at times had been in command of his brigade. Resuming his legal studies at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., he was admitted to the bar in 1863, and in January of the following year began practice in partnership with Hon. Stillman Foote. This association was continued for ten years, after which Colonel James practiced alone at Ogdensburgh for seven years. In 1881 he formed a partnership with his managing clerk, Mrie R. Herriman, and leaving the Ogdensburgh business in his hands, removed to New York City, where he has since practiced. He is head of the law firm of James, Schell, Elkus & McGuire. In the case of *People vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company* he established the right of the State to compel the operation of railways. He has defended many suits for the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. He recovered from the New York Life Insurance Company a fifth interest in the Plaza Hotel as counsel for Mrs. Appleton, daughter of the late John Anderson, the wealthy tobacconist. Joseph H. Choate and William B. Hornblower were the opposing counsel. He has been counsel of Russell Sage in the suits of Laidlaw *vs.* Sage, connected with the Norcross bomb explosion, Mr. Choate being opposing counsel. He obtained a verdict of \$37,500 for Mrs. Ellen Pollack in her suit against her father-in-law for alienating her husband's affections. He was counsel for the minority bondholders in the reorganization proceedings of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company. After a year's litigation he secured the withdrawal of the complaint in the suit of the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company to recover \$11,000,000 from Russell Sage and the executors of the Jay Gould estate. He successfully defended Police Captain William S. Devery and Police Inspector McLaughlin from charges growing out of the investigation by the Lexow Senate Committee, and secured the reinstatement of the latter client. He is counsel for the widow's estate and the next of kin in the Fayerweather will case now pending. He married, in 1864, Sarah Welles, daughter of Edward H. Perkins, of Athens, Pa., and

has two daughters—Mrs. Grant C. Madill, of Ogdensburgh, and Mrs. Paulding Farnham. Mrs. James died in 1879. Colonel James was born in Ogdensburgh, May 1, 1841, and is the son of the late Hon. Amaziah Bailey James, who was a Justice of the New York Supreme Court from 1853 to 1877, and a member of Congress from 1877 until his death in 1883. He descends from Dr. Thomas James, who emigrated from Wales to Rhode Island with Roger Williams. His grandfather, Samuel B. James, was a lawyer, while his great-grandfather, Amos James, was also a lawyer, and was a commissioned cavalry officer during the Revolution. Colonel James's mother was the daughter of Captain Christopher Ripley, of the War of 1812; was the sister of General Roswell S. Ripley, historian of the Mexican War, and was a niece of General James W. Ripley, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812 and in the Civil War. Through her Colonel James descends from Rev. John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers in Leyden, Holland, and from William Bradford, Sr., and William Bradford, Jr., Governors of Plymouth Colony.

ALLEN, ETHAN, soon after his graduation from Brown University with honors in 1860, was admitted to the New York Bar, and during the war period was Deputy United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. With William M. Evarts and others he represented the Government in the prosecution of the officers and crew of the Savannah for piracy, and was prominent in other notable cases. He was also commissioned Colonel in the recruiting service by Governor E. D. Morgan, and recruited the Blair Brigade. He was counsel in the famous Commodore Vauderbilt will contest. In 1872 he was Chairman of the National Committee of the Liberal Republicans who nominated Horace Greeley for President. He is a member of the Union League and other clubs, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Brown University Alumni Association. He was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, the son of Samuel Fleming Allen, a soldier in the War of 1812, and grandson of Captain Samuel Allen, a Revolutionary officer. He married, in 1861, Eliza, daughter of Darius Clagett and Providence Brice, of distinguished Maryland families.

AGAR, JOHN GRAUD, head of the law firm of Agar, Ely & Fulton, has been prominently identified with the movement for reform in local government of the People's Municipal League of this city. In the State election of 1891 he was Chairman of its Campaign Committee, and through his activity the State candidates pledged themselves to support the Australian system of voting by blanket ballot. He also early advocated the creation of a State naval militia, and September 2, 1891, was appointed by Governor Hill Lieutenant of

the First Battalion, Naval Reserve Artillery of the State of New York. Although a Democrat, in June, 1881, he was appointed by President Garfield Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. At the end of a year he resigned to organize his present law firm. He is a trustee of St. Patrick's Cathedral, a director of the Mathieson Alkali Works, and the National Starch Manufacturing Company, a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and other clubs, and has received the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Georgetown. He was born in New Orleans, June 3, 1856, the son of William Agar, a native of County Carlow, Ireland, who became a prominent New Orleans merchant, and Theresa Price, of Louisville, Ky. He was graduated from the University of Georgetown, D. C., in 1876; in 1878 completed a course in biology and moral and mental science in the Roman Catholic University of Kensington, London, and in 1880 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School.

CONSTANT, SAMUEL VICTOR, has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City since 1882, and is solicitor in the United States of the Mercantile Marine Service Association of Great Britain. He has engaged in literary work along both scientific and historical lines, and is a member of the American Academy of Sciences, the American Oriental Society, the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, the American Historical Association, and the historical societies of New York and Virginia. He was the first to conceive and one of the organizers of the Society of Colonial Wars. After the death of Martha J. Lamb he carried on for a while the publication of the Magazine of American History as editor and proprietor. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of its International Committee. He is a member of the Building Committee of Columbia University, and has been School Inspector in the Thirteenth District of the city. He is a member of the Lawyers', Psi Upsilon, and Baptist clubs; the Sons of the Revolution, the Founders and Defenders of America, the New York State Society of the Founders and Patriots of America, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. In 1876 he joined the Seventh Regiment, and is a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. He was born in this city, attended the Charlier Institute and Dr. Anton's School, was graduated from Columbia College in 1880, and from Columbia College Law School in 1882. He is the son of the late Samuel S. Constant, a prominent manufacturer of this city, and traces his descent from many illustrious ancestors.

DAVIDSON, GEORGE TRIMBLE, has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City since 1885, and has been prominent in the arrangement of a number of high social affairs. He was one of

the Committee of One Hundred which received the foreign guests of the city at the Columbian Celebration of 1893, and has entertained the Infanta Eulalie, Don Antonio of Spain, Prince Roland Bonaparte, the Duc de Lerme, the Duc de Veragua, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, Prince Charles de Hatzfeldt-Wildenberg, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duc de Tamames. He is a director of the Little Giant Fire Extinguisher Company, and a member of the Manhattan and Democratic clubs, the Bar Association of the city, the New England Society, and the Sons of the Revolution. He is of distinguished descent, the son of the late Colonel Mathias Oliver Davidson, civil engineer, and his wife, daughter of Captain Mathew Miles Standish, and was born in Fordham, N. Y., October 21, 1863. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and in 1885 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School at the head of his class.

WEED, SMITH MEAD, was engaged in the practice of law in Plattsburgh, N. Y., and New York City, from 1857 to 1883, since which date he has not actively practiced. He has been identified with many important corporate enterprises, and at present is President of the Hudson River Ore and Iron Company, has been President of the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company since he organized it in 1881, is President of the Chateaugay Railroad, the first railroad route into the Adirondacks, organized and constructed through his efforts; is First Vice-President of the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Development Company, of Yukon; is a member of the Advisory Committee of the South American Exploration Company, and is a director of the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, the Auto-



SMITH MEAD WEED.

matic Telephone and Electric Company, and the Associated Colonies. He was a Democratic Member of the New York Assembly in 1865, 1866, and 1867, becoming Democratic candidate for Speaker and leader of the minority in 1866. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. In 1868 the State Senate employed him as Senior Counsel in the impeachment of Canal Commissioner Dorn. Again elected to the Assembly in 1871, he opposed the Tammany Hall ring, and was assaulted in the Assembly Chamber by Assemblyman James Irving, of New York, the latter being expelled from the Assembly

in consequence. He also served in the Assembly in 1873 and 1874, in the latter year again being candidate of the Democratic minority for Speaker. In 1872 he organized the New York and Canada Railroad Company, and arranging with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of New York City, to complete the road, in 1875 he saw the opening of a line connecting the British Provinces with New York City and the Pennsylvania coal fields. Becoming General Counsel of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in 1873, he established an office in New York City. He has been active in connection with the Nicaragua Canal project. He has also been active in the commercial development of the island of San Domingo, and in the construction of a railroad on that island. He was successful in securing the establishment of a United States Army post at Plattsburgh, N. Y., and was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the well-known Hotel Champlain, three miles south of Plattsburgh. He was a prominent Democratic candidate for United States Senator in 1890, being defeated by David B. Hill. He married, in 1859, Carrie L., daughter of Colonel M. M. Standish, of Plattsburgh, seventh in lineal descent from the famous Captain Miles Standish. Mrs. Weed died in 1886, leaving two sons and two daughters. The second son Hon. George Standish Weed, a lawyer of Plattsburgh, has served as President of that village, County Judge, Collector of Customs for the District of Champlain, and twice as Member of the New York Assembly. Mr. Weed was himself born in Belmont, Franklin County, N. Y., July 26, 1833, the son of Roswell Alcott Weed and Sarah A., daughter of Smith Mead, a soldier of the War of 1812. He attended the public schools of Plattsburgh, for five years engaged in mercantile pursuits, studied law with Judge Beckwith, of Plattsburgh, and in 1857 was graduated from the Harvard Law School, having taken front rank in his class, and twice been elected Speaker of the Dane Law School Assembly.

BELL, JAMES D., was on the editorial staff of the *New York World*, most of the time as Literary Editor, from January, 1871, to May, 1873, and from the latter date to January, 1877, was on the editorial staff of the *New York Daily Graphic*. He organized the illustration department of the latter. He also contributed occasional editorials to the *Graphic* and the *New York Times* until 1882. He studied law, and on September 16, 1880, was admitted to the bar, becoming a member of the firm of Dailey, Bell & Crane, which subsequently became Dailey & Bell. From 1886 to 1887 he represented the Nineteenth Ward on the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, and was Chairman of the Law Committee. From 1888 to 1890 he was Commissioner of Police and Excise in the City of Brooklyn. He was Chairman of the Committee which reorganized the Democratic party in Kings County in 1894. From 1894 to 1896 he was Chairman of the

Democratic General Committee of Kings County, while he is its First-Vice-Chairman at the present time. He is a trustee and Chairman of the Law Library of Brooklyn, is a trustee and First Vice-President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, is a director and Vice-President of the Hanover Club, and is a member of the Brooklyn Club. He served in the Federal Army from October 1, 1861, to June 26, 1865, in the First New York Mounted Rifles. He is now serving his fourth term as Commander of the Abel Smith-First Long Island Post, No. 435, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. He is also serving his third term as Chairman of the Memorial and Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kings County. The son of John Bell and Anna M. Sherman, he was born in New York City, September 29, 1845. He was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York.

DAVISON, CHARLES EVERETT, has been actively engaged in the practice of law in New York City since 1878, and, having made a special study of medical jurisprudence, is a recognized authority in that department. He has been counsel in a number of the famous cases on trial during the past twenty years. He was one of the founders of the Medico-Legal Society. In 1891 he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for the State Senate from the First District of the city. He has traveled much abroad, and is an art collector. He married, in 1885, Mary Eva, daughter of the late James P. Travers, long a prominent merchant of this city. Mr. Davison was born in New York City in 1857, was educated here and at Heidelberg University, Germany, and was graduated from the Law Department of the University of the City of New York in 1878. He is the son of the late John Garrett Davison and Sarah Amelia Stanton, his mother being granddaughter of a Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, and a cousin of Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. His father, born at Sherburne, N. Y., was the son of Captain Peter I. Davison, who, although born in England—as was his wife, who had been a Miss Garrett—served against Great Britain in the War of 1812, having the rank of Captain in the United States army.

SACKETT, HENRY WOODWARD, head of the law firm of Sackett & Bennett, is the son of the late Dr. Solon P. Sackett, of Ithaca, N. Y., and Lovedy K. Woodward. He is the great-grandson of Major Buell Sackett, a Revolutionary officer of an old Rhode Island family, as he is also of Sir Benjamin Woodward, the English naturalist. Born in Enfield, N. Y., in 1853, he was graduated from Cornell College in 1875; while studying law was Instructor in Greek and Latin in the Monticello Military Academy, and entered Columbia College Law School in 1876. At this period he contributed to the New York *Tribune* re-

ports of cases in the Court of Appeals and United States courts. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and became associated with the late Cornelius A. Runkle, counsel of the *Tribune*. Upon the death of Mr. Runkle in 1888, he succeeded him in that relation, and since that time has also written the legal editorials which have appeared in that journal. He is a member of the City Bar Association, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Troop A, the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and the City, University, and Twilight clubs. He was married, in 1866, to Lizzie, daughter of Edmund Titus, of Brooklyn.

CHAPIN, ALFRED CLARK, has made an enviable record in public life against ring and boss rule. A promising young lawyer of Brooklyn, in 1881, and at the age of thirty-three, he was elected to the Assembly as a Democrat by 1,200 majority in a district normally Republican by 2,400. This was in anticipation that he would act independently, and he did so, rapidly familiarizing himself with the legislative machinery and the measures before the body and boldly exposing corrupt and pernicious projects. As Chairman of a special committee he made a fearless report on the receiverships of insolvent insurance companies. He secured the passage of the so-called Chapin primary law, and advocated the principles of home rule for cities. At the close of his term he was tendered a dinner at which Mayor Seth Low spoke. Re-elected in 1882 by 3,650 majority, he was elected Speaker of the Assembly. In 1883 he was elected State Comptroller by 16,000 majority, although the candidate for Secretary of State on the same ticket was defeated by 16,000. His administration was able, leading to his re-election. The Western Union Telegraph Company having refused to pay its taxes, while a judgment against it was returned "unsatisfied," he drew a bill requiring the corporation to disclose its property. Within twenty-four hours the company paid in \$140,000 of delinquent taxes. In 1887 he was elected Mayor of Brooklyn after an exciting contest, and in 1889 was re-elected by over 9,000 majority, the largest ever received by a candidate for that office. "He laid more miles of granite pavement than all his predecessors combined; he built more schoolhouses than had been erected during any three previous administrations; he increased the police force of the city more than one-third; he opened small attractive parks in different localities, and thus gave healthful resorts and additional breathing spaces to the people; and he inaugurated the erection of a memorial of the Federal dead more magnificent than any yet projected by any other city in the country—and all this he did without laying any additional burden upon the taxpayers." In 1891 he was elected to Congress. Born in South Hadley, Mass., March 8, 1848, he is lineally descended from Samuel Chapin, who was in New England prior to 1636. He was graduated from Williams College in 1869, from the Harvard Law School in 1871, and after studying in a New York

law office for another year, was admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1873 he began practice in Brooklyn. He was the first President of the Young Men's Democratic Club of that city. He now has business in this city, being Secretary and director of the Land and Security Investment Company, Secretary and director of the Screw Dock Company, and director of the Cereals Manufacturing Company.

BRICE, CALVIN STEWART, United States Senator from Ohio from 1891 to 1897, was eminent alike as a leader of the Democratic party and as a railroad financier. At the time of his death he was President of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, President of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company, President of the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Company, Vice-President of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company, and a director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Chase National Bank, the United States Guarantee Company, the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, the Elkhorn Valley Coal Land Company, the Western Union Beef Company, and the Welsbach Commercial Company. In 1888 he became Chairman of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, and while retaining this position in 1889, succeeded the late W. H. Barnum as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. In January, 1890, he was elected United States Senator from Ohio to succeed Henry B. Payne, his term beginning March 4, 1891. Born in Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845, he was the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, one of the Brices of Maryland, who claim descent from Sir Alexander Bruce, of Airth, Scotland, and his wife, Janet, daughter of Alexander, fifth Lord Livingston. His mother, Elizabeth Stewart, of Carrollton, Md., is of the royal Stuarts. He temporarily left Miami College during the Civil War for three months' service in Captain Dodd's University Company, and later served in the Virginia campaign with Captain McFarland's University Company,—Company A of the Eighty-sixth Ohio. He was graduated in 1863, and the following year organized Company E of the One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio, and served in Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas until the end of the war, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He attended the law school of the University of Michigan, was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1866, and began practice in Cincinnati. He became successful as a corporation lawyer and in connection with railroad interests. In 1870-71 he secured in Europe a loan for the Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad, and extended it to the town of Lima. Afterward it became the Lake Erie and Western, and he has been its President since 1887. He was largely instrumental in building the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway (the "Nickel Plate"), between Chicago and Buffalo. At different times he had been connected with the Chicago and Atlantic, the Ohio Central, the Richmond and Danville, the Richmond and West Point Terminal, the East Ten-

nessee, the Virginia and Georgia, the Memphis and Charleston, the Mobile and Birmingham, and the Kentucky Central.

ALLISON, THOMAS, was born in New York City, September 19, 1840; in 1860 was graduated from the College of the City of New York, studied law with Hon. John W. Edmonds, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. He practiced alone for some years, was head of the law firm of Allison & Shaw for nine years preceding May, 1882, and since that date has practiced alone. He was nominated for the bench of the Court of Common Pleas in 1889 by the Citizens' movement, the Republican party, and the County Democracy, but the Tammany ticket won throughout. Governor Morton appointed him Judge of the Court of General Sessions to succeed the late Hon. Randolph B. Martine, and during his eight months' service on this bench he adjudicated a number of difficult and notable cases, including that of Sheriff Tamsen. The jurors who served under him presented him with a silver and ivory gavel and a set of resolutions, while members of the bar, who had practiced before him, presented a silver service, General Benjamin F. Tracy making the presentation. He was nominated to succeed himself on this bench in the fall of 1895 by the Republican party, the State Democracy, and the Good Government clubs, but failed, with the rest of his ticket, though polling more votes than any other candidate on the ticket. He refused appointment as Corporation Counsel by Mayor Edson in 1885, and in 1896 refused appointment as District Attorney by Governor Morton to succeed the late John R. Fellows. Early in his practice Judge Allison gained a reputation in cases involving important questions of municipal law, and in cases of the city he has been employed as special counsel by the corporation counsels from William C. Whitney to the present incumbent, irrespective of party lines. He brought an injunction suit for Hubert O. Thompson when Tammany Hall proposed to initiate one hundred and sixty-seven new members in order to control the Presidential nomination in the Tilden campaign. Under Mayor Edward Cooper he secured the rejection by the Senate Committee of the public burdens bill which had passed the State Assembly, and which was a device of Tammany Hall to legislate the County Democracy out



THOMAS ALLISON.

of office. Sole counsel for the city throughout the Broadway surface railroad litigation, he obtained the final injunction restraining the Board of Aldermen from granting the franchise. He represented the city in proceedings to condemn lands for the new speedway along the Harlem River, and reduced the claims for damages from \$3,500,000 to \$275,000. He also saved many millions of dollars to the city by defeating the claims of upland owners to easements of access over the tideway in waters surrounding the city. He acted as counsel to the commission to frame the charter of Greater New York, advised it upon many important points, and drew several chapters of the charter and several of the amendments to laws reported by the commission. Judge Allison married, in 1871, Mary C., daughter of the late William E. Millet, of New York, and has three daughters, three sons having died. He is himself the son of Michael Allison and Susan Gentil, both natives of New York, as was also his grandfather, Richard Allison. The latter's wife, Elizabeth Ruckel, was a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick.

GREENE, RICHARD HENRY, engaged in the practice of law in New York City from about the close of the Civil War until his retirement in 1886, was long a member of the law firm of Roosevelt & Greene. Later he was counsel of a number of the street railways, became active in their management, and became president of several. He is now Secretary and a director of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He was born, January 12, 1839, was graduated from Yale in 1862, and from the Columbia College Law School. He is a member of the Yale and Westside Republican clubs, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of American Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the New York Historical Society, the Seventh Regiment War Veterans, and the Yale Alumni Association. He married, in 1867, Mary Gertrude, daughter of Captain Edwin Beach Munson, and Amelia C. Sperry, of New Haven, and has a daughter and a son—Marshall Winslow Greene. Mr. Greene is himself the son of the late William Webb Greene, merchant of New York City and resident of Brooklyn, who was Captain of the Tenth New York and Alderman and Judge in Brooklyn; is grandson of Captain Richard Greene, of East Haddam, Conn., an officer in the War of 1812; is great-grandson of Captain James Green, of the Second Connecticut Horse in the Revolution, and is great-great-grandson of William Greene and Desire, daughter of John Bacon and Mary Hawes. He descends from John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley, of the Mayflower; from Kenelm, brother of Governor Edward Winslow; from Captain John Gorham and Captain Samuel Marshall, of King Philip's War, and from Edmund Hawes, Rev. John Mayo, and Henry Walcott. Through his mother, Sarah A., daughter of Colonel William Whetten Todd, who

was business partner of his uncle, the first John Jacob Astor, he descends from the founders of the Roosevelt, Bogaert, Herring, Slegt, and other Dutch families.

SLOCUM, HENRY WARNER, was one of the distinguished generals of the Civil War, and one of the most eminent citizens of Brooklyn. He was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1865, at the close of the war, but failed of election. In 1868 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1870, and again in 1884. He was elected President of the Brooklyn Board of City Works in 1876. He was also a commissioner of the Brooklyn Bridge, and favored making it free. In the National Democratic conventions of 1888 and 1892 his name was brought forward for nomination as President. He was born in Delphi, N. Y., September 24, 1827; was graduated in 1852, and resigned his commission as First Lieutenant in October, 1856. He then studied and practiced law in Syracuse, and in 1859 was elected to the Assembly. Promptly volunteering in the Civil War, he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, May 24, 1861. At Bull Run he was wounded, and immediately afterward was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to General Franklin's Division, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the siege of Yorktown and at West Point, Va., and succeeded Franklin in the command of the division, May 15, 1862. At Gainey's Mill he re-enforced Fitz-John Porter at a critical moment, and also distinguishing himself at Glendale and Malvern Hill, was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers, July 4, 1862. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam, and in October, 1862, was given the command of the Twelfth Corps. He was active at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, with distinction to himself, leading the right wing of the army on the last-named field. In August, 1864, he succeeded General Joseph Hooker in command of the Twentieth Corps, and throughout Sherman's March to the Sea led the left wing, participating in every action preceding the surrender of General Johnston. Resigning from the army in 1865, he began the practice of law in Brooklyn, and was successful and eminent in his profession.

SLOCUM, HENRY WARNER, eldest son of the late Major-General Henry Warner Slocum and his wife Clara, daughter of Israel Rice and Doreas Jenkins, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., May 28, 1862; was graduated from Yale University in 1883; studied law; was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1884, and since 1885 has practiced law in Brooklyn and New York City. He is a director of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company, and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. His clubs include the Racquet, Tennis, and University

Athletic, and he is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He married, in 1888, Grace, daughter of Henry Edsall and Emma Jerome, and granddaughter of Thomas Jerome, eldest brother of Leonard Jerome. They have two daughters.

BUEL, OLIVER PRINCE, was graduated from Williams College in 1859, studied law with his father, the late Hon. David Buel, Jr., and with the late Hon. John K. Porter; was admitted to the bar in 1861, and, with the exception of a few years at Troy, N. Y., has prac-

ticed law since in New York City. He has especially devoted himself to insurance and corporation law. He is a director of the United States Life Insurance Company, having been its general counsel since 1878, and is also a director of the United States Fire Insurance Company. He is an active member of the City Bar Association, and as Chairman of one of its special committees framed a proposition to consolidate the courts of this city, which was eventually adopted by incorporation in the new State Constitution. He is a member of the Reform, Hardware, and Catholic clubs, being Vice-President of the latter. Reared an Episcopalian, he embraced Catholicism in 1881. He was for four years a resi-



OLIVER PRINCE BUEL.

dent of Yonkers, and served as a member of its Board of Education and as President of the Democratic Club of that city. Under the title, "The Abraham Lincoln Myth," he has published a satire on Huxley's assault on Christian evidences. He married, in 1871, Josephine, daughter of Charles McDougall, Surgeon in the United States Army. Through his mother, Harriet Hillhouse, as well as through his father, a prominent lawyer of Northern New York for nearly fifty years, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, Mr. Buel descends from old Connecticut families.

FISKE, HALEY, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1871, and, studying law with the New York firm of Arnoux, Ritch &

Woodford, was in active practice as a member of that firm until his retirement from professional work in 1891 to accept the office of Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He was counsel in the Fayerweather will contest and many other notable cases. At the present time, in addition to the Vice-Presidency mentioned, he is a director of the National Shoe and Leather Bank and the Metropolitan Trust Company. He is Treasurer of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. He is a member of the City Bar Association, and the City, Players', Grolier, Church, and Delta Phi clubs. He married, in 1878, Mary Garretina Mulford, who died in 1886, and by her had a daughter. By his present wife, Marione Cowles Cushman, he has a son, Archibald Falconer Cushman Fiske, and a daughter. Mr. Fiske was born in New Brunswick, N. J., March 18, 1852, the son of the late William Henry Fiske and Sarah Ann Blakeney, grandson of Judge Haley Fiske, and great-grandson of Ensign Squire Fiske, Colonel of a Rhode Island regiment in the Revolution. His father was a civil engineer, and at one time connected with the Street Department of this city. His grandfather was Lieutenant in the War of 1812, and a civil engineer, who built the lower locks of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The first American ancestor, William Fiske, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1637, was a lineal descendant of Lord Symond Fiske, who died in 1464, and was in turn grandson of Daniel Fiske, lord of the manor of Stadhaugh, Laxfield, Suffolk, England.

FARQUHAR, PERCIVAL, has been engaged in the practice of the law in New York City since his admission to the bar in 1886, and is an officer of several important corporations. In 1887 he was President of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Coal and Iron Company, and at the present time is Vice-President and Secretary of the McManus Construction Company; Treasurer and Secretary of the Atlantic Coast Realty Company, and a director of the New York and Staten Island Land Company. He has been Vice-President of the last mentioned corporation. He is a member of the firm of A. B. Farquhar & Company, of this city, and a member of the Board of Managers of the A. B. Farquhar Company, of York, Pa. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly from the Third City District in 1889, but was elected by 2,000 majority in 1890, and re-elected in 1891 and 1892. He was a prominent figure in the Legislature, and, in addition to measures relative to the National Guard and the revision of the penal code, was active in connection with ballot reform, introducing and taking charge of the New York City inspection bill, the personal registration bill, the ballot reform amendments, and the bill providing for codification of the laws relating to the ballot. He entered the Seventh Regiment in 1887, became, in 1888, Second Lieutenant in the Second Battery, and subse-

quently First Lieutenant. He is a member of the United Service, Tuxedo, Calumet, Reform, Manhattan, Riding, Lawyers', Democratic, and University Athletic clubs; the Southern Society, the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, and the Yale Alumni. He was born in York, Pa.; was graduated from Yale in 1884, and from the Columbia Law School in 1886. His father, Arthur B. Farquhar, is the founder and head of the A. B. Farquhar Company, extensive manufacturers of agricultural implements, and is a well-known writer on political economy. He was a Commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition, and President of the National Organization of Executive Commissioners. He married Elizabeth N., daughter of Edward Jessop, head of Jessop & Fulton, of Baltimore, and President of the Short Mountain Coal Company and the Tummelton Coal Com-



PERCIVAL FARQUHAR.

pany. Percival Farquhar's great-grandfather, Amos Farquhar, was a cotton manufacturer of Pennsylvania, who subsequently returned to his native Maryland and had charge of a seminary at Fair Hill. Two generations farther back, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, William Farquhar emigrated from Scotland to Frederick County, Maryland, his ancestors having been chieftains of the Scottish clan of Farquhar. Through his mother, Mr. Farquhar descends from Robert Brook, a cadet of the house of Warwick, who was born in London in 1602;

in 1635 married Mary Baker, daughter of Roger Mainwaring, Dean of Worcester, and in 1650 emigrated to Charles County, Maryland. He commanded the troops of his county and was President of the Council of Maryland.

MCCULLOUGH, JOHN GRIFFITH, following a successful professional career in San Francisco, in 1873 established himself in the practice of law in New York City, devoting himself to railroad, commercial, and banking business. From 1873 to 1883 he was Vice-President and General Manager of the Panama Railroad Company, while from 1883 to 1888 he was its President. He became a director of the Erie Railroad Company in 1884, and since 1888 he has been Chairman of its Executive Committee. He has been President of the Chicago and Erie Railroad Company since its organization in 1890. He is President of the Bennington and Rutland Railway Company, and is President of the First National Bank of North Bennington, Vt. He is a trustee of the New York Security and Trust Company, is a director of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, is a trustee of the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company, and is a director of the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company. He is a member of the

Metropolitan, Union League, Tuxedo, University, Lawyers', Farm, and Turf and Field clubs, and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is of Scotch and Welsh descent, and was born near Newark, Del. He was graduated from Delaware College, and studied law with St. George Tucker Campbell, of Philadelphia, at the same time attending the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1859. On account of his health he established himself in law practice in Mariposa County, California. He co-operated with General Sumner in the successful effort to prevent secession in California. He was elected to the Assembly of that State in 1861, and to the Senate the following year. In 1863 he was the successful Republican candidate for Attorney-General of the State. Retiring from this office in 1867, he became head of a law firm in San Francisco, which rapidly acquired a reputation. In 1871, he married Eliza Hall, daughter of Trenor W. Park, and granddaughter of Governor Hiland Hall, of Vermont.

RIKER, SAMUEL, admitted to the bar in 1853, was engaged in the practice of law in New York City continuously from that date until his retirement, January 1, 1893.

During his forty years of practice he occupied a prominent place among the real estate lawyers of New York. He is Treasurer of the Good Samaritan Dispensary, and is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York and the New York State Bar Association. He was born in Newtown, Queens County, N. Y., April 10, 1832, of Dutch and English ancestry. His great-grandfather, Samuel Riker, was a Revolutionary soldier, while he is fifth in descent from Abraham Rycken, who emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1638. His father, the late John Lawrence Riker, and his uncle, Richard Riker, were both well-



SAMUEL RIKER.

known lawyers, the latter especially so, being District Attorney of New York County from 1801 to 1813, and Recorder of the City of New York from 1815 to 1838. Mr. Riker's mother was Lavinia Smith.

ALLING, ASA ALLING, member of the law firm of Kenneson, Crain & Alling, was born in this city, May 4, 1862, and is the son of the late J. Sackett Alling, a merchant of New York, and Anna E.

Bertine. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1883, being one of the orators of his class, and having taken the Woodford prize for oratory, and in 1885 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School and admitted to the bar. He has been active in Democratic politics. He is a director of the American University Magazine Publishing Company, and has been a governor of the Democratic Club. He is also a member of the Metropolitan, University, Manhattan, Reform, Cornell University, and Dutchess County clubs, the Bar Association of the city, and various societies. He is a grandson of Judge Asa Alling, of Dutchess County, New York, and lineally descended from Roger Alling, one of the prominent founders of New Haven Colony in 1639, its treasurer, and subsequently a judge. Through his mother he descends from Pierre Bertine, a Huguenot of gentle blood, who fled from France to South Carolina as a religious refugee, and subsequently settled in Westchester County, New York. In 1894 Mr. Alling married Louise Floyd-Smith, of distinguished ancestry.

BOOTHBY, JOHN WILLIAM, attended the high school of Pittsfield, Ill.; in 1873 was graduated from Cornell University; in 1877 was graduated from Columbia College Law School; began law practice in the office of Hon. Martin J. Keogh at New Rochelle; in 1879 formed a partnership at Port Chester, N. Y.; in 1881 became a member of the firm of Keogh & Boothby, of this city, and has been a member of other firms. From the retirement from the bench, in 1890, of Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve until his election to the Superior Court Bench in 1891, he was a member of the firm of Gildersleeve, Palmer & Boothby. He is now a member of the firm of Warren, Boothby & Warren. For four years he was a director and counsel of the *New York Press*. In *Gildersleeve vs. Lester et al.*, he secured the imposition of a fine of \$69,000 on one of the defendants, the largest ever imposed in the State, at the same time establishing in the Court of Appeals the right of one trustee to maintain action against the others and compel restitution of property to the corporation. In 1894 he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. He is a member of the City Bar Association and the Cornell University and Church clubs, and is a vestryman of Trinity Church, New Rochelle, where he has a country-seat. He married, in 1881, Lilla, daughter of James A. McDougall, United States Senator from California. He was himself born in Rawdon, Yorkshire, England, July 21, 1848, the son of John Boothby and Eliza E. Eastwood. When he was two years of age his parents emigrated to Pike County, Ill., where his father became a farmer and business man, and was president of an insurance company.

MILLER, ISAAC NEWTON, was graduated from Hamilton College in 1873, from its law school the following year, and having also taken a post-graduate course at the Columbia College Law School,

began practice in New York City. He likewise maintains an office in Jersey City. He was the only attorney to recover damages from the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company for the loss of life in the Narragansett disaster, this victory being won after eight years of litigation. He was counsel in *Ledyard vs. Bull*, in which the administrators of the late Asa Worthington, United States Minister to Peru, sought an accounting from H. W. Worthington. The verdict of \$50,000 which he secured in the case of *Buchanan vs. Foster* is the largest amount ever awarded a woman in an action against another woman for alienation of a husband's affections. He has also conducted important cases in the English courts, one of which, now pending in the British Court of Appeals, involves \$2,000,000. Mr. Miller was born in Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., October 22, 1851, the son of Isaac C. Miller and Elizabeth Wood. His grandfather, Isaac Miller, a native of Connecticut, was the first white settler in Oneida County, New York, where he acquired large tracts of land. A cousin of Mr. Miller, Hon. W. H. H. Miller, was Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Benjamin Harrison, whose law partner he had previously been.

GREENBAUM, SAMUEL, member of the law firm of Hays & Greenbaum, and a director of the Park Hill Company and C. Graham & Sons' Company, was born in London, England, January 23, 1854, the son of Lewis Greenbaum and Rachel Schlesinger. Brought to New York when two years of age, he attended the public schools of this city, and in 1872 was graduated from the College of the City of New York. During the next five years he was a teacher in the public schools, at the same time reading law in the offices of Van Sieten, Gildersleeve & Baldwin, and attending the Columbia College Law School. In 1875 he was graduated from the latter, and admitted to the bar. From 1875 to 1877 he was associated with the firm of Van Sieten, Gildersleeve & Baldwin, for several years subsequent to 1877 was engaged in practice alone, and since 1884 has been in partnership with Daniel P. Hays under the firm style which still continues. This firm were counsel for General Daniel E. Sickles, in the investigation of the abuses in the Sheriff's office, after his appointment to succeed Sheriff Flack, in this city. Mr. Greenbaum is President of the Aguilar Free Library, is First Vice-President of the Educational Alliance, having been active in the erection of new buildings for the latter, and for several years was President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of New York City. He is a member of the Reform and Democratic clubs, the State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the Jurisprudence and State Medical Association, the Legal Aid Society, the Mt. Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Hebrew Technical Institute. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In March, 1888, he married Se-

Ira, daughter of Israel Ullman, of New York City, and has two sons—Lawrence S. and Edward S. Greenbaum, and two daughters—Grace and Isabel.

WARREN, IRA DEFOREST, has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City since 1852. He was associated with Edward Sandford from 1852 until Mr. Sandford's death in 1854; from 1854 to 1861 practiced alone, was the partner of William Z. Larned, under the style of Larned & Warren from 1861 to 1897, and since the latter date has been a member of the firm of Warren, Boothby & Warren, his



IRA DEFOREST WARREN.

partners being his brother, Lyman E. Warren and John W. Boothby. He was for many years a director of the New York Real Estate Exchange, and is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, the State Bar Association, and the Manhattan and Lawyers' clubs. He was born in Albany, N. Y., December 31, 1831, attended the public schools of that city and the academy at Cazenovia, N. Y., taught school between the ages of seventeen and twenty, studied law with Hon. Horatio Bullard A. Cortland, of Cortland County, New York, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1852. He is the son of Rev. Ira D. Warren and Eliza Caldwell, his father being a

Methodist Episcopal clergyman, well known throughout the State of New York. His paternal ancestors were seated in Roxbury, Mass., previous to 1740.

HUNT, JAMES MONROE, was admitted to the bar in 1882, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City. He has been counsel for the Elevated Railroad companies of both New York and Brooklyn in the trial of important cases, as he has also for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the Tradesmen's Insurance Company of New York. Since 1892 he has likewise been Corporation Counsel for the city of Yonkers, and has been remarkably successful with cases carried into the Court of Appeals. He is a member of the City and Alpha Delta Phi clubs of New York City, the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, and the Rochester University Alumni. He was born in East Clarence, Erie County, N. Y., April 6, 1858, the son of Rev. Harrison P. Hunt and Caroline

Holmes. On the paternal side his ancestors were originally from Bennington, Vt., while on the maternal side they were among the early settlers of Oswego County, New York. He attended the public schools, the Brockport State Normal School, and in 1880 was graduated from the University of Rochester, from which he subsequently received the degree of Master of Arts. He studied law in New York City, with the firms of Deane & Chamberlain and Fraser & Minor, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1882. On June 5 of the same year he married Normie L., daughter of Abram M. Fanning, of New York City.

BURRILL, MIDDLETON SHOOLBRED, since 1884 has been a member of the law firm of Burrill, Zabriskie & Burrill, of which his father, the late John Ebenezer Burrill, was long the head. He was born in New York City, October 16, 1858; prepared for college under tutors and at a private school; in 1879 was graduated from Harvard, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar, having studied in a law office and attended the Columbia College Law School. He is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, and Rockaway Hunt clubs, the Downtown Association, the Bar Association of the city, and the Sons of the Revolution. He married, in 1885, Emilie Neilson, daughter of William Hude and Caroline Neilson.

GARDEN, HUGH RICHARDSON, lawyer, was born at Sumter, S. C., July 9, 1810. His paternal great-grandfathers were Chancellor de Saussure and Chief Justice Gibbes, of South Carolina, the former of Huguenot the latter of English descent. The grandfather of Mr. Garden, Wilmot S. Gibbes, was a South Carolina planter, one of seven brothers, two of whom removed to New York. His mother's family, prior to the Revolution, was of Virginia. Her grandfather, General Buford, served with distinction under General Greene. Her grandfather, William Richardson, a descendant of William Richardson, of Jamestown, Va., was a member of the South Carolina Provisional Congress and Council of Safety and Captain in the Continental Army. The name, Garden, was inherited from Major Alexander Garden, who married the sister of Wilmot S. Gibbes. Major Garden was the grandson of the Rev. Alexander Garden, head of the Church of England in the Carolinas for years prior to the Revolution. Major Garden's two children died without issue, and Mr. Hugh R. Garden's father, Alester Garden Gibbes, by special Act of the Legislature, assumed the name of Alester Garden. The latter was graduated from South Carolina College in 1830, married Elizabeth Richardson, and practiced law at Sumter and Columbia. Hugh R. Garden was graduated from the South Carolina College in 1860. The Civil War breaking out, he entered the service of his State, and from Sumter to Appomattox saw active service in the field. He was authorized by the Con-

federate Government to raise and equip an artillery company, to be named the "Palmetto Battery." In the campaigns from Second Manassas to Appomattox this battery performed an important part. After the war he studied at the law school of the University of Virginia. He commenced the practice of law with his great-uncle, Hon. W. F. de Saussure, at Columbia, S. C. Unable to endure the misrule of reconstruction, he moved to Virginia, and resided for fifteen years at Warrenton, where he practiced in the State and Federal courts. He married Lucy Gordon Robertson, daughter of the Hon. William J. Robertson, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. He was counsel in the Virginia Midland Railroad reorganization. In 1883 he removed to New York. The settlement of the Virginia State Debt has engrossed much of his time. This problem had for twenty-five years perplexed the ablest financiers and statesmen of this country and England, but at last, through the admirable work of a committee, at once a peace commission and a council of equity, confidence was restored and a basis of settlement carried into effect. Mr. Garden was for two years President of the New York Southern Society, and donated to it a Southern historical library. In 1892 the University of the South conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws. In connection with the New York Columbian Celebration in October, 1892, Mr. Garden was appointed, by the Mayor of New York, Chairman of the Special Reception Committee, to receive and entertain the guests of the city. He is a Democrat in politics.

GRIFFITH, JOHN S., was educated at Whitestown Seminary, N. Y.; Hamilton College, and Columbia College Law School; also read law at Utica, N. Y., and there was admitted to the bar in 1883. In 1879 he took the first prize for oratory at the Union Opera House in a competition open to all undergraduates in the State. He has for many years been engaged in the practice of law in Brooklyn, and is a member of the Democratic County Committee of Kings County. He has published poems which have attracted considerable attention, including "Margaret Lee," which has been republished in England. He was born in New York Mills, N. Y., September 8, 1861, and is the son of Lewis Griffith and Ellen Williams and the grandson of Hugh Griffith. His father was a prominent resident of Oneida County, New York, for more than forty years, engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. His uncle, Samuel Williams, successively was editor of the *Utica Herald*, the *Albany Journal*, and the *San Francisco Bulletin*.

LAUTERBACH, EDWARD, a member of the New York law firm of Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn, from his admission to the bar in 1854 until the death of Mr. Spingarn, has been a member of that of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson since 1887, when ex-Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, established himself in law practice in this city. Mr. Lauter-

back has been conspicuous in large corporation cases, and especially in those involving the affairs of railroads. He is at present a director and Vice-President of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, and a director of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway, the Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subway Company, the Empire City Traction Company, the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, the O'Donnell Steel Truck Company and Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau. He has successfully promoted several notable enterprises. He secured the incorporation of the new East River Bridge Company, the charter of which provides for the erection of two bridges from a single point in New York to different points in Brooklyn, with a crosstown elevated road from the New York terminus to the Hudson River. He was active in effecting the consolidation of the Union and Brooklyn Elevated roads, and secured important legislation favorable to the Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subway Company. He was active in the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. He was instrumental in obtaining government subsidies for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He was a member of the Committee of Thirty for the reorganization of the Republican Organization in the County of New York, and soon after became Chairman of the Republican



EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

County Committee. In the Constitutional Convention of 1894 he was one of three delegates-at-large from New York City, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Public Charities. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Republican State Committee. He was Delegate-at-large from the State of New York in the Republican National Convention of 1896, was member for New York on the Committee on Resolutions, and was one of the sub-committee of five appointed to draft a platform, being especially active in connection with the forming of the financial plank which furnished the issue of the campaign on which President McKinley was elected. Mr. Lauterbach was born in this city, in old Greenwich village, August 12, 1844, was educated in the New York public schools, and was graduated with honors from the College of the City of New York, of which institution he is now the Vice-President.

CLEMENT, GEORGE ANSEL, born in New York City, February 22, 1851, attended the public schools and Dr. Quackenbos's Collegiate School, and studied law with the late famous Charles O'Connor and Benjamin F. Dunning. Admitted to the bar in 1872, during the next two years he practiced law in Orange County, New York, while also editor of the *Port Jervis Gazette*. He then returned to this city, where he has continuously practiced since. He was for some time a partner of Horatio C. King until the latter removed to Brooklyn. He assisted in compiling the earlier editions of Bliss's Annotated Code, edited an edition of "Court Rules," and is the author of the "Fire Insurance Digest." He has been the successful counsel in many important mercantile and fire insurance cases, and is a member of the Bar Association of the city, the Law Institute, and the State Bar Association. He was an officer of the Ninth Regiment, on the staff of Colonel Seward. The son of William J. Clement, his ancestors on his father's side were among the first settlers of Haverhill, Mass., and were prominent in public affairs.

CLEPHANE, JOHN OGILVIE, patent solicitor and promoter, is President of the Locke Steel Belt Company, President of the Horton Basket Machine Company, Secretary of the National Typographic Company, and a director of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, the New York Stenographic Company, and the Voelker Light Company. He was born in Washington, D. C., February 21, 1842, of Scotch parentage. He early learned stenography, became proficient, and reported nearly all the important court trials in Washington at one time. He was one of the first in the country to use the typewriter, and aided its inventor to improve the first Remington machines. Beginning to assist inventors in taking out patents, he encouraged Ottmar to perfect his typesetting machine. In 1892 he was elected President of the Linotype Reporting and Printing Company. He was also active in developing the Graphophone, while at his suggestion was devised the Fowler & Henkle press, which enables presswork to be done directly from the Linotype without the necessity of stereotyping.

KELLOGG, LUTHER LAFLIN, head of the New York law firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, was born in Malden, Ulster County, N. Y., July 1, 1849. His ancestors were English. He descends from Daniel Kellogg, who settled in Norwalk, Conn., in 1635. His father was graduated from the Troy Polytechnic Institute, was a merchant, and was President of the Bigelow Bluestone Company. His grandfather, Luther Laflin, established notable works for the manufacture of powder. Mr. Kellogg was graduated from Rutgers College in 1870. Two years later he was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He was also a student in the office of Hon. James Emott, at one time Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York,

and also a Judge of the Court of Appeals. From 1872 to 1874 he was a member of the new firm of Emott, Hammond & Stickney. From 1874 to 1890 he practiced under his own name. In 1890 he formed the firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith. While engaged in general practice, he has made a specialty of municipal law. He argued before the Judiciary Committee of the New York Legislature for the passage of the Mechanics' Lien Act, establishing the right for material men to lien city moneys. This measure, drafted by him, was enacted into law. He was counsel for the contractors in the Riverside Drive litigation and in the Aqueduct suits. He has been a director in a number of corporations engaged in the manufacture of powder, including the Continental Powder Manufacturing Company and the Phenix Powder Manufacturing Company. He is now a director in the Washington Insurance Company and the Colonial Insurance Company. He is President of the Colonial Club of the City of New York, and a governor in that club and in the Delta Phi Club. He is also a member of the Manhattan, Players', Lawyers', Suburban, Coney Island Jockey, Fort Orange, and Norwood Golf clubs, and the Bar Association. He is a vestryman in All Angels' Church. He was for several years Chairman of the Charity Organization Society for the Eighth District. His wife is a daughter of the late Major-General John B. MacIntosh, U. S. A. Mr. Kellogg is himself a nephew of John Bigelow, formerly United States Ambassador to France.

CHURCH, JAMES CONGDON, lawyer, of Brooklyn, born in Wickford, R. I., May 24, 1861, is the son of Thomas T. and Phebe F. Church, both descendants of Colonel Benjamin Church, who settled in Massachusetts shortly after the first voyage of the Mayflower, and was in military command of the colonists. Removing at an early age to New Utrecht, L. I., Mr. Church was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and studied law with Morris & Pearsall. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1883. Continuing with Morris & Pearsall until 1887, he then formed the present partnership with Cornelius Furgueson, Jr. In connection with these corporations he was chiefly instrumental in organizing one of the most important street railway systems in the country. He has appeared in many important cases. He is counsel and an officer of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company and the Kings County Electric Railway Company.

BAKER, SEWARD, educated in the public schools of Poughkeepsie, studied law with Hon. Milton A. Fowler and with Hackett & Williams, of that city; in 1875 was admitted to the bar; practiced at Amenia, N. Y., from 1875 to 1881; during the next two years practiced at Poughkeepsie, and since 1883 has been engaged in general civil practice in New York City, making corporation and real estate law a specialty. Having become a resident of the town of West Chester, he

was active in connection with its annexation to New York City in 1895. He was special counsel under retainer from the former Corporation Counsel, and has been retained by the present incumbent of the office in connection with lands under water and dock privileges, especially in the territory annexed in 1895. He is a member of the City Bar Association, the North Side Board of Trade, and the Tax-payers' Alliance. Born in Union Vale, N. Y., December 30, 1853, he is the son of Ransom Baker and Ophelia, daughter of Peter Lossing, and descends from Thomas Baker, who emigrated from England to Rhode Island prior to the Revolution and subsequently removed to Dutchess County, New York. His maternal ancestors came from Holland and eventually settled in the same county. Benson J. Lossing, the late historian, was Mr. Baker's second cousin.

MCCALL, EDWARD EVERETT, since his admission to the bar in 1885, has been engaged in law practice in New York City. He was



EDWARD EVERETT MCCALL.

for some time attorney of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, having charge of its real estate examinations for Brooklyn. He then formed the present firm of McCall & Arnold, of which he was head. They have devoted themselves almost exclusively to real estate and corporation work. They were formerly attorneys of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. For several years Mr. McCall has been attorney of the New York Life Insurance Company. He is a director of the Park Building and Loan Association, the Lawyers' Engineering and Surveying Company, and the National Exhibition Company. Mr. McCall was counsel of Police Inspector William W.

McLaughlin throughout his recent difficulties, and the latter's conviction before Judge Barrett he succeeded in reversing in the Court of Appeals, with affirmance of the same by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mr. McCall is a member of the New York Athletic and Lawyers' clubs. He married, in 1886, Ella F., daughter of Thomas S. Gaynor, and has two children. He was himself born in Albany, N. Y., January 6, 1863, the son of John McCall and Catherine McCormac. He attended the Albany High School, was graduated from Union College; in 1884 was graduated from the Law Department of the University of New York, and during the following year

continued to read law in the office of David R. Jaques, Dean of the Law Department of the University of New York.

CAHOONE, RICHARDS MOTT, has been engaged in the practice of law in Brooklyn since 1893, during which time he has also been Brief Clerk in the office of the Public Administrator of Brooklyn. He has been engaged in several series of extended litigations arising from some half dozen important estates. He is a member of the Polytechnic and Crescent Athletic clubs, and the Polytechnic Dramatic Association. Born in Brooklyn, June 11, 1872, he was educated at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, the Columbia College Law School, and the New York Law School, and in 1893 was graduated from the latter, *cum laude*, being admitted to the bar in September of the same year. He is the son of Andrew Mott Cahoone and Mary Richards, daughter of Daniel Penfield Parker and Caroline Fitch Richards; is the grandson of Stephen Cahoone and Matilda Mott; the great-grandson of Stephen Cahoone and Anstis Sayre; the great-great-grandson of James Cahoone and Phoebe Wilcox, and descends from the Scottish clan of Colquhoun, of which the famous John C. Calhoun was a distinguished American representative. His father, Andrew Mott Cahoone, while a resident of Brooklyn, is a well-known stock-broker of New York, a member of the Brooklyn and New York Yacht clubs, and for many years a governor of the New York Stock Exchange.

GROSS, MICHAEL C., lawyer, was born in this city February 18, 1838, and is of German descent. He attended the German schools of the city until his eleventh year, and during the next three years attended English institutions. When sixteen he began the study of law in the office of Daniel Ullmann and Charles C. Egan. In 1857 he became the junior member of the firm of Egan & Gross, although not until 1860 could he be admitted to the bar. In his seventeenth year he became interested in politics. In 1860 he was elected first Vice-President of the German Democratic organization of the city, and subsequently was its President. From 1861 to 1864 he represented the Fifth Senatorial District as Councilman. He was elected to the bench of the Marine (now City) Court in 1865, and was re-elected in 1869 by the then immense majority of 52,000 votes. While on the bench he established many precedents which were sustained by the higher courts. His sound decision upon the "Legal Tender" question was based upon the same grounds as given subsequently by the United States Supreme Court. The Marine Court had many suits in which the interests of the shipowners, captains, and sailors were adjudicated. The complaints of sailors against captains for assault upon the high seas were numerous, and redress was sought in this tribunal. It often occurred that the complaints were either frivolous or un-

founded, yet, if the courts were not in session, the defendant had to spend a night or more in jail. With the assistance of his associate, Judge Alker, Judge Gross reformed this abuse. He retired from the bench January 1, 1876, and resumed law practice. He is a member of the State Bar Association, Deutscher Verein, the German Society, the Liederkranz, the German Hospital, and the Isabella Home.

LEVI, JOSEPH CHARLES, lawyer, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 27, 1839, is the son of Charles Levi, and grandson of George and Judith Levi. His father came to the United States from England about 1829, married in New York in 1836, and was a merchant in Cincinnati from 1832 to 1843. In 1843 he returned to New York City. Mr. Levi was graduated in 1854 from the Columbia College Grammar School, and studied law with Van Cott & Cady. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1860. Between May and October, 1862, he was with his regiment, the Thirty-seventh, as a non-commissioned officer in the Government service in Maryland. On February 8, 1865, he was married to a daughter of Dr. Manly Emanuel, of Linwood, Pa. During his professional career, Mr. Levi has been attorney for various trusts and associations, and for many years has been counsel for one of the principal metropolitan newspapers. He has given special attention to the law of wills, real estate, and equity jurisprudence. He has been a member of the City Bar Association since 1875. He was one of the original members and examining counsel of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company. He is the author of a number of monographs and essays, semi-legal, some of which have appeared in the *Albany Law Journal*.

WELLER, AUGUSTUS NOBLE, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, December 5, 1836; attended the Fredonia Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1860. He commenced practice in New York in 1863, but moved into Queens County in 1873. He received the Democratic nomination as Surrogate of Queens County in 1885, and was elected; but the Court of Appeals decided that the term of Mr. Weller's predecessor had not expired. In 1886 he was again nominated by the Democratic Convention, received the indorsement of the Republican Convention, and was elected without opposition. He married, in 1873, Miss Onderdonk, daughter of Henry M. Onderdonk, who was a Senator from Ohio; niece of William H. Onderdonk, who held the offices of District Attorney, County Judge, and Surrogate of Queens County, and granddaughter of Bishop Onderdonk of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

FLETCHER, AUSTIN BARCLAY, President of a large corporation in New York City from 1882 to 1884, since the latter date has been engaged in the practice of law in this city. He has acquired

a wide reputation as an expert commercial reorganizer and representative and adviser of fiduciary institutions. He is counsel for a large number of banks, trust companies, and similar concerns, and is a director of the Eppinger & Russell Company, the Van Wagoner & Williams Hardware Company, and the New York and Staten Island Electric Company. In 1892 he succeeded the late Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, as trustee of the Boston University. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Lawyers' and New York Athletic clubs. He married Hortense M. Follett, of Wrentham, Mass. He was born in Mendon, Mass., March 13, 1852, and is the son of Asa Austin Fletcher and Harriet Edna Durkee. On both sides he descends from old New England families. His first American ancestor on the paternal side, Robert Fletcher, settled in Concord, Mass., in 1630. Mr. Fletcher attended the public schools, Dean Academy, Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College, Wesleyan Academy, in 1876 was graduated from Tufts College, and subsequently spent three years in the post-graduate departments of Boston University,—the School of Oratory, the School of All Sciences, and the School of Law. He took all the oratorical prizes for which he was permitted to compete. He succeeded the celebrated Professor Lewis B. Monroe as Professor of Oratory in the Boston University School of Theology; became Lecturer on Forensic Oratory in the Boston University School of Law, and subsequently accepted the Professorship of Elocution in Brown University. He resigned from this chair to come to New York City in 1882.



AUSTIN BARCLAY FLETCHER.

RAPALLO, EDWARD SUMNER, was graduated from Columbia University in 1874 and from Columbia University Law School in 1876, having also studied in the law offices of Stephen P. Nash and Aaron J. Vanderpoel. He has practiced law in New York City, Manhattan Borough, since 1876,—at first in partnership with Julien Tappan Davies, as Davies & Rapallo, and subsequently as a member of the firm of Holmes, Rapallo & Kennedy. He has been counsel to the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Lake Shore Railway Company, and is one of the general counsel of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. He is a

member of the Century, University, Manhattan, and Democratic clubs, the New York Law Institute, the City Bar Association, and the State Bar Association. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., September 18, 1853, and is the son of the late Hon. Charles A. Rapallo and Helen, daughter of Bradford Sumner, of Boston. His father was a judge of the New York Court of Appeals from 1870 until his death. His grandfather, Antonio Rapallo, was born on the family estate near the town of Rapallo, Italy, immigrated to New York City, and engaged in law practice with John Anthon, and was counsel for one of the Italian governments. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Benjamin Gould, a Revolutionary officer, who was elected to the Continental Congress, but died before it was convened. Hannah Gould, the poetess, was one of his daughters, while another was the mother of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court. B. A. Gould, the famous astronomer of Harvard College and the Argentine Republic, was the nephew of Mrs. Elizabeth Gould Rapallo. Mr. Rapallo's maternal grandmother was a daughter of Chevalier Francis Augustus Alfonso Bartholdi, who was educated at Padua University, studied medicine at the College of Vienna, and became physician to Louis XVIII. and a member of his household when that unfortunate sovereign was the Comte de Provence. At the time of the French Revolution Dr. Bartholdi immigrated to Wrentham, Mass., changing his name to Bertody, and married Ursula Plympton, daughter of a wealthy citizen of Massachusetts.

PINNEY, GEORGE MILLER, JR., born in Windsor, Dane County, Wis., March 8, 1856, is the son of George Miller Pinney, a native of Pennsylvania, and Harriet M. Whitney, of Ohio. He is a lineal descendant of Humphrey Pinney, who came to America from Somersetshire, England, about 1630. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1878, spent two years as tutor, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1882. He came to New York City, and was with the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and its successor, Evarts, Choate & Beaman, from 1882 to 1886. He then formed the firm of Pinney & Sterling. In 1890 he practiced alone, in 1891 became a member of the firm of Carter, Pinney & Kellogg, and in 1894 formed the firm of Pinney & Thayer, which is now Pinney, Thayer & Hadlock. He has resided at New Brighton, S. I., since February, 1888. In 1893 he was active in the movement to overthrow the regular Democratic machine in Richmond County. Himself a Republican, he stumped the county in 1893, and again in 1894, in support of successful fusion tickets. In 1895 he was elected Supervisor of the town of Castleton. The same year he was elected District Attorney of Richmond County. On June 9, 1896, Governor Morton appointed him a member of the Greater New York Commission from Richmond County, and at the first meeting of the Commission he was elected

its Secretary. He married, June 27, 1887, Olive Frances, daughter of the late E. N. Child, of Worcester, Mass., and has four children. He is a member of the University, Harvard, Staten Island Cricket and Baseball, Staten Island Polo, Kill von Kull Yacht, and Staten Island Whist clubs, and of the City and State Bar associations.

WHITE, STEPHEN VAN CULLEN, has long been a conspicuous member of the New York Stock Exchange. Born in Chatham County, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, he was reared in Illinois, whither his parents removed shortly after his birth. In 1854 he was graduated from Knox College, from which he subsequently received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. For one year after graduation

he was bookkeeper for a mercantile firm of St. Louis, Mo., and then studied law with Brown & Kasson, one member of which firm subsequently became Governor of Missouri and United States Senator, while the other became United States Minister to Austria and Germany. While studying law Mr. White was an editorial and literary contributor to the St. Louis newspaper press. After his admission to the bar he for ten years practiced law at Des Moines, Iowa. He was eminently successful, and argued many important cases in the United States courts. In 1865, however, he removed to New York City and established the banking firm of Marvin & White. At the end



STEPHEN VAN CULLEN WHITE.

of two years he engaged in the banking and brokerage business under his own name, while since 1882 he has been head of the firm of S. V. White & Company. In 1886 he was elected to Congress from his home district in Brooklyn, but declined a renomination. For nearly thirty years he has been a leading member of Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, of which the late Henry Ward Beecher was long the pastor. He has long been a member of its board of trustees. He has done notable work as an amateur astronomer. In 1891 he failed for \$1,000,000 while manipulating an immense corn deal, through the misappropriation of his funds by a famous firm of brokers. But within a year he had made another fortune, and paid off every obligation, dollar for dollar, with interest. He is President of the Bower-Barff Rustless Iron Company and a director of the New Jersey Magnetic Concen-

trating Company. He is a member of the Union League and Hamilton clubs of Brooklyn and the Lawyers' Club of New York.

TAPPAN, J. B. COLES, lawyer, was born in Queens County, New York, April 4, 1860, and is the son of De Witt Tappan and Margaret Coles. He descends from the Tappans and De Witts, on his father's side, and is of English descent through his mother. Among his ancestors were Colonel Charles De Witt and Major Christopher Tappan, Revolutionary officers. Mr. Tappan's father was a successful physician, who was educated at Yale College and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. Mr. Tappan is likewise a Yale man, having been graduated from that university in 1880. He was also graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1882. He commenced law practice in this city in 1883, and has followed his profession here and in Queens County continuously since. He is now a member of the firm of Scudder, Tappan, Seaman & Cox. He resides at Glen Cove, L. I., and was one of the organizers of the Glen Cove Bank. He has also served as President of the Village Board of Education. He is a member of a number of yachting and social organizations, including the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of New York, the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club, the Queens County Golf Club, the Mill Neck Club, and the Yale Alumni. On May 21, 1885, he was married to Caroline Alice, daughter of Mr. James Titus, of Glen Cove.

GREENE, JOSEPH WARREN, member of the New York law firm of Arnold & Greene, was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Civil Service Commissioners from 1894 to 1896, and at the present time is a director of the Home Life Insurance Company, the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, and the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, and is a trustee of the Sheltering Arms Nursery and the Brooklyn Employment Society. He is a Vestryman of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, and a member of the Hamilton, Barnard, and Twentieth Century clubs of Brooklyn, and the Lawyers' and Alpha Delta Phi clubs of New York City. He was born in Brooklyn, November 2, 1846, the son of Joseph Warren Greene, Sr., and Mary Augusta Smith, of Jamaica, L. I. His father was a manufacturer and dealer in jewelry. On the paternal side he descends from John Greene, an apothecary from Salisbury, England, who originally settled in Massachusetts, and subsequently immigrated to Rhode Island with Roger Williams, becoming owner of a large tract of land, acquired from the Indians. One of his descendants was General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution. On the paternal side Mr. Greene descends from Bullrider Smith, one of the early settlers of Long Island. Having received his early education in the Brooklyn public schools, Mr. Greene was graduated from Yale College in 1868, and from the Columbia College Law

School in 1870. In 1871 he began the practice of law, being the partner of Hon. Edward Paterson from 1874 until the elevation of the latter to the Supreme Court bench in 1888. Since 1888 he has been associated with Lemuel Hastings Arnold, under the firm style of Arnold & Greene. He was married, in 1874, to Julia S. Sherman, and has three sons—Joseph Warren, James Taylor, and Herbert Gouverneur, and two daughters—Katherine and Julia Sherman Greene.

BROWER, GEORGE VANDERHOOF, prominent lawyer and public citizen of Brooklyn, was born in Paterson, N. J., October 18, 1843, is the son of Richard Brower and Margaret Van Buskirk, and is descended from an old family, established in Brooklyn from early colonial times. His great-grandfather, Abraham Brower, was an officer in the Continental Army, and was joint owner, with Jeremiah Brower, of the old tidemill at Gowanus. By order of General Washington, this mill was burned during the Battle of Long Island to prevent the grain and other property from falling into the hands of the enemy. Mr. Brower was prepared for Princeton College, although the outbreak of the Civil War prevented him from pursuing his studies at that institution. He subsequently entered the law office of the late Judge Charles W. Waller, of Honesdale, Pa. In 1866 he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, while he was admitted to the New York bar, in New York City, in March, 1867.



GEORGE VANDERHOOF BROWER.

He has practiced law in Brooklyn continuously since the latter date, acquiring a large real estate and commercial business. He is counsel and one of the trustees of the Kings County Trust Company. He was appointed General Appraiser of the Port of New York by President Cleveland, January 3, 1885, and administered the office with ability until 1889, when, upon the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's first term, he resigned. In July, 1889, he was appointed by Mayor Chapin one of the Park Commissioners of the City of Brooklyn, under the law limiting the Park Commissioners to three, and by his colleagues was at once elected President of the Board. Subsequently, the Park Department being made a single-headed commission, Mr. Brower was appointed the Commissioner, and retained the position until February 1, 1894. He was one of the organizers and original members of the

Rembrandt Club of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Brooklyn Club, the Montauk Club, and other social organizations.

FLEMING, JOHN, has been engaged in the practice of law at Jamaica, L. I., since 1866; served for six years as a member of the Board of Trustees of that village, and on October 27, 1883, was appointed by Governor Grover Cleveland District Attorney of Queens County, New York, to succeed B. W. Downing, who had been removed from office. In November of the same year Mr. Fleming became the Democratic nominee for the same office, and was elected for the term of three years. His administration was signalized by his successful prosecution of a phenomenally large number of murder cases. His successor in office, Thomas F. Gowan, having been removed within three months, in August, 1887, Mr. Fleming was once more appointed District Attorney, this time by Governor Hill, while in the following November he was again elected to the office, and subsequently re-elected, discharging its duties until January 1, 1894. He prosecuted pool sellers, gamblers, and prize fighters in Queens County, as well as the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company for permitting the use of its wires in furtherance of such illegal enterprises. In the fall of 1896 he was the Democratic nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court, as successor of Hon. Charles F. Brown, but went down with the entire Democratic ticket. On January 5, 1898, Mayor Van Wyck appointed him, for a term of seven years, a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions of the Second Division of the City of New York. Mr. Fleming was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, June 1, 1842, the son of William Fleming and Mary O'Neill. Deprived of both parents at the age of five, he was reared by his uncle, James O'Neill, who carefully educated him. Coming to the United States at the age of fourteen, he attended the public schools of Jamaica, L. I., and the private school of Rev. Matthew Hunting. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of a New York City house engaged in the Southern commission business, and so remained until the Civil War brought this business to a close. He then for three months studied law with John J. Armstrong, of Jamaica, and enlisted in Company A of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained in active service for three years. He participated in movements along the James River, in the battles of Cedar Creek and Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley, and in the engagements of Plains Store, Ponchatoula, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River, and Mansura Plains, Louisiana, and the assaults upon Port Hudson. He responded to the call of General Banks for volunteers for the last desperate assault upon Port Hudson. Returning, he resumed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, in December, 1866.

ANDERSON, HENRY HILL, was engaged in the practice of law in New York City from 1849 until his death, September 17, 1896. Born in Boston, November 9, 1827, he was prepared at Phillips Andover Academy; in 1848 was graduated *cum laude* from Williams College; coming to New York, studied law while supporting himself as Instructor in the Friend's School; entered the office of Henry E. Davies, then counsel to the corporation; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and immediately intrusted with the preparation and trial of important cases. From 1852 to 1857 he was a member of the law firm of Willard, Sweeney & Anderson, the head of which was subsequently Chief Justice of South Carolina; while Claudius L. Monell, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, also became a member of the firm. Having suffered the loss of his wife and children, he traveled abroad in 1857 and 1858. Becoming assistant to Corporation Counsel Greene C. Bronson in 1859, he had entire charge of the legal business in New York City, and established a substantial reputation. He was Judge Bronson's law partner until the death of the latter in 1863, when he formed a partnership with Mason Young. Judge Henry E. Howland subsequently entered the firm, and after the retirement of Mr. Young, George Welwood Murray and Henry Burrall Anderson were admitted, under the present style of Anderson, Howland & Murray. The Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court in 1871, Mr. Anderson was defeated by Judge Noah Davis. He refused the nomination for the Superior Court in 1872, declined an appointment as Corporation Counsel, and refused an appointment to the Court of Appeals. One of the founders of the University Club, he was its first President, serving nine years. He was twice elected a vice-president of the City Bar Association, and served on its Executive Committee and on the Committees on Grievances, on the Judiciary, and on Judicial Nominations. He was a vestryman of Calvary Episcopal Church and a member of the Metropolitan, Century, University, Lawyers', and New York Yacht clubs, the Downtown Association, the New England Society, and the Williams College Alumni Association. He married, second, Sarah B., daughter of William P. Burrall, of Hartford, Conn., who survived him with three sons—Henry Burrall, William Burrall, and Charles P. Anderson, all of whom are lawyers. Mr. Anderson was



HENRY HILL ANDERSON.

himself of Scotch descent, the son of Rev. Rufus Anderson, a distinguished clergyman of Boston, who was graduated from Bowdoin College and Andover Seminary, and for over forty years was Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and grandson of Rev. Rufus Anderson, also a prominent clergyman and graduate of Dartmouth College. Mr. Anderson's grandmother was a cousin of Chief Justice Parsons, of Massachusetts.

ANDERSON, HENRY BURRALL, eldest son of the late Henry Hill Anderson and Sarah B., daughter of William P. Burrall, was born in New York City in 1863; in 1885 was graduated from Yale, studied law and became a member of the law firm of Anderson, Howland & Murray, of which his father was long the head. He is a director and the Treasurer of the Continental Filter Company. He is a member of the City, University, New York, and New York Yacht clubs. He married Marie W., daughter of Joseph Larocque, the eminent lawyer of New York.

GILLEN, WILLIAM W., has been engaged in the practice of law in Jamaica, L. I., since 1879, while, from 1876 to the present time, he has also occupied a clerical relation to the Surrogate of Queens County, since 1885 having been Chief Clerk in the Surrogate's office. Himself a Republican, he has retained this office under both parties. He is a stockholder and director of the Bank of Jamaica, as he is also of the Jamaica Savings Bank. He is a member of the Jamaica Club, the Queens County Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. The son of Francis Gillen and Mary Roe, like his father he is a native of New York City, where he was born, January 24, 1853. His father, long engaged prominently in the forwarding business in New York City, was a representative of an old American family. His mother was of an old Long Island family, where her ancestors, emigrants from England, settled in the first half of the seventeenth century. One of her ancestors, Andrew Messenger, was one of the founders of the town of Jamaica, L. I. Upon the death of his father, in 1859, Mr. Gillen was reared in the home of his uncle, Henry W. Rowland, who subsequently became Supervisor of the town of Jamaica. After his graduation from the High School at Queens, L. I., during the five years from 1871 to 1876, Mr. Gillen held a position in his uncle's store at Queens. Becoming Clerk to Surrogate Alexander Hayner in 1876, he also began the study of law.

RAWSON, SIDNEY FULLER, eminent leader of the bar of Richmond County, is a director and counsel of the First National Bank of Staten Island, is counsel of the Board of Commissioners of Police for Richmond County, and has sustained a similar relation to the Board

of Supervisors, the Trustees of the villages of New Brighton and Port Richmond, and to many of the principal corporations on the island. He was District Attorney of Richmond County from 1871 to 1874, and attracted wide attention by his bold prosecution and conviction of a large number of public officials—some of whom were members of his own political party—for malfeasance in office. Nominated for County Judge and Surrogate in 1874, he was defeated with the rest of the Democratic ticket in the county and throughout the State. He was born at Schroon Lake, N. Y., December 15, 1843, the son of Ashley Pond Rawson and Adaline Crego, and eighth in lineal descent from Edward Rawson, first Secretary of Massachusetts Colony. The principal of a public school when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth New York, and served from June, 1862, to June, 1865. He studied law with Hon. Byron Pond, of Elizabeth, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in May, 1867, and became the law partner of Lot C. Clark and Alfred DeGroot, practitioners on Staten Island and in New York City. Mr. Clark was recognized as the foremost lawyer in Richmond County until his retirement, since which time the firm style has been DeGroot, Rawson & Stafford. Mr. Rawson was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court on motion of James C. Carter.



SIDNEY FULLER RAWSON.

DICKERSON, EDWARD NICOLL, eminent patent lawyer, was born in Paterson, N. J., February 11, 1824, and died in Far Rockaway, L. I., December 12, 1889. He was a son of Philemon Dickerson, an eminent New Jersey lawyer, judge, and statesman. The founder of the Dickerson family in America, Philemon, emigrated from England early in the seventeenth century, and was one of the first Puritan settlers of Massachusetts, being a freeholder in Salem in 1638. Mr. Dickerson's mother was a daughter of Captain John Stotesbury, an officer

in the Revolution, who participated in many important battles. Mr. Dickerson was educated at Princeton College. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar. He decided to abandon his profession for a while and devote himself to travel and scientific researches. He visited many of the countries of Europe and Central and South America. In 1873 he resumed his legal practice, and became recognized as the foremost patent lawyer of the United States. Among the great suits with which he was identified as counsel were those of the American Bell Telephone Company and the National Improvement Telegraph Company, the Pan-Electric cases, and numerous others involving the best-known patents for the telephone, the telegraph, reaping machines, explosives, railways, refrigerators, ventilating processes, nickel plating, planing machines, and guns. Among his clients were the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, the Standard Oil Company, the McCormick Mower and Reaper Company, the Bell Telephone Company, and the Edison Electric Company. He was passionately devoted to astronomical science, and on the roof of his residence in Thirty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, he built an observatory equipped with the most approved and recent instruments and inventions. He was the author of several useful inventions.

DICKERSON, EDWARD NICOLL, patent lawyer, and son of the late eminent patent attorney of that name, was born in Newport, R. I., August 23, 1852. He was educated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., studied law with his father, and, since his admission to the bar, has practiced law in New York City. He has represented many corporations, and has frequently appeared in patent cases. He has represented the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Bell Telephone Company, and the General Electric Company. He has also taken out many patents as an inventor. He is president, vice-president, or director of a number of manufacturing and railroad corporations.

VAN WYCK, ROBERT ANDERSON, the present Mayor of the city, enjoys the distinction of being the first elected to that office under the charter creating the "Greater" New York. He was nominated by Tammany Hall, and elected by a large majority in the fall of 1897, and assumed the duties of the Mayor in January, 1898. He was born in the old Van Wyck mansion on Lexington Avenue in 1850, the late William Van Wyck, his father, having been a prominent lawyer and Democratic leader. He is also seventh in lineal descent from Cornelius Barents Van Wyck, who came to New Amsterdam in 1650 from Wyck, Holland, and married in Flatbush, in 1660, Ann, daughter of Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus. Bred to the law, and engaged in active practice in this city, he was elected a Justice of the City Court, and established a reputation for carefully prepared

decisions. He was upon the bench of this court when elected Mayor, and was Chief Justice of the Court. He is unmarried, and a member of the Democratic, Manhattan, St. Nicholas, and Hardware clubs, and the Holland Society. Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, is his brother.

DAHLGREN, JOHN VINTON, since 1892 a member of the well-known New York law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, in 1895 and 1896 was Attorney to the Building Department of New York City, and is the author of "Dahlgren's Building Law Manual." He married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Joseph W. Drexel, of New York, member of the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Company. He is a member of the New York Athletic, Republican, and Catholic clubs. He was born at Valparaiso, Chile, April 22, 1868; was graduated from the University of Georgetown, D. C., in 1889, and from its law school in 1891, and is the son of the late Admiral John Adolph Dahlgren, United States Navy, and his wife Madeline, daughter of Hon. Samuel Finley



JOHN VINTON DAHLGREN.

Vinton, who was for twenty-two years a Member of Congress from Ohio, and author of the act creating the Department of the Interior. His grandfather, Bernhard Ulrik Dahlgren, was a graduate of the University of Upsala, who, having been involved in a Republican movement in 1804, fled from Sweden. He subsequently became Swedish Consul at Oporto, Portugal, however, and still later was a merchant at Philadelphia, where he married Martha, daughter of James Rowan, a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Dahlgren's great-grandfather, Dr. Johan Adolf Dahlgren, was also graduated from the University of Upsala, and was eminent in Sweden as a physician and scientist, living from 1744 to 1797.

GRAY, JOHN ALEXANDER CLINTON, actively engaged in business in New York City for many years prior to his retirement in 1852, since that time has been interested in railroad and other corporate interests. At present he is Vice-President of the People's Bank of this city. He was Vice-President of the original Central Park Commission. He is a member of the Union League Club and other organizations. Born in the Clinton mansion at Little Britain, N. Y., in 1815, he has been a resident of this city since childhood. He is the son of John Gray, who died in 1816, and Grandson of Alexander Gray, who emigrated from Northern Ireland to Philadelphia in 1795, dying soon after. The wife of Alexander Gray was a member of the Clinton family, and after the death of her first husband she married her kinsman, General James Clinton, of the Revolution, brother of Governor George Clinton and father of Governor De Witt Clinton by his first wife. The present Mr. Gray married in 1837 Susan M., daughter of George Zabriskie, of this city, Alderman and member of the Assembly. Of their three sons, Rev. George Zabriskie Gray was for nearly twenty years dean of the Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Albert Zabriskie Gray, D.D., was chaplain in the Civil War, held several pastorates, and in 1882 became warden of Racine College, while Hon. John Clinton Gray is a Justice of the New York Court of Appeals.

GRAY, JOHN CLINTON, was appointed to the bench of the Court of Appeals in this State in 1888, to succeed the late Hon. Charles A. Rapallo, and at the election held in the fall of the same year was elected to succeed himself for the term of fourteen years. The son of John Alexander Clinton Gray and Susan M., daughter of the late George Zabriskie, he was born in New York City, was graduated from the University of New York, was graduated from the Harvard Law School, and subsequently continued the study of law at the University of Berlin. As head of the law firm of Gray & Davenport of this city, he was long engaged in the practice of his profession prior to his elevation to the bench. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Union League, and Manhattan clubs, and the city Bar Association.

ADEE, GEORGE TOWNSEND, succeeded his father as head of the firm of Adee, Timpson & Company, drygoods auctioneers of this city. He retired from its active management in 1850, and after the Civil War closed up its affairs. He became a director of the National Bank of Commerce in 1842, and was its Vice-President for ten years, during much of the time being Acting President. He was one of the founders and a director of the United States Trust Company, was also a founder and a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and was a director of the Republic Fire Insurance Company. He was born in Albany, April 7, 1804, and died in this city, November 20, 1884. In

1851 he purchased the country-seat of Edward Le Roy, on Throgg's Neck, Westchester County. He was a vestryman of St. Peter's Church (Episcopal), Westchester. He married, in 1844, Ellen Louise, daughter of Philip Henry, an old New York merchant and soldier of the War of 1812, and had a daughter, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, and five sons—George A., lawyer; Philip Henry, lawyer; Frederic William, lawyer; Edwin M., and Ernest R. Adee.

William Adee, father of the late George Townsend Adee, was the founder and original head of the firm of Adee, Timpson & Company. He married Clarissa Townsend, of Albany, and resided at West Chester village. He was the grandson of John Adee, who emigrated from England to Providence, R. I., and subsequently removed to Portchester, N. Y.

ADEE, FREDERIC WILLIAM, was graduated from Yale in 1873, and from Columbia College Law School in 1875. For eight years subsequent to May, 1874, he was engaged in practice in this city in connection with the well-known law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, and since that time has maintained an office of his own. He is principally engaged in the practice of commercial, corporation, and real estate law, and in matters pertaining to estates, and has a large clientele in Europe as well as in this country. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, University, and Country clubs, the Downtown Association, the Yale Alumni Association, and the City Bar Association. He has served on several committees of the Bar Association. He was born in this city, April 19, 1853, of Huguenot and Dutch descent, the son of the late George Townsend Adee, dry-goods merchant and banker of this city, and Ellen Louise, daughter of Philip Henry, also a New York merchant.



FREDERICK WILLIAM ADEE.

COUDERT, FREDERICK RENÉ, born in New York City, March 1, 1832, was graduated from Columbia College in 1850, was admitted to the bar two years later, and has since practiced in New York. With two brothers he formed the law firm of Coudert Brothers. He has been President of the Bar Association of the City of New York.

and is President of the Manhattan Club. He has been President of the Columbia College Alumni Association and of the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York City, and was the first President of the United States Catholic Historical Society. For ten years he was President of the French Benevolent Society. He is a trustee of Columbia University and Seton Hall College, and is a member of the Visiting Committee of Harvard College. For three years he was Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was one of the counsel of the United States in the Bering Sea controversy with Great Britain before the Tribunal of Arbitrators at Paris in 1893. He has appeared in many important cases. He was a delegate to the International Congress on the Law of Nations at Antwerp in 1877, and attended the session of the same at Liverpool in 1882. He was counsel of the Democratic Committee in the Tilden-Hayes Presidential contest. He supported William R. Grace both times when elected Mayor of New York, and supported Grover Cleveland in each of his Presidential campaigns. During the first Cleveland campaign he was President of the Lawyers' Campaign Club. He was prominent in the "Anti-Snap" movement in this State in 1892, which led to Cleveland's renomination. He was Chairman of the Maynard Committee of the Bar Association in 1893, the efforts of which led to Maynard's defeat at the polls. Mr. Coudert has twice received the degree of Doctor of Laws and also the degree of Doctor of Canon and Civil Law. He is a Knight of the Legion of Honor of France, an Officer of the Crown of Italy, and an Officer of the Order of Bolivar of Venezuela. He has delivered many addresses on important public occasions. He is the son of Charles Coudert, a native of Bordeaux, France, who was an officer in the Guard of Honor under Napoleon Bonaparte.

HAWES, JAMES WILLIAM, has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City since 1868, and has been counsel in many cases of note. Some years ago, as counsel of the Republican County Committee of New York, he applied for a writ of prohibition against the New York Board of Police to obtain a decision on the question of what constituted a quorum of inspectors of elections. As counsel for certain taxpayers, in 1884 he conducted an examination of the New York Park Commissioners. He was counsel on the defense in the famous case of *Belden vs. Burke*, involving \$8,000,000 of the mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company. Between 1873 and 1876 he was a regular contributor to Appleton's "American Cyclopædia"; in 1877 became a contributor to Kiddle & Schem's "Cyclopædia of Education," and for several years has written for Appleton's "Annual Cyclopædia." He has contributed articles on Brazil to the *Overland Monthly*, and a translation of the Brazilian romance, "The Guarany," from the Portuguese of José de Alencar. He read an important paper on Portuguese lit-

erature before the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York City in 1883. He has delivered addresses on many public occasions in New York, including one before the Board of Aldermen on the occasion of the death of President Garfield. His address on compulsory voting before the Commonwealth Club in 1892 attracted much attention. He has frequently spoken from the platform during political campaigns. He has been a member of the Republican County Committee, and a Delegate to Republican State Conventions. During three years, from 1882 to 1884, he was President of the Republican Club of the City of New York, this term being longer than that of any other President of the club. In 1885 and 1886 he was also Chairman of its Executive Committee. In 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, and Chairman of its Committee on the Law Department. In 1885 he was a candidate for Justice of the City Court on the Republican ticket. In 1890 he was anti-Tammany candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. In 1895 he declined the nomination for Justice of the City Court tendered him by the Republican party, the Convention of Good Government clubs, and other anti-Tammany organizations. He was Chairman of the Committee of the Republican Club which, in 1884-85, brought forward the name of William M. Everts for the United States Senatorship, and, with the co-operation of others, secured his election. He



JAMES WILLIAM HAWES.

was one of the principal organizers, in 1887, of the Republican League of the United States, as also of the New York Republican State League, and was the first Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State League, as also of its sub-Executive Committee. In 1889 he was one of two Delegates-at-Large from the State League to the Convention of the National League. In 1871 he was active in the overthrow of the Tweed ring. For several years subsequent to 1871 he was Secretary of the Seventeenth Ward Council of Political Reform, while for many years he was also a member of the City Council of Political Reform. He was a member of the Committee of Sixty, chosen by a mass meeting at Cooper Union in 1883 to procure legislation looking to an increased water supply for New York City by an economical method which should not be under partisan control; and as a member of the sub-committee appointed to visit Albany, he ar-

gued before Governor Grover Cleveland against an objectionable bill. In 1884 he was Chairman of the Cooper Union mass meeting which supported Mr. Roosevelt in his course at Albany, and was a member of its Committee of Fifty-three, and of the sub-committee which did the actual work. He was an active member of a committee which, in 1885, submitted to the Legislature a constitutional amendment separating Municipal and State elections, substantially as embodied in the new constitution of 1894. As one of a Committee of the Republican Club of this city he successfully advocated an increase in the number of delegates to Republican State Conventions before the Republican State Committee in August, 1885. He was chosen a member of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, at a mass meeting in the Academy of Music in 1886, and was a member of its Executive Committee, a member of the Committee on Organization, and Chairman of the Committee on General Policy. In the same year he was Chairman of a Joint Committee of the Republican Club of the City of New York, the City Reform Club, the Young Men's Democratic clubs of both New York and Brooklyn, and three other clubs, to secure an affirmative vote of the people on the question of calling a constitutional convention. This committee secured the desired vote at an ensuing election. In 1893 he became Chairman of a Committee of the Republican Club of this city to draft proposed amendments and submit them to the Constitutional Convention of 1894. The document thus submitted was used as a basis by the various committees of the Convention. He was active in support of ballot reform in 1888 and 1889, and was a member of the Joint Committee which prepared and submitted the Ballot Act which the Legislature passed in 1894 and Governor Flower vetoed. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the Committee on Legislation of the Anti-Saloon Republican State League. As Chairman of a Committee of the Republican Club, he prepared, in 1891, a bill for compulsory voting. He drafted the law relating to naturalization which constitutes Chapter 927 of the Laws of 1895 of this State. He suggested and revised the act providing for the registration of inmates of lodging-houses (Chapter 758, Laws of 1895). He suggested many features of the Raines Ballot Act (Chapter 810, Laws of 1895). As a member of a committee of the Republican Club, he appeared before the Greater New York Charter Commission in 1896-97. Mr. Hawes was born in Chatham, Mass., July 9, 1844, the son of James Hawes and Susannah Taylor. He descends from Edmond Hawes, who, coming from England in 1635, became prominent in the government of Plymouth Colony, as also from Stephen Hopkins, one of the original Pilgrim Fathers who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Mr. Hawes was graduated from Harvard College at the head of his class in 1866. During the following year he attended the Harvard Law School, while at the same time holding the position of Instructor in Mathematics in Harvard College. Com-

ing to New York City, he spent several months in the law office of Hawkins & Cothren, and in November, 1868, was admitted to the New York bar.

DAVIES, JULIEN TAPPAN, prominent lawyer of New York, has been engaged in legal practice in this city since 1867. He has appeared as counsel in many notable cases. He has been a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1882, and during this time has had charge of its important litigations. Since 1884 he has also been general counsel of the Manhattan Railway Company. He has been a manager of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church since 1880, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, University, Lawyers', Players', Republican, and Southside Sportsmen's clubs. Born in New York City, September 25, 1845, he was educated at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute of this city, the Walnut Hill School of Geneva, N. Y., Columbia College, and the Columbia College Law School. He is the son of the late Henry E. Davies, well-known lawyer of this city, and Judge of the Court of Appeals. He is a brother of General Henry E. Davies, who became Major-General of Cavalry in the Army of the Potomac at the age of twenty-nine. He is also a nephew of General Thomas A. Davies, a graduate of West Point, as he is of Professor Charles Davies, the mathematician. He descends from Robert Davies, of Gwysany Castle, Flintshire, England, who was Sheriff of Flintshire, and held his castle for Charles II. against the Puritans. Mr. Davies is the son of Rebecca W., daughter of John Tappan. He also descends from Captain John Foote of the Revolution.

VAN NEST, GEORGE WILLETT, was graduated from Harvard College and from the Harvard Law School, and since 1882 has practiced law in New York City. He has argued numerous cases in the Court of Appeals. He was one of the editors of the seventh edition of Sedgwick on "The Measure of Damages," and contributed to the *American Law Review* for November, 1882, an article on "Impeachment of Judicial Officers under the Constitution of the United States." He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, University, and Harvard clubs, the Downtown Association, and the St. Nicholas Society. He was born in New York City, and is the son of Abraham Rynier Van Nest and Margaret Willett. His ancestors include, besides the Van Nests, the Bronsons, Willetts, Banckers, Fields, and Bunsen.

CROOK, ABEL, was educated at Williams College and the Columbia College Law School, and since 1864 has been engaged in the practice of law. During the last twenty years he has had a large practice as counsel for corporations and in will contests. He is a director in

various corporations. In 1880 and 1881 he was President of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. He conducted the tournament of 1881 at Coney Island. He is a member of the American Fisheries Society, the Brooklyn, Accomack, and Fountain Gun clubs, the Brooklyn and State Bar associations, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is a member of every Masonic order, including the New York Consistory, Mecca Shrine. He was born in Brooklyn, July 6, 1842, and is the son of Samuel Crook and Mary Hanson. He descends from General Crook, of Cromwell's Army.

WARREN, LYMAN EDDY, a younger brother of Ira DeForest Warren, and his partner in the New York law firm of Warren, Mooth-



LYMAN EDDY WARREN.

by & Warren, was born in Cortland County, New York, September 4, 1847. He was educated at the academies at Montrose, Pa., and Cortland, N. Y., studied law with Hon. Horatio Ballard, ex-Secretary of State of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He began the practice of law with his brother, William H. Warren, at Cortland, N. Y., subsequently establishing himself successively at Ithaca and Auburn. His partner at Auburn was ex-Senator William B. Woodin. In 1888 he removed to New York City. He was counsel for the estate of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University. He has vis-

ited almost every European country to defend the patent rights of his clients, the Lee Arms Company.

FLAMMER, CHARLES A., was educated in the New York public schools, in 1864 was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and since 1866 has been engaged in the practice of law. He was elected to the New York Assembly in 1872. In 1873 he was a School Trustee for the Twenty-second Ward of the city, and the same year was appointed a Police Justice. In 1895 he was appointed by Mayor Strong a City Magistrate. He is the author of "Committing Magistrate." He is a member of the Arion Society, the Liederkrantz, the City Bar Association, and the Lutheran and Adirondack League clubs. He was born in New York City, June 28, 1845, the son of John G.

Flammer and Augusta W., daughter of Karl Kramer. His father was Vice-President of the West Side Bank. His ancestors came from Wurtemberg, Germany.

MOSS, FRANK, has been a resident of New York City since 1867; attended the public schools and the College of the City of New York; studied law with Joseph Fettretch, while also being a member of the first class of graduates from the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Course; was admitted to the bar in 1881; for two years remained with Mr. Fettretch, and since 1883 has been engaged in law practice in New York City on his own account. He is executor of the wills and estates of the late Malby G. Lane and John Bisco, and counsel of the Board of Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor. In 1885, as counsel for property-owners on West Twenty-seventh Street, he succeeded in ridding that section of the "Tenderloin" District of disreputable resorts. In this connection he gained his first insight into the corrupt relations between police officials and law-breakers. He gathered evidence, and, in 1887, boldly prosecuted Captain Alexander S. Williams, police commander of the "Tenderloin" District, for neglect of duty. The abilities and fearlessness which he displayed in this case led Dr. Howard Crosby to offer him the position of counsel to the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which that eminent divine was



FRANK MOSS.

then President. Dr. Parkhurst succeeded Dr. Crosby as its President. Mr. Moss was soon made a director of the Society, as well as its counsel, and was one of its Executive Committee of Three—Dr. Parkhurst and Thaddens D. Kenneson being the other two—that inaugurated and carried through the campaign against police corruption, which is now a matter of history. As Associate Counsel to the Lexow Senate Investigating Committee, he brought the long campaign to fruition, the mapping out of the course of the investigation, the selection of the witnesses for the stand, and the indication of the testimony to be brought out, being in his hands. The political result was the overthrow of Tammany Hall and the election of Mayor

Strong. Under the reform administration it is well known that the Police Board became evenly divided on questions of policy and efficiency of the force, a deadlock resulting which absolutely blocked the most important functions of the Board. In this crisis, upon the resignation of President Theodore Roosevelt from the Board, in April, 1897, Mr. Moss was appointed by Mayor Strong in his place, and by his colleagues was also elected to succeed as President. The deadlock was brought to an end. Mr. Moss made it plain that he had knowledge of corrupt practices, and that this would not be tolerated. Commissioner Frederick D. Grant resigned from the Board, on the ground that he would not be a party to a system of surveillance which did not trust to the honor of the members of the force, and was succeeded by a Commissioner whose views led him to co-operate with the reform—as distinct from the political—element in the Board. The Chief of Police resigned, and Chief of Police McCullagh succeeded him; the filling of vacant positions, which had been blocked, was resumed, and a work of reorganization, to improve the morale of the force, was successfully inaugurated. This condition of things was only brought to an end by the removal of Chief McCullagh by the new Board of Police Commissioners appointed by Mayor Van Wyck in 1898. Mr. Moss is Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. He is a trustee of the City Vigilance League, a director of the New York Bible Society, and a member of the Republican and Twilight clubs, the Bar Association of the City, the Law Institute, and the Medico-Legal Society. He was Secretary of the Republican Anti-Saloon League, of which the late Noah Davis was President, and drafted the first temperance plank which found its way into a Republican platform in this State.

LITTLEFIELD, FREDERICK M., attended the high school at Haverhill, Mass., in 1872 was graduated from Yale University, and two years later was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He has since been engaged in the practice of law in this city. He enjoys an extensive estate, corporation, and real estate practice. He is interested in several insurance corporations and real estate improvement companies. He is a member of the Colonial, Republican, Delta Kappa Epsilon clubs, the Yale Alumni Association, the New England Society, the American Geographical Society, and the City Bar Association. He was born in Kennebunk, Me., November 27, 1849, and is the son of Josiah M. Littlefield and Caroline E., daughter of Samuel Kimball. He descends from Edmund Littlefield, who came to Boston in 1635, and died at Wells, Me., in 1661. His ancestors include Captain John Littlefield and Lieutenant Josiah Littlefield, of the colonial wars, and Major John Littlefield, of the Revolution.

WOODFORD, STEWART LYNDON, United States Minister to Spain, was graduated from Yale in 1854 and from Columbia College Law School in 1857, and since the latter date has been actively engaged in legal practice in New York City when not engaged in the public service. He served in the Civil War from 1862 to 1865, rising to the rank of Brigadier-General. He took the Lincoln vote to Washington in 1860 as the messenger of the New York Electoral College. The following year he was Assistant United States Attorney at New York. In 1866 he was the successful Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York. The Republican candidate for Governor in 1870, he was defeated by John T. Hoffman; but before his death the notorious Tweed confessed that Hoffman had been fraudulently counted in. Elected to Congress in 1872, the same year Mr. Woodford was a Republican Elector-at-large and President of the New York Electoral College. From 1876 to 1883 he was United States District Attorney. In 1896 Governor Morton appointed him a member of the commission to draft a charter for the consolidated City of New York. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him United States Minister to Spain. His skillful and prudent conduct of the exceedingly delicate negotiations preceding the Spanish-American war is a matter of recent history. He is a director and General Counsel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, a director of



GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD.

the Webster Piano Company and the Louisiana and Northwest Railroad, and a trustee of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He is President of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, as he is also of the New England Society of New York City and that of Brooklyn. His clubs likewise include the University and Lawyers', of New York, and the Hamilton and Montauk, of Brooklyn. He has received the degrees of LL.D. and D.C.L., and, since 1866, has been a trustee of Cornell University. He married, in 1857, Julia Evelyn Capen. Of their four children, a daughter survives. Born in New York City, September 3, 1835, Mr. Woodford is the son of the late Josiah Curtis Woodford and Susan Terry, his father being a merchant. He descends from Thomas Woodford, who came from Boston, England, to Plymouth, in 1634; was made a freeman at Dorchester in 1635; was a member of the original Colony of Hartford, and subsequently became a proprietor of Northampton, Mass.

MAYER, WILLIAM EDWIN COX, was educated in the public schools of New York, in 1881 being graduated from the College of the City of New York; studied law with Judge William J. Gaynor; was admitted to the bar in 1889, and is now a member of the Brooklyn law firm of Grout, Jenks, Mayer & Hyde. He was prominently identified with the prosecution of John Y. McKane in the Gravesend election cases. He is a member of the Bar associations of Brooklyn and of the State of New York. In 1883 he joined the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York, and has seen active military service, at Buffalo and Fire Island in 1892, as Captain in the Thirteenth Regiment, and in the trolley strike in Brooklyn in 1895. He is now Major and Inspector in the Second Brigade. He was born in New York City, January 28, 1863, the son of Augustus C. Mayer and Deborah T., daughter of William Cox. He is related to General Jacob D. Cox, commander of the Twenty-third Corps in the Civil War, and subsequently Governor of Ohio. His ancestry on the paternal side is Swiss, Dutch, and French. His maternal ancestors were long established in Connecticut.

CLEMENT, NATHANIEL HOLMES, well-known jurist of Brooklyn, was graduated from the high school of Portsmouth, N. H., in 1859; was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1863; studied law with Hon. Calvin E. Pratt, of Brooklyn, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He has practiced in Brooklyn since, when not upon the bench. He was Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn from 1883 to 1887, and its Chief Judge from the latter date to 1896. From January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1896, he was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He is a director of the Kings County Trust Company and a member of the Brooklyn, Carleton, and the Marine and Field clubs. He is Treasurer of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary and a trustee of the Brooklyn Law Library. He was born in Tilton, N. H., March 23, 1844, and is the son of Zenas Clement and Catherine Holmes. He is in the eighth generation in descent from Robert Clement, one of the founders of Haverhill, Mass. His grandfather, Jesse Clement, and his great-grandfathers, Nathaniel Holmes and Jotham Hoar, were all Revolutionary soldiers.

MAREAN, JOSIAH T., lawyer and jurist of Brooklyn, studied law with Emerson, Goodrich & Knowlton, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has since practiced in Brooklyn. He has served two terms as President of the Brooklyn Bar Association. He was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket in 1895, but was defeated. In 1897 he was elected District Attorney of Kings County, and in this capacity prosecuted frauds in the City Works Department. In 1898 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court. He has been for several years President of the Brooklyn Chess Club,

and is also a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, and Crescent Athletic clubs. He was born in Maine, Broome County, N. Y., April 30, 1842, and is the son of Chester Marean and the grandson of Henry Marean. His mother was Arvilla, daughter of Josiah Taylor. Judge Marean received his early education in the common schools, the Binghamton Academy, the Susquehanna Seminary, and the Albany State Normal School.

FITCH, JOSEPH, has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City since 1882, and has been active in public life in Queens County, New York, where he resides. He was elected to the New York Assembly as a Democrat in the fall of 1885 from the First Assembly District of Queens County, and was re-elected the following year. In 1894 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress from the First New York District, but was defeated by the Republican tidal wave of that year. In 1893 he had been appointed a member of the Board of Education of Flushing, L. I., to complete an unexpired term, and in 1894 was elected to succeed himself for the term expiring in 1899. He was born in Flushing, August 27, 1857, the son of Joseph Fitch and Avis J., daughter of Thomas H.



JOSEPH FITCH.

Leggett. Through his mother he descends from Gabriel Leggett, one of the early settlers of Westchester County, New York, where he had an estate of several thousand acres. On the paternal side he descends from Thomas Fitch and Anna Pew (married in 1611), of Bocking, near Braintree, Essex, England, five of whose sons permanently settled in Connecticut. Another son, the ancestor of Mr. Fitch, also came over, but subsequently returned to England. Eliphalet Fitch, of England, was the great-grandfather of Mr. Fitch, while his grandfather, Joseph Fitch, was Governor-General of the Island of Jamaica

during the first decade of the present century. Mr. Fitch's father, also Joseph Fitch, was born in 1811 at Bayside, L. I., while the Governor and his wife were there on a visit. Mr. Fitch attended Flushing Institute; in 1879 was graduated from Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania; studied law with Charles W. Pleasants, of New York City, at the same time attending the Columbia College Law School, and, in February, 1882, was admitted to the bar. He has been counsel to the Board of Health of Flushing since it was organized in 1891. He is a Mason and a member of various social clubs. From 1880 to 1887 he was Second Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Separate Company of the National Guard of the State of New York. In 1886 he married Anne L., daughter of Levi P. Rose, one of the most prominent citizens of Yonkers, N. Y.

COURTNEY, JOHN, was educated in Brooklyn, N. Y., originally learned the trade of a compositor, and then studied law. He was a Justice of Peace in Brooklyn from 1879 to 1890. From 1890 to 1894 he was Sheriff of Kings County. Since 1898 he has been a Justice of the Special Sessions Court. He is President of the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association, is a trustee of the Firemen's Home at Hudson, N. Y., and is a member of the Columbian, Constitution, and Carleton clubs, the Royal Arcanum, and the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

DAVENPORT, WILLIAM BATES, was graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1862, and from Yale College in 1867, subsequently receiving from the latter the degree of Master of Arts. He was cashier of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1867 and 1868, studied law, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. He has practiced in Brooklyn since, giving special attention to matters relating to corporations and estates. He has been Public Administrator of Kings County since February 20, 1889. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, serving on the Committee on Cities and Corporations. He is President of the Kings County Jeffersonian Building Association, is a trustee of the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, and is a director of the American District Telegraph Company. He is also President of the Board of Trustees of the Polhemus Memorial Clinic, he having, in behalf of his client, Mrs. Caroline H. Polhemus, evolved the idea of this institution as a memorial to her husband, the late Henry D. Polhemus. He is President of the New England Society in Brooklyn, and is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He has been President of the Brooklyn Yale Alumni Association, as he has been of the Polytechnic Alumni Association. He is a member of the University and Yale clubs of Manhattan Borough, as he is of the Hamilton, Crescent, and Athletic clubs of Brooklyn, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the

Revolution, the Wolf's Head, and the Senior Secret Society of Yale. Born in New York City, March 10, 1847, he is the son of Julius Davenport and Mary, daughter of William Bates. He descends from John Davenport, born in Coventry, England, in 1597, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, who was Vicar of St. Stephen's in Coleman Street, London, and coming to America became the founder of the New Haven Colony in 1638. He also descends from Thomas Benedict, Lieutenant in the Colonial Army in 1665, a member of the first English Colonial Assembly in New York, and several times a member of the Connecticut Colonial Assembly.

JOLINE, ADRIAN HOFFMAN, has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City since 1872. From 1873 to 1876 he was the partner of ex-Judge William H. Leonard, became connected with the firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard in 1876, in 1881 becoming a member of the firm, and is now a member of the firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse. In recent years he has been chiefly engaged in cases relating to railroads and other large corporations. He has had charge of most of the railroad litigations of the Central Trust Company of New York since 1888. He has been counsel in the reorganizations of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the Nickel Plate, the Rio Grande Western, the Scioto Valley, the Houston and Texas Central, the St. Louis and Chicago, the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, the Chicago Gas, and the Brooklyn Elevated. He has frequently appeared in the Federal courts in large foreclosure suits of railway mortgages. He is a director of the Lawyers' Surety Company and the American Foreign and Marine Insurance Company. He was elected President of the Princeton Club of New York in 1894, and is a member of the University, Century, Grolier, and Delta Phi clubs, and the Downtown Association. He is also a member of the New York Historical Society. He was an active member of the committee to increase the endowment of Princeton University, and in connection with that institution he, in 1890, established the C. O. Joline prize in American political history. Mr. Joline was born in Sing Sing, N. Y., June 30, 1850. His grandfather, John Joline, was an influential citizen of Princeton, N. J. His



ADRIAN HOFFMAN JOLINE.

father, Charles Oliver Joline, was a soldier in both the Mexican and Civil wars. His mother was a sister of the late John T. Hoffman, Governor of New York, and the daughter of Dr. Adrian Kissam Hoffman. She was the great-granddaughter of Martinus Hoffman, of Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., and Alida, daughter of Philip Livingston, and granddaughter of Robert Livingston, Lord of Livingston Manor. At the age of thirteen, Mr. Joline acted as clerk to a military commission at Norfolk, Va., to try Dr. Wright for the murder of Lieutenant Sanborn. In 1864, he served as Clerk to the Military Commission to try political prisoners at Fort Lafayette. In 1866 and 1867, he was Clerk in the offices of Street Commissioner and Mayor of New York City. He was prepared for college at Mount Pleasant Academy, and in 1870 was graduated from Princeton College, where he had distinguished himself. He was junior orator, won the prize for essay of the Chiosophic Society, won the prize for essay offered by the *Nassau Literary Magazine*, and wrote the class ode and delivered the literary oration at commencement. He studied law in New York City in the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, also attending the Columbia College Law School, and was graduated from the latter, and admitted to the bar, in 1872. He was married, in 1876, to Mary E., daughter of Hon. Francis Larkin, the distinguished leader of the Westchester bar.

DUTCHER, ANDREW, educated in public and private schools, was admitted to the bar at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1845. In 1851 was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and began practice at Trenton; from 1868 to 1876 followed his profession at Elizabeth, N. J., and since the latter date has practiced in New York City. He was a member of the New Jersey Legislature for three terms, and in 1857 was Speaker of the House. From 1856 to 1865 he was a law reporter, while from 1862 to 1869 he was Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. He is a brother of Silas B. Dutcher, of Brooklyn, and was born in Springfield, Otsego Comnty, N. Y., August 29, 1822. He is the son of Parcefor Carr Dutcher and Johannah Low Frink. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was a captain in the Revolution. Among his ancestors, the Dutchers, Knickerbockers, and Ten Eycks were from Holland, the Lows and Beardsleys from England, and the Frinks from Rhode Island.

BRONK, WILLIAM REA, having prepared for college under a private tutor at Albany, in 1880 was graduated from Cornell University, at the same time studying law with Mynderse Van Cleef, of Ithaca, N. Y., and in 1880 was admitted to the bar. For one year he was Assistant United States District Attorney in New York City under General Stewart Woodford, then became District Attorney, and

in 1882 resigned and entered upon private practice in New York. Since 1885 he has been counsel for the estate of the late Commodore C. K. Garrison, has been counsel for eight years of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company, and is counsel for the Hazelton Boiler Company and other corporations. He is a member of the Holland Society, the New York Athletic, Delta Phi, Thirteen, and other clubs, and of Good Government Club A. Born in New Baltimore, Greene County, N. Y., September 17, 1856, he is the son of Ephraim P. Bronk and Jane Van Slyke. He descends from Jonas Bronck, a native of Holland, who settled in Westchester County in 1639, and gave his name to the Bronx River.

MYNDERSE, WILHELMUS, has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City since 1875, and is a member of the well-known law firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse. He attended Mynderse Academy, established by his grandfather at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Mount Pleasant Military Academy, in 1871 was graduated from Williams College, delivering the salutatory oration, and in 1875 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He was connected with the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard continuously from 1875 until he joined with the head of that firm in organizing his present firm. He has especially devoted himself to the department embracing maritime and admiralty law, including the steamship and marine insurance business. He is Vice-President of the Sigma Phi



WILHELMUS MYNDERSE.

Society, of New York City, and is one of the charter members of the Holland Society. He is a Vestryman of Grace Church, a trustee of the Brooklyn Hospital, a director of the Long Island Historical Society, and a manager of the Church Charity Foundation of the Diocese of Long Island. He is a member of the University, Grolier, and Sigma Phi clubs, and the Downtown Association of New York City, and the Hamilton, Civic, and Church clubs of Brooklyn. He was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., November 25, 1849, the son of Edward Mynderse and Lilius Muir. The first American ancestor on the paternal side came from Holland in 1640, and settled at Albany. The grandfather of Mr. Mynderse, after whom he was named, was born in Albany in 1767. He acquired a large tract of land, with water rights,

on the Seneca River, and in 1800 became the founder of the town of Seneca Falls. He married Jane Van Cleef.

BRADSHAW, CHARLES, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18, 1854, the son of Hamilton B. Bradshaw, a lawyer, and Caroline A. Peck. He was educated in private schools in Brooklyn and under private tutors, studied law in his father's office and at the Columbia College Law School, and since his admission to the bar has been engaged in general practice in Brooklyn. His paternal ancestors came to America from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1745. They descended from Uchtred, a Saxon Thane of Lancashire, England, who, under the name of de Bradshaw was invested with office and estates by William the Conqueror. The maternal ancestors came from Suffolk County, England, to America in 1630. Mr. Bradshaw married, first, Elsie A. Light, and, second, Daisy Furbish. His children are John, Alice, May, Elsie, Randolph, and Harold.

CARROLL, JOSEPH WILLIAM, attended the Brooklyn public schools until fourteen years of age, then studied at St. Mary's College, Montreal, and St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City, being graduated from the latter in 1879, and subsequently receiving its degree of Master of Arts, while he was also graduated from the Columbia College Law School. Admitted to the bar in May, 1882, he practiced law from that time until December, 1884, when he accepted an appointment as Clerk in the Supreme Court of Kings County. On January 1, 1891, he became Chief Clerk in the Kings County Surrogate's office. He is a trustee of the Jamaica Normal School, a director of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Catholic Historical Society, and the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, and is a trustee of the Catholic Seminary School of America. He is a member of the Columbian and Crescent Athletic clubs, and of the Jackson Democratic Club of the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn, February 2, 1859, the son of Thomas Carroll and Julia Dey. Both parents were natives of Mountmelleck, Queens County, Ireland. His father was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education from 1859 to 1879, was Register of Kings County from 1880 to 1883, and was a Police Commissioner of Brooklyn from 1886 to 1888. By Governor Tilden he was commissioned in 1876 Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Brigade, National Guard. Until his death, in 1888, he was prominent in public and charitable movements in Brooklyn.

FITCH, THEODORE, for a number of years one of the leaders of the bar of Westchester County, New York, since 1883 has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City. The son of Rev. Silas Fitch and Mary Amanda White, he was born in Franklin Dela-

ware County, N. Y., March 30, 1844. He prepared for college at academies in Poughkeepsie and Middletown, N. Y.; for two years subsequent to 1859 attended Troy University; taught the Saugerties (N. Y.) Academy for one year, and entering the junior class at Yale University in 1862, was graduated from that institution in 1864. He taught the Delaware Academy at Delhi, N. Y., for three years, at the same time studying law with Hon. William Murray; in May, 1867, was admitted to the bar, and in October of the same year engaged in practice at Yonkers, N. Y. He served three terms as City Attorney of Yonkers, from 1877 to 1884, and won every case which he conducted for the city, with a single exception, in which he was also virtually successful, greatly reducing the claim against the city. Mr. Fitch still resides in Yonkers, but, since 1883, has practiced law exclusively in New York City as head of the firm of T. and S. H. Fitch, in partnership with his brother, Silas Hedding Fitch. He was married, February 4, 1869, to Catherine Hawley, daughter of Rev. Samuel Goodrich Coe, of New Haven, Conn., a graduate from Yale, 1838, and has a son, Frederick Coe Fitch, and three daughters. Mr. Fitch lineally descends from Thomas Fitch, who emigrated to Saybrook, Conn., in 1638, and subsequently settled at Norwalk, Conn. One of his grandsons, Thomas Fitch, became Governor of Connecticut. The emigrant was the eldest son of Thomas Fitch and



THEODORE FITCH.

Anna Pew, of Bocking, adjoining Braintree, Essex, England, a descendant of John Fitch, of Fitch Castle, in the parish of Widdington, Northwestern Essex, where he was seated 1294 A.D.

MOORE, HARRISON S., attended the Middletown Academy at Halfmoon, Saratoga County, N. Y., the New York State Normal School, studied law, and since his admission to the bar has practiced his profession in Queens County. He has been counsel to the Board of Supervisors of Queens County, and to several village boards, and has been Chairman of the Queens County Republican Central Committee. He has been County Judge of Queens County since December 28, 1896. On December 30, 1896, Governor Morton appointed him a Commissioner on the charter of New York City, to succeed Garret J. Garretson, resigned. He is a member of the Reformed Dutch Church

of North Hempstead, L. I., as he is of Cornucopia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Flushing; the Niantic Club of that place, and the Lincoln Club of Long Island City. He was at one time principal of the Union Free School of Flushing. He was born in Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., April 23, 1849, and is the son of Lewis K. Moore and Lucinda J., daughter of James Bassett. His father served throughout the Rebellion as Corporal in Company G, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers. On both sides Judge Moore's ancestors served in the Revolution and the War with Mexico.

FOSDICK, LEWIS L., was born in Springfield, Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y., July 21, 1837, and attended Union Hill Academy at Jamaica, and the New York University. He studied law, and since his admission to the bar has always practiced at Jamaica. His father, Morris Fosdick, teacher, surveyor, conveyancer, Judge, and Surrogate, died in 1892, and was descended from ancestors who settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1635. Mr. Fosdick's mother was Catherine J. Baylis. Mr. Fosdick was himself married, first, to Julia E. Bennet, in 1861, and, second, to Mary Elvise Terry, in 1878. His children, both of whom reside in Jamaica, are Morris M. Fosdick and Ella L. Mills, wife of William H. Mills.

PAGE, CHARLES B., lawyer and State Senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District of New York, was born at Olean, N. Y., November 4, 1851, and is the son of Rufus L. Page and Elizabeth A. Hall. He attended the schools and academies of Olean, N. Y., and New Marlboro, Mass., and at nineteen years of age came to New York and commenced the study of law. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice. He was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket for a term of three years, beginning January 1, 1896. During the session of 1896 he served as a member of the committees on Cities, Railroads, Codes, Military Affairs, and Public Health.

SHORT, EDWARD LYMAN, attended private schools in New York City and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; in 1875 was graduated from Columbia College with first honors, having taken prizes in Greek during each year of the college course; studied law with the New York law firms of Foster & Thomson and Knox & MacLean, and in 1878 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School and admitted to the bar. In 1884 he became a member of the law firm of Davies & Rapallo. He is now a member of the firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, formed by amalgamation of the firms of Davies, Short & Townsend and Lowrey, Stone & Auerbach. He is general solicitor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and has been

engaged in a number of important railroad, taxation, and insurance cases. He has published "The Law of Railroad Bonds and Mortgages." He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, and Calumet clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. Born in Philadelphia, September 30, 1854, he is the son of the late eminent classical scholar, Charles Short, LL.D., and Anne Jean, daughter of Hon. Elisha Lyman, of Greenfield, Mass., lawyer and State Senator. Through his father he descends from Henry Short, who immigrated to New England from England in 1634, as also from Henry Sewall, Mayor of Coventry, England, ancestor of Judge Samuel Sewall, of Massachusetts. Through his mother he descends from Richard Lyman, of High Ongar, England, who became one of the founders of Hartford, Conn. He married, in 1887, Anna Livingston, daughter of the late John Jules Petit and Cornelia Margareta Livingston, and has a daughter and a son—Livingston Lyman Short. Mrs. Short descends from the Livingston, Beekman, de Peysters, Van Brugh, Roosevelt, and Dwight families.



EDWARD LYMAN SHORT.

TAYLOR, HOWARD AUGUSTUS, was graduated from Harvard College in 1886, served for a short time as reporter on the *New York Tribune*; studied law with William B. Hornblower; was admitted to the bar in 1888, and then became a member of the firm, the present style of which is Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller. He has argued cases in the Court of Appeals and the Federal courts. While at college he was prominent in athletics, and notably as a tennis player. He won the tennis championship at Harvard, the intercollegiate championship, and the National Association championship at Newport in 1884. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Racquet, University, and Harvard clubs, the Downtown Association, the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and the City Bar Association. He was born in New York City, November 23, 1865, and is the son of Henry August-

tus Taylor and Catherine Augusta Osborn. On the maternal side he descends from one of the old families of Salem, Mass.; while Taylor Hill, the paternal homestead, on the Connecticut River, south of Middletown, Conn., has been in the family since 1648.

CURIE, CHARLES, especially known as a lawyer for his successful conduct of tariff cases, is a director of the Paterson Railway, the Paterson Central Electric Railroad, the New Jersey Electric Railroad, the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Rutherford Railway Company, and the Holtz and Freystedt Company. He is a member of the Union League, Hamilton, Lincoln, and Riding and Driving clubs, of Brooklyn; the New York Athletic and United Service clubs, and the Arion Society

of New York and the Lake Hopatcong Club, of New Jersey. He was born at Audincourt, Department du Duobs, France; his parents, Frederick Curie and Dorethe Maliena Diemer, coming to America and settling at Paterson, N. J., when he was two years of age. He attended the Paterson public schools and the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at Cleveland, Ohio, and then enlisted in the Ninth New York Volunteers (Hawkins's Zouaves), and served until the close of the Civil War. He was mustered out with the rank of Captain, having participated in the engagements of Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Camden, South Mountain, and Antietam; the Washington, Virginia,



CHARLES CURIE.

and Maryland Campaign of July, 1863; the campaign against Forrest in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, in the fall of 1863; Sherman's raid to Meridian in February, 1864; the Missouri Campaign, from the Mississippi to Kansas in the fall of 1864, and the Red River Expedition in the spring of 1865. He is President of the Ninth Army Corps, is Past-President of the Roanoke Military Association, is Past-President of the Hawkins's Zouaves Association, is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of New York, and of Farragut Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Paterson, N. J., and is an Honorary Member of C. A. Kimball Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New York City. He studied law with Thomas D. Hoxey, of Paterson, N. J., and the firm of Hawkins, Barnet & Pannes, of New York City, and in 1882 was graduated from the College of the City of New York, in May of that year being admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He has

been engaged in practice in this city since. He married, March 24, 1870, Jennie, daughter of James Andrews, a prominent manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., and has a daughter and a son—Charles Curie, Jr. The latter was graduated from the New York Law School in 1893, and is engaged in practice with his father. Mr. Curie's winter residence is in Brooklyn, his summer home being Idlewild, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

SMITH, ARTEMAS BRIGHAM, of the New York law firm of Smith & Bowman, has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City since his admission to the bar, in April, 1870. He practiced alone for ten years, and in 1880 formed the present firm. The son of George Smith and Eunice Garfield, he is of New England ancestry on both sides, and was born in Westminster, Worcester County, Mass., March 21, 1844. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1868, and began the study of law in the office of Rice & Blackmer, of Worcester, Mass. A year later he came to New York City, attended the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1870. He resides in Brooklyn. He is a member of the New York Law Institute and the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn.

PROVOST, ANDREW JACKSON, lawyer, traces his ancestry to William Provost, a native of Paris, who escaped the St. Bartholomew massacre in 1572 by fleeing to Holland, where he married a French Huguenot lady. David Provost, third in descent from this William, came to New Amsterdam in 1634, and was made commandant of Fort Good Hope. The family was represented in the Revolution by the five sons of Jonathan Provost, who served as patriots during the entire struggle. Samuel Provost, a member of the family, was the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, rector of Trinity Parish, Regent of the University of New York, and Chaplain of Congress. Andrew Jackson Provost, the son of David and Elizabeth Hendrickson Provost, is a native of this city, and was born April 2, 1831. He attended the public schools of Brooklyn, and was graduated in 1851 from Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass. He studied law with Cram & Cornell, of New York, and for four years remained with this firm. Admitted to the bar in 1855, he began practice in Brooklyn, but since 1880 has had his main office in Manhattan Borough. He served as a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education from 1864 to 1868; was School Commissioner of Queens County from 1874 to 1878, and for five years was President of the Board of Education of the Fifth District of Flushing, L. I. He was a Democratic member of the New York Assembly from 1859 to 1861. In 1870 he was elected Justice of the Peace and Police Judge in Queens County, and served until 1878. He has compiled and published a volume of genealogical

research, entitled "Provost-Provoost-Provost Family Record, 1545-1895." He is a member of the Long Island Historical Society and of the Hanover and Amphion clubs of Brooklyn. He was a member of the consistory of the First (Dutch) Reformed Church of Brooklyn from 1886 to 1895. In June, 1854, he married Harriet, daughter of Judge Obadiah Titus, of Dutchess County, New York.

FANNING, WILLIAM JOSEPH, was engaged in the practice of law in Cohoes, N. Y., from 1873 to 1880; as a member of the firm of Crawford & Fanning, and, since 1880, has followed his profession in New York City. He is an expert in respect to the law affecting inn-keepers, and since 1881 has been legal adviser of the Hotel As-

sociation of the City of New York, as well as that of the State of New York. He has drawn up many statutes relating to hotel-keepers, and has frequently appeared before legislative committees to conserve the interests of his clients. His "Handbook of Hotel Law" is an authority on the subject treated. An article from his pen in the *North American Review* for August, 1893, attracted wide attention. He has served as School Trustee in the Eighteenth Ward of New York City. In 1895 Mayor Strong appointed him City Magistrate at a salary of \$7,000, but he declined the honor. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, Catholic, and Lawyers'



WILLIAM JOSEPH FANNING.

clubs, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He married, in 1881, Annie, daughter of A. L. Ashman, of New York City. Of Irish descent, Mr. Fanning was born in Crescent, Saratoga County, N. Y., July 12, 1850, the son of James Fanning and Johanna Fitzgerald. He was educated at the Half Moon Institute of Middletown, Saratoga County; passed the Regents' examination; continued study under private tutors; spent a year at Rome, Italy; studied law with James F. Crawford, of Cohoes, N. Y., whose partner he subsequently became, and, in 1873, was graduated from the Law School of the University of the City of New York.

STEPHENS, STEPHEN DOVER, County Judge and Surrogate of Richmond County, was born at Richmond, S. I., April 19, 1845.

His father and paternal ancestors for three generations were born in New York City, while his mother and maternal ancestors were natives of Staten Island. He pursued preparatory studies at Trinity School, New York City, and in 1866 he was graduated from Columbia College. In 1868 he was graduated from the Columbia College Law School, also receiving the degree of Master of Arts. He immediately entered upon the practice of law. He is a Democrat. He represented Richmond County in the Assembly of 1874, and served on the important committees on Railroads and on Villages. He was re-elected to the Assembly of 1875, and that year served as Chairman of the Committee on Villages and as a member of the committees on Railroads and on Public Lands. In 1881 he was elected County Judge and Surrogate of Richmond County by a large majority, and was re-elected in 1887, and again in 1893. Some of the most important cases which have ever arisen in Richmond County have come before him. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, a regular attendant at old St. Andrew's, at Richmond. In 1884 he married Agnes L. Lasar, of Brooklyn, a descendant of the old Pitkin family of Connecticut. They have two sons—Stephen D., Jr., and Richmond.

KETCHUM, ALEXANDER PHOENIX, was graduated in 1858 from the College of the City of New York, having taken prizes in natural history, drawing, mathematics, and oratory; for a year was tutor in drawing and mathematics in this institution, and in 1860 was graduated from the Albany Law School. He entered the Federal service during the Civil War; was staff officer of General Saxton, Military Governor of South Carolina; was transferred to the staff of General Howard; was acting Assistant Adjutant-General at Charleston and Washington, and resigned from the army in September, 1867, with the rank of Brevet Colonel. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Ninth New York District. He subsequently became Collector in the same district. In 1874 he was made General Appraiser of Customs at the port of New York. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him Chief Appraiser. He resigned in 1885, and has since practiced law. He was one of the founders of the Mount Morris Bank, and was its first President. In 1890 and 1891 he was President of the Presbyterian Union in New York City. For four years he was President of the Alumni Association of the College of the City of New York. He is now President of the City College Club. He is also a member of the New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Merchants', Central, Alpha Delta Phi, Quill, Harlem, Republican, Harlem Republican, New Rochelle Yacht, Riverside Yacht, and Rhode Island Yacht clubs, the New England Society, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Archaeological Society, the Numismatic Society, the Bar Association of the city, that of the State, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Born in New Haven, Conn., May 11, 1839, he is the son of Edgar Ketchum and Elizabeth Phoenix, both of old New York families. His father was a lawyer of this city. He is a grandson of Rev. Alexander Phoenix, and great-grandson of Daniel Phoenix, eminent New York merchant, who was the first Comptroller of the City of New York, a member of the first Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the delegation of merchants on the occasion of the inauguration of Washington. He also descends from Cornelius Van Tienhoven, Secretary of New Netherlands; from Guleyn Vigne and Adrianna Cavilge, and from Jacob Phoenix and Anna Van Vleck—all early settlers in New York City.

DE GROVE, EDWARD R., head of the law firm of De Grove & Riker, is one of the prominent real estate lawyers of New York City.



EDWARD R. DE GROVE.

Among other important cases, as attorney of the executors, he succeeded in sustaining the will of Sarah Burr, in which she had left \$3,000,000 to charity. He was born in New York City, May 5, 1848, the son of Edward W. De Grove and Hester Strachan. His grandfather was Adolphus De Grove and his great-grandfather Peter Adolphus De Grove, the latter being a well-known citizen of this city, his residence being on Franklin Square, at that time a fashionable quarter. His maternal grandfather, David Ritzema Strachan, was descended from Domine Johannes Ritzema, from 1744 to 1784 minister of the Collegiate Reformed Church of this city, and active in connection with King's College, now Columbia University. Having been graduated from Yale College in 1869, Mr. De

Grove studied law in the office of Norwood & Coggeshall, of New York City, and at the Columbia College Law School. He was graduated from the latter in 1871, having been admitted to the bar in November of the previous year. He became clerk in the law office of J. H. & S. Riker, subsequently was admitted to partnership, and upon the retirement of Samuel Riker in 1893 (J. H. Riker having previously retired), he became head of the present firm, having Samuel Riker, Jr., as partner.

VAN VECHTEN, FRANCIS HELME, attended the public schools of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and an academy at Stamford, Conn. For eight years he was connected with the New York newspapers, rising from the position of police court reporter to that of managing editor. He studied law with Hon. A. N. Weller and Charles Cary, also taking the course of the Columbia College Law School, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice in New York, but during the last ten years has mainly practiced in the Second Judicial District. He has been counsel in the interest of Queens County in a number of important cases. He has appeared in cases of public interest as counsel for Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court; for the County Clerk of Queens County; for the Board of Supervisors of Queens County, and for Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 26, 1856, and is the son of Junius R. and Helen C. Van Vechten. His grandfather, Jacob Ten Broeck Van Vechten, was a prominent lawyer of Albany, and Grand Master Mason of the State of New York. His great-grandfather, Abraham Van Vechten, was the eminent New York lawyer of that name. His paternal ancestors came to this country from Holland in 1631.

INGERSOLL, ROBERT GREEN, was educated in the common schools, studied law, and began practice in Shawneetown, Ill., in partnership with his brother, Eben Ingersoll, who subsequently became a congressman. They subsequently established a law office in Peoria, Ill. Mr. Ingersoll was defeated as a Democratic candidate for Congress in 1860. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. He had become a Republican, and, in 1866, was appointed Attorney-General of the State of Illinois. He nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency in the National Republican Convention of 1876 in a speech which established his fame as a political orator. He has been counsel in many important cases, including the "star-route" cases, in which he appeared for the defendants. He declined the post as United States Minister to Germany offered him by President Hayes in 1877. He is a popular lecturer against Christianity and the Bible, relying upon wit and ridicule rather than upon very profound argument. He was born in Dresden, N. Y., August 11, 1833, and is the son of a Congregational clergyman.

MELVILLE, HENRY, was graduated from Dartmouth College with honors in 1879, at twenty years of age, for two years taught a Massachusetts high school, was graduated from the Law School of Harvard University in 1884, representing the Law School at the University commencement, spent a year in the New York office of James C. Carter, and in 1885 was admitted to the New York bar. He became the law partner of the late Roscoe Conkling, prior to the latter's

death in 1889, when he became a member of the law firm of Dougherty, Melville, & Sweetzer, Daniel Dougherty, the "silver-tongued orator," being its head. The death of Mr. Dougherty dissolved this association. He is now senior member of the firm of Melville, Mar-



HENRY MELVILLE.

tin & Stephens, and has a large practice in the higher courts in corporation, patent, and trademark cases. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans, now holds the commission of Captain of Company A in the Eighth Regiment, National Guard, New York. For many years he was Secretary of the Republican Club of the City of New York, while he is also a member of the Lawyers' and Harvard clubs, the New England Society, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He was born in Nelson, N. H., August 25, 1858, the eldest son of Josiah H. Melville and

Nancy Nesmith. Eleven of his ancestors participated in the colonial wars of the country, and nearly as many in the Revolution, ranging in grade from private to Brigadier-General.

DILLON, JOHN FORREST, was graduated from the Medical Department of Iowa University, and for six months practiced medicine, then took up the study of law, and in 1852 was admitted to the Iowa bar. He served a term as Prosecuting Attorney of Scott County in that State. In 1858 he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Iowa, and was subsequently re-elected. During this period he published a digest of Iowa Supreme Court reports. Elected to the Supreme Court of Iowa by the Republican party, he served a term of six years from 1863. He was re-elected in 1869, and just afterward was appointed by President Grant United States Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, embracing six States. In 1872 he published his famous "Municipal Corporations." This was followed by "Removal of Causes from State to Federal Courts" (1875), "Municipal Bonds" (1876), and "United States Circuit Court Re-

ports" (1871-1880). He also founded the *Central Law Journal*, and for one year edited it. In September, 1879, he removed to New York City to become general counsel to the Union Pacific Railway Company and Professor of Real Estate and Equity Jurisprudence in the Columbia College Law School. From 1881 to 1893 he sustained a legal partnership with General Wager Swayne. In 1882 he resigned his professorship in Columbia. He has argued many notable cases in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. He is counsel of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Manhattan Railway Company, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, and the estates of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, and James C. Ayer. In 1891 and 1892 he was Storrs Professor of Municipal Law in Yale University. In 1894 he published "Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America." In 1892 he was elected President of the American Bar Association. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Morton to prepare a charter for "Greater New York." He is one of the forty members of the *Institute de Droit International*, and is a member of the association for the reform and codification of the laws of nations.

HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM BUTLER, head of the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, was graduated from Princeton College in 1871, having taken first prizes in English literature and belles-lettres, and in 1875 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. In 1890 the Governor of New York appointed him a member of the commission authorized by the Legislature to propose amendments to the judiciary article of the State Constitution. In 1893, President Cleveland appointed him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to succeed Justice Blatchford, but bitter factionists in Cleveland's own party defeated this and other nominations in the Senate. He has published "Conflict between Federal and State Decisions" (1880), "Is Codification of the Law Expedient?" (1888), "The Legal Status of the Indian" (1891), and "Appellate Courts" (1892). He has been an active member of the Bar Association of the city, and is also a member of the Metropolitan, Century, University, Reform, Manhattan, and Democratic clubs. He was born in Paterson, N. J., May 13, 1851, and is the son of Rev. William H. Hornblower, D.D., Professor of Theology in the Allegheny Theological Seminary, and Matilda Butler, a descendant of a Connecticut family prominent in the colonial wars and the Revolution. His grandfather, Joseph C. Hornblower, was Chief Justice of New Jersey. His great-grandfather, Josiah Hornblower, who brought the first steam engine to America in 1750, was a patriot in the Revolution, and a member of the National Congress in 1785. Mr. Hornblower is also a grandnephew of Justice Bradley, late of the United States Supreme Court, as he is of Judge Lewis B. Woodruff.

BACKUS, HENRY CLINTON, born in Utica, N. Y., May 31, 1848, attended Phillips Exeter Academy, in 1871 was graduated from Harvard, was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1873, and has since practiced law in this city. At the outset he was connected with the firm of Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff, and subsequently for a while with that of Beebe, Wilcox & Hobbs. His practice is largely in the domain of probate, realty, and admiralty law, and he is a manager of several large estates and of important fiduciary interests. For ten years he was a member of the Republican County Committee of New York County, for five years was a member of its Committee on Resolutions, and for one year was a member of its Executive Committee. He has three times declined nominations for the Assembly, and has also declined nominations for the City Court bench and as Surrogate.

Republican candidate for the Constitutional Convention in an overwhelmingly Democratic district, he ran ahead of his ticket, but failed of election. He is a member of the Harvard and Chelsea Republican clubs, the City and State Bar associations, the Dwight Alumni Association, and other organizations, and is an honorary member of the Railway Conductors' Club. He was one of the original members of the committee having in hand the erection of the Grant Tomb. He married, in 1890, Hattie I. Davis, and has living a son. He is himself the son of Charles Chapman Backus and Harriet Newell, daughter of Edward Baldwin; is



HENRY CLINTON BACKUS.

the grandson of Colonel Elisha Backus, of the War of 1812; is great-grandson of Major Elisha Backus, of the Revolution, and descends from William Backus, who emigrated from England in 1635, and became one of the founders of Saybrook, Conn. The father of Mr. Backus was at one time a member of the publishing firm of Bennett, Backus & Hawley, of Central Law York, proprietors of the *Baptist Register*, now the *New York Examiner and Chronicle*. Removing to this city in 1850, he became one of the founders of the American Express Company.

GULLIVER, WILLIAM CURTIS, was graduated from Phillips (Andover) Academy in 1865, from Yale College in 1870, subsequently

receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and from the Columbia College Law School in 1874, having also studied law with Alexander & Green, of New York City. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and is now a member of the well-known firm of Alexander & Green. He has been engaged in the reorganization of various corporations, including the Sugar Trust, the Lead Trust, and the Cordage Trust, with many railroads. He was one of the counsel in the income-tax cases and the Broadway Surface Railroad litigations. He is a trustee of the City Club, having been one of its founders, and is a member of the Union, Century, University, University Athletic, Country, Riding, and Lawyers' clubs, the Yale Alumni Association, and the City Bar Association. He was born in Norwich, Conn., April 8, 1849, and is the son of John Putnam Gulliver and Frances Curtis. Through his mother he descends from Governor William Bradford. His father was professor of the relation of Christianity to the secular sciences at Andover Theological Seminary. His grandfather, John Gulliver, was one of the New England Guards that protected the Charlestown Navy Yard during the War of 1812. His great-grandfather, Gershom Gulliver, was one of the minute men in the Battle of Lexington, and also participated in the Battle of Dorchester Heights. The first paternal ancestor in America, Anthony Gulliver, was born in England in 1619, and came to Massachusetts in 1635. Through his grandmother, Sarah Putnam, he also descends from General Israel Putnam.

COTTERILL, GEORGE WASHINGTON, was graduated from the University of Vermont, and studied law with Peck & Colby, leading lawyers of Montpelier, Vt. After his admission to the bar he remained for some time with this firm, but in 1855 connected himself with the New York law firm of Ludwig, Smith & Pinke. Subsequently he formed a partnership with his brother. For many years he has practiced alone. He was counsel for the Underwriters' Agency, composed of the Germania, Hanover, Niagara, and Republic insurance companies, and successfully conducted the suit which subsequently grew out of this arrangement. In many important cases he represented the late William Steinway and the firm of Steinway & Sons. He is counsel to the Liederkrantz of this city, as well as a member, and was its reorganizer. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Union League Club. He is also a member of the New York, Lawyers', and Insurance clubs, the New England Society, and the Fish and Game Association. He is a native of Montpelier, Vt., the son of Mahlon Cotterill and Catherine Edmonds Couch. His father was one of the originators of the Vermont Central Railroad. His mother descended from the Edmonds and Couch families of New Hampshire, and was related to the Lees of Virginia.

HAYS, DANIEL PEIXOTTO, head of the law firm of Hays & Greenbaum, of New York City, and a director and President of the Harlem Law Library, was born at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., March 28, 1854, the son of David Hays and Judith Peixotto. His great-grandfather, Daniel Hays, was a Revolutionary soldier, and at the close of that war purchased the homestead at Pleasantville, which has descended to the present Mr. Hays. Of the same family was Jacob Hays, who was High Constable of New York City for half a century. Mr. Hays attended the public schools of New York, and in 1873 was graduated from the College of the City of New York. He obtained a clerical position in the law firm of Carpentier & Beach, of New York City, at the same time attending the Columbia College Law School, and in 1875 was graduated from the latter and



DANIEL PEIXOTTO HAYS.

admitted to the bar. After serving two years as Managing Clerk of Carpentier & Beach, he became junior partner of the law firm of Beach & Hays; and upon the death of ex-Judge Beach, a few months later, he became the partner of his other former partner, James S. Carpentier, under the style of Carpentier & Hays. Mr. Carpentier died in 1886, and soon after the present firm of Hays & Greenbaum was formed. He was counsel of General Adam Badeau to recover from the estate of General Grant payment for his services in writing the "Grant Memoirs." He was also counsel of General Sickles in several important cases, and was principal counsel in the contest of

the will of John B. Haskin. He is a Democrat, and was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention which first nominated David B. Hill for Governor of New York. In 1888 he bought the *Nyack City and County*, a newspaper of Rockland County, New York, and gave its support to Grover Cleveland. In 1893 he was appointed Commissioner of Appraising, relative to the changing of grades in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of New York City, and the same year was appointed Civil-service Commissioner. He is a member of the Reform, Manhattan, Lawyers', Democratic, and Harlem Democratic clubs.

VAN SLYCK, GEORGE WHITFIELD, attended the academy at Kinderhook, N. Y., concluded his preparatory studies at Providence,

R. I., and in 1859 entered Williams College. In 1862 he entered the Union Army, having organized Company E, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers. He served in the Louisiana campaign terminating in the capture of Port Hudson. He then served on the staffs of several generals. After the war he also served on the staff of General Shaler, of the National Guard of New York. He studied law with Judge John H. Reynolds, of Albany, was graduated from the Albany Law School, and soon after his admission to the bar engaged in practice in New York City. He was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., in July, 1842, and is the son of Hugh Van Slyck and Ormita M. Pulver. His father was locally prominent. His brother, the late Colonel Nicholas Van Slyck, was a leading member of the Rhode Island bar. The first paternal ancestor came from Holland in 1640.

McCLURE, DAVID, was admitted to the bar in December, 1869, and is a member of the law firm of Turner, McClure & Rolston. He was a member of the commission appointed by the Supreme Court in 1892 to consider the question of rapid transit in New York City by means of an underground railroad. Mayor Gilroy appointed him in 1893 a member of a commission to draft laws for the government of the New York public schools. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. He is a director of the Lawyers' Surety Company and counsel of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the West Side Savings Bank, the Consolidated Gas Company, Saint Patrick's Cathedral, and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. He was counsel in the Merrill, Schuyler Skaats, and Charles B. Beck will contests, the De Meli divorce case, the General Burnside and Livingston litigations, and in a large number of important railroad foreclosure cases. He is a member of the Manhattan and Democratic clubs and the Bar Association of the city. He was born at Dobb's Ferry, Westchester County, N. Y., November 4, 1848.

TAGGART, WILLIAM RUSH, practiced law in Ohio from 1875 to 1887, and since the latter year has practiced in New York City. From 1887 to 1891 he was connected with the law firm of Dillon & Swayne. Since 1891 he has been Solicitor of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in charge of the litigations of that corporation in New York City. He was counsel in the foreclosure proceedings upon the lines of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad east of the Mississippi, and in the subsequent reorganization. He was attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company in the suits of the Government to cancel the contracts of his clients with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

He was counsel in the case of *Sturges vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company*, as also in that of *Laidlaw vs. Russell Sage*. He is a director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, the Mansfield Street Railway Company, and the Rapid Addressing Machine Company. He is a member of the Colonial Club, the Ohio Society, the Bar Association of the city, the Sons of the Revolution, and the National Academy of Science; is a Knight Templar and a member



WILLIAM RUSH TAGGART.

of the Presbyterian Church. He married, in 1877, Margaret Waterworth, of Salem, Ohio, and has two daughters and a son—Rush Taggart. Mr. Taggart was born in Smithville, Wayne County, Ohio, September 4, 1849, the son of Dr. William Wirt and Margaret M. Taggart. Both parents, of Scotch-Irish descent, were natives of Ohio. Mr. Taggart attended the public schools, the high school, and the University of Wooster, Ohio, being graduated from the last-mentioned in 1871. During the two years following he was connected with the United States Geological Survey. He studied law with Martin Walker and Charles M. Yacum, distinguished Ohio lawyers, and in 1875 was graduated from the Law School of the University of Michigan. He practiced law at Wooster and Salem, Ohio. At Salem he entered the service of the Northwestern branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

At Salem he entered the service of the Northwestern branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

WHEELER, EVERETT PEPPERELL, attended the public schools of this city; in 1856 was graduated from the College of the City of New York, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts; read law with his father in New York; in 1859 was graduated from the Harvard Law School, and in May, 1861, was admitted to the bar. From 1877 to 1879 he was a member of the New York Board of Education. From 1884 to 1889 he was Chairman of the Supervisory Civil-service Board of New York City. He assisted in drafting the Pendleton Civil-service bill and the New York State civil-service acts. In 1875 he was a commissioner on the Third Avenue and the Ninth Avenue elevated railways. He was one of the founders of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and is now

its President. He was President of the Free Trade Club from 1882 to 1888, as he was of the Reform Club in 1889 and 1890. He was one of the founders of the East Side House and of the Webster Free Library. He has published "The Modern Law of Carriers" and "Wages and the Tariff," besides many addresses and pamphlets on civil service and tariff reform. He has appeared as counsel in many important cases. Born in New York City, March 10, 1840, he is the son of David Everett Wheeler and Elizabeth, daughter of William Jarvis, of Vermont. He is the great-great-grandson of Sir William Pepperell, the captor of Louisburg.

UNTERMEYER, SAMUEL, attended the New York public schools and the College of the City of New York, and in 1878 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He has been counsel in many important cases. He is counsel for the National Wall Paper Company, and has organized a number of trust and trade combinations. He represented the brewers' associations in the State of New York in the attack on the constitutionality of the Raines liquor tax law. He was born in Lynchburg, Va., March 2, 1858, and is the son of Isodor and Therese Untermeyer. His father, a Virginia tobacco planter, lost his property through loyalty to the Confederacy, and died upon hearing the news of Lee's surrender.

LEVENTRITT, DAVID, was graduated in 1864 from the College of the City of New York, having taken several prizes, and in 1870 was graduated from the University Law School. He was special counsel for the City of New York to condemn for a public park lands between High Bridge and Washington Bridge. He was Chairman of a commission to estimate damages in the case of lands condemned by the city for a bridge across the Harlem River, at Third Avenue. In the fall of 1898 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York on the Democratic ticket. He is Vice-President of the Aguilar Free Library. For many years he was Chairman of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall. He married, in 1868, Matilda Lithauer, of New York City. He was himself born in Winsboro, S. C., January 31, 1845, and is the son of George M. Leventritt and Betty Goldberg.

HILDRETH, JOHN HOMER, was prepared for college at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and in 1869 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. Since his admission to the bar, he has practiced in New York City, making a specialty of commercial and real estate law. He has frequently served as referee and receiver. In 1882 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for the New York Assembly from the Twenty-fourth District, that being the year in which Grover Cleveland swept the State with a Democratic majority of 192,000. He is a member of the Republican Club, the New Eng-

land Society, the North Side Board of Trade, the Dwight Alumni Association, and the American Geographical Society. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, 402, Free and Accepted Masons; Crescent Chapter, 220, Royal Arch Masons, and Harlem Lodge, 201, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been an officer in each. He was born in Lawrence, Mass., November 25, 1847, and is the son of Jairus C. Hildreth and Emeline Watson. The ancestors on both sides were long established in New England. A great-grandfather on the maternal side was a soldier at Bunker Hill.

SMITH, FRELING H., was graduated from Union College with high honors in 1865; two years later was graduated from the Columbia College Law School and admitted to the bar, and the same year be-

came managing clerk for the New York law firm of Van Vorst & Beardsley. In 1868 he entered the office of Moses Ely as clerk, and one year later became a partner under the style of Ely & Smith. This association continued for fifteen years, until the retirement of Mr. Ely in 1883, since which time Mr. Smith has practiced alone. He successfully defended Ralli & Company in the litigation growing out of the fraudulent acts of the cotton brokers, H. M. Cutter & Company. He is a director of the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad of the city, and of the Adirondaek Railway Company. Born in Chatham, N. Y., January 31, 1844, he is the son of Joseph



FRELING H. SMITH.

William Smith and Ruth Benjamin, his ancestors being of Scotch descent on both sides. His mother was a cousin of the late Judge Welcome R. Beebe, of New York.

LAROCQUE, JOSEPH, well-known New York lawyer, and a member of the firm of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, was graduated from Columbia College in 1849, studied law with Griffin & Larocque, of which firm his brother, Jeremiah Larocque, was a member, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar. He has appeared in many notable cases. He was elected President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in 1895 and was re-elected in 1896. He was active in organizing the Committee of Seventy in 1894 to wrest the municipal government out of the hands of Tammany Hall, and was made

its Chairman. Availing of the public sentiment aroused by the Lexow investigation, Colonel William L. Strong was nominated as Mayor of New York and was elected. Mr. Laroque is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, City, University, and Reform clubs. He was born in New York City, April 2, 1831, and is of French descent. His father was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1780, the latter's father having come from France.

MURRAY, JAMES B., studied in Paris and Dresden, spent two years in the classical and scientific courses at Columbia College, and in 1875 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He practiced for two years with Paddock & Cannon, of this city, and since 1877 has practiced alone. His practice has been mainly along the line of will and other equity cases. He has had a number of litigations, however, in the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. During the Presidential campaign of 1896 he contributed papers on sound money to the press throughout the country. He is a member of the City, University, Reform, Delta Phi, Scawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, and Larchmont Yacht clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Bar Association of the city. He is the eldest son of Bronson Murray, of New York City, and Anne E. Peyton, of an old Virginia family. He is grandson of Colonel James B. Murray, of New York. His father was the originator and financial support of the Industrial League, which led the movement to obtain land grants from the Federal Government for the establishment of State colleges, the Illinois University and Cornell University being two of the institutions growing out of this agitation.

TRUAX, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, was graduated from Hamilton College in 1875, receiving the prize for oratory on commencement day, and in 1877 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He then accepted his appointment as Instructor in International and Commercial Law at Robert College, Constantinople. Resigning at the end of a year, he returned to New York and began the practice of law in October, 1878. In 1890 he became head of the firm of Truax & Crandall. He was counsel in the Williamsbridge reservoir case, the new aqueduct litigations, the Jacob-Sire suit, the Langley divorce cases, and the Adirondack Railroad litigation. He was a delegate to the Democratic State conventions in 1881 and 1888, and in the latter year was a member of the Committee on Platform. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. He is President of the New York Alumni Association of Hamilton College, and in 1886 founded the Greek Scholarship at that institution. He is a member of the Holland Society, the Manhattan Club, and the Harlem Society, being one of the founders of the latter. A member of the Bar Association of the city, he was long on its Committee on Amend-

ment of the Laws. He married, in 1886, Alice M., daughter of R. K. Hawley, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has three children. He is himself a brother of Judge Charles H. Truax, of the Supreme Court, and was born in Durhamville, N. Y., March 11, 1854. Through his father, Henry Philip Truax, he lineally descends from Philippe Du Trieux, a Walloon, born in 1585, who married Susanna du Chiney, and in 1638 was Court Marshal in New Amsterdam. His mother, Sarah Ann Shaffer, was a sister of the late Chauncey Shaffer, a well-known New York lawyer.

MARSHALL, LOUIS, born in Syracuse, N. Y., December 14, 1856, in 1874 was graduated from the high school of that city, studied law for two years with N. B. Smith, of Syracuse, for one year attended the Columbia College Law School, and, completing his preparation

with Hon. William G. Ruger, of Syracuse, was admitted to the bar in January, 1878, and at once became a member of Judge Ruger's law firm. He at once appeared as counsel in important cases, and has argued more than one hundred and fifty causes in the Court of Appeals. In 1890 Governor Hill appointed him a member of the Constitutional Commission to revise the Judiciary Article, and he served on its committee on the Court of Appeals. Elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, he was Chairman of its Committee on Future Amendments, and second on the Judiciary Committee. He succeeded William B. Hornblower as Chairman of the Commit-



LOUIS MARSHALL.

tee on Law Reform of the New York State Bar Association. The New York Legislature of 1895 tendered him a vote of thanks for his arduous labors in drafting the amendments to the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, so as to conform them to the new Judiciary Article. Since February, 1894, he has been engaged in practice in New York City. The Committee of Seventy, which brought about the election of Mayor Strong, selected him to prepare an opinion on the constitutionality of the Police Magistrates' Bill, and to argue in its support before the Legislative Committees, a task which he performed with signal ability and entire success. He has delivered lectures and published articles on legal, historical, and literary subjects, and prepared a number of papers for the State Bar Association.

While a resident of Syracuse he lectured on Medical Jurisprudence at the Syracuse Medical College. During the winter of 1897-98 he delivered a course of lectures on the Constitution of the State of New York before the Dwight Alumni Association.

PECKHAM, WHEELER HAZARD, attended the Albany Academy and Union College, studied law with his father at Albany, and practiced for some time in that city. In 1864 he became connected with the New York law firm of John A. Stoutenburg and George McCullough Miller, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, which is one of the leading firms in New York. Nominated as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Cleveland in 1893, he failed of confirmation in the Senate through the opposition of Senator David B. Hill. He has served several terms as President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He has been prominent in movements looking to political reform. He was leading counsel in the Tweed prosecutions, and for a short time was District Attorney of New York City. He was counsel in the bank tax cases, the Bell telephone litigations, the Louisiana bond cases, and the cases establishing that legal-tender notes are exempt from taxation. He was born in Albany, N. Y., January 1, 1833, and is the son of the late Hon. Rufus Wheeler Peckham, a Justice of the State Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, and is a brother of Hon. Rufus Wheeler Peckham, a Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

STEPHENS, GEORGE WASHINGTON, well-known lawyer of New York City, and leader of the Republican party, was educated in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn; in 1863 was graduated from the College of the City of New York; was graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1865, having also studied law in the office of Hon. William E. Curtis, afterward Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New York, and since his admission to the bar in 1865, has practiced law continuously in New York City. From 1877 to 1892 he was associated with Walter J. Foster as a member of the firm of Foster & Stephens. His practice has especially been in the departments of commercial, municipal, and real estate law. He has been employed in a number of cases as counsel and attorney for the officials of Long Island City. He has enjoyed remarkable success as appellant's counsel before the Court of Appeals. He has always been a member of the Republican party, and has long been the leader of the party organization in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the city, being also a delegate frequently to State and other conventions. In the Republican State Convention of 1896 he was the first delegate from New York City to vote for Mr. Black for Governor. He is identified with the "anti-machine" wing of the party. In June,

1895. Mayor Strong appointed him Change of Grade Commissioner of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of the city, a commission created for the purpose of assessing damages to property owners occasioned by the changes resulting from sinking the tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad. He lives at Kingsbridge, and is a large property owner in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. He is a member of the Republican, Suburban, Progress, and Fordham clubs, as well as of the Royal Arcanum, for the past ten years having been Regent of Kingsbridge Council of the last-mentioned order. He was married, in 1874, to Arline E. Lister, of New York City, and has a daughter—Elizabeth B., who was graduated from Bryn Mawr College, and Miss Anna Brown's School, and a son—William V. V. Stephens. Mr. Stephens was himself born in Coeymans-



GEORGE WASHINGTON STEPHENS.

on-the-Hudson, Albany County, N. Y., February 22, 1844, the son of James Stephens and Elizabeth M. Ballantyne. His paternal ancestors were settled in Connecticut from early colonial times, removing first to Dutchess County, New York, and thence to Albany County. His maternal grandfather came from Scotland to America in the early part of the present century, settling in Albany County, New York. Gideon Stephens, Mr. Stephens's grandfather, did more than any other man of his time toward building up the village of Coeymans and the neighboring village of Stephenville. He constructed docks at Coeymans and did a general freighting business

until 1842, when he failed. Removing to New Orleans he became a prominent merchant, recovering his fortune. He died at Vermilionville, La. Mr. Stephens's father came to New York City in 1854, and engaged in the bluestone business in Harlem. Later on he established a coal business in Harlem and Mott Haven, which has since been continued by his son, Olin J. Stephens, and is the largest concern of its kind in the upper part of New York City.

RABE, RUDOLPH FREDERICK, attended a collegiate high school of Ottendorf, Germany, entered the law office of Conable & Elliott, of New York City, in 1864, and in 1869 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School, and admitted to the bar. He at once began practice. He was in partnership with Hon. Edward

Browne from 1870 until the latter was elected a Judge of the City Court in 1883. He then became head of the present firm of Rabe & Keller. He served four successive terms in the New Jersey Assembly beginning with 1874, being elected as an Independent Democrat from Hoboken. During his last term he was Speaker of the House. In 1877 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate from Hudson County for the term of three years. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1876. He organized the Second National Bank of Hoboken in 1887, and has been its President since. For six years he was a trustee of the Hoboken German Academy. He was at one time one of the proprietors of the *Hudson County Journal*. He married, in 1866, Elizabeth, daughter of John Linsby, of New York City, and has two children. He was himself born in Ottendorf, Hanover, Germany, August 4, 1841, and is the son of Charles L. Rabe.

SCUDDER, TOWNSEND, was educated abroad, in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, from 1876 to 1883 studied law with Winthrop Parker, and in 1888 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1889, since which time he has practiced in New York City. He was born in Northport, L. I., July 26, 1865, and is the son of Townsend Scudder and Sarah M. Frost. His ancestors on both sides were settled in America in the early colonial period, while some of them were Revolutionary soldiers.

NILES, WILLIAM WATSON, was tutored by his father, attended Bradford Academy and Newbury Seminary, taught in schools and academies in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, and in 1845 was graduated from Dartmouth College. He studied law with his brother, Judge Niles, of La Porte, Ind., at the same time being assistant to the Professor of Chemistry in the Indiana Medical College. Coming to New York City he was for a time in the law office of John Cochrane. After a visit to Europe he engaged in law practice in this city. During the period of the Tweed ring he organized the Citizens' Association in the northern wards of the city to compel both parties to make more satisfactory nominations. He participated in the overthrow of Tweed, being one of the most active lieutenants of Samuel J. Tilden. He was elected to the New York Assembly, put on its Judiciary Committee, and procured the signatures of the entire committee to a resolution of impeachment of Judges Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn. He was one of the managers appointed by the Assembly to try Judge Barnard. He was one of ten who organized the Central Loyal League during the Civil War, the Union League Club of this city growing out of it. He was again elected to the Assembly in 1881. He was one of the Park Commissioners appointed in connection with the new parks of New York City. He

assisted in the construction of the first railroad west of Lake Erie. He obtained the charter for the Forty-second Street Ferry, New York City. He organized the Ferry and Land Improvement Company, was its first Secretary, and became its President. He was private counsel to Governor Tilden, and became counsel to his law office after he retired from practice. He has argued many important cases in the State and Federal courts. He was born at West Fairlee, Vt., March 26, 1822, and is the son of Judge William Niles and the daughter of Colonel John Barron, of Bradford, Vt. The latter was an officer in the French and Indian war as well as in the Revolution. Mr. Niles descends through an illustrious line from John Niles, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1636.

McNAUGHT, JAMES, was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1863, from 1867 to 1887 was engaged in law practice in Seattle, Wash.;



JAMES McNAUGHT.

in 1879 was appointed counsel of the Western Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; in 1887 became General Solicitor of this corporation, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.; from 1889 to 1895 was General Counsel of the same company, and in 1895 retired to establish himself in general law practice in New York City in partnership with Joseph D. Redding, formerly Western counsel of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. During his entire connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company he did not lose a single important case. He is President of the Lower Lauenroton Railroad Company. He married, in 1871, Miss Agnes Hyde, of Seattle, Wash., and

has a son and a daughter. Mr. McNaught was himself born in Lexington, McLean County, Ill., September 9, 1842, and was educated in the public schools, at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., and the Law University of Chicago, being graduated from the latter in 1863. At Seattle he had as partner for one year John J. McGilva, afterward President of the Seattle Bar Association. Later on he was associated with Hon. S. S. Garfield, who became a Member of Congress. For seven years he had as his partner John Leary, under the firm style of McNaught & Leary. His younger brother joining him, he organized the firm of McNaught Brothers. This firm was reorganized to receive Hon. E. P. Ferry and John H. Mitchell, Jr. Mr.

Ferry was Governor of Washington, both as a Territory and as a State. Thus organized, the firm became one of the most notable in the West, participating in all the important corporation litigations in Washington.

CAMP, HENRY, was long engaged in the practice of law in New York City as a member of the firm of Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp, which afterward became Nettleton & Camp, with offices at 111 Broadway. He was born in Norwalk, Conn., March 9, 1824, and is the son of Nathan Camp and Araty, daughter of Thomas Raymond. He is the grandson of Stephen Camp and Rachel B. Hickok, and the great-grandson of Jonathan Camp. He descends from Nicholas Camp, who came from England with the New Haven Colony, and in 1639 became one of the founders of Milford, Conn. The ancestors on his mother's side settled at Salem, Mass., in 1635. Mr. Camp attended the common schools and an academy at Norwalk, Conn. He removed to New York City at the age of eleven, and finished his education at an academy and under private tutors. He learned the bookbinding trade with a relative, W. O. Hickok, of Harrisburg, Pa., and carried on a branch of it until he was about twenty-five years of age. From that time until 1861 he engaged in the business of stone-dressing by means of steam. During the Civil War he went to the front with the Seventy-first Regiment, with which he had been previously connected. Upon his return he studied law.

BREWSTER, EUGENE VALENTINE, has been engaged in the practice of law in Brooklyn since 1894, and as attorney for the Law Enforcement Society of that borough in 1896-97 gave much startling information to the Police Department, leading to a general shifting of police captains. He went on the professional stage for one year in 1889, and is known also as an artist and writer. He has published several volumes of fiction, and in 1896 became prominent as a champion of the silver cause. He was born in Bay Shore, N. Y., September 7, 1869, the son of Henry D. Brewster and Clotilda T. Smith, and is a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower. He attended two academies in New Jersey and Princeton College.

HEALY, EDMUND J., was graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College and the Columbia College Law School. He began practice in this city in the office of Hon. Richard O'Gorman. In 1881 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Hempstead, L. I., and in 1885 was re-elected. He made Far Rockaway his home, and was the first President of the incorporated village of that name, serving three successive terms. He is now City Magistrate, Borough of Queens, City of New York. He is a director of the Far Rockaway Bank and its counsel. He is a member of the Catholic and Democratic clubs,

and is a Knight of Columbia. He was born in New York City, July 14, 1848, and is the son of John J. Healy and Jane, daughter of James O'Mara. His brother, Rev. Gabriel A. Healy, is pastor of St. Bernard's Church, New York City.

CONNORTON, LUKE J., lawyer and influential Democrat of Flushing, Long Island, was born in that village, November 21, 1853, the son of the late Luke Connorton and Hannah Curly. He was graduated from Flushing Institute in 1872, studied law with ex-Congressman J. W. Covert, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in 1877. During the twelve years from 1878 he was annually elected Town



LUKE J. CONNORTON.

Clerk of Flushing, at the same time practicing law. In 1889 he was elected Justice of the Peace for a term of four years, and in 1893 was re-elected. He holds court daily. For fifteen years he has also been Clerk to the Board of Trustees of the town of Flushing. Active in the Democratic organization, he is a member of its town committee, has been a frequent delegate to local and State conventions, and in 1888 was Alternate Delegate to the

Democratic National Convention. On January 8, 1898, he was appointed City Magistrate by Mayor Van Wyck under the charter of the Greater New York. He married Kate E. O'Brien, of Flushing, and has a son—William Connorton.

HOLT, WALTER H., received an academic education at Salisbury, N. C., worked on a farm, taught school, was a telegraph operator, a railroad agent, and at nineteen became agent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, at Concord, N. C. In 1880 he came to New York, but soon returned South. In 1885 he returned to New York and entered the employ of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company

under Colonel F. K. Hain. The following year he entered the law office of Davies & Rapallo, while in 1893 he was admitted to the bar. He was candidate for the New York Assembly from Staten Island in 1896, but went down with the rest of the Democratic ticket, although polling 100 votes in his district more than William J. Bryan. In 1897, Ashbel P. Fitch, Comptroller of New York City, appointed him expert accountant for the Borough of Brooklyn. By Comptroller Bird S. Coler he was appointed Auditor of the Borough of Richmond on January 1, 1898. He is an Episcopalian, a Knight Templar, and a member of many clubs. He was born in Salisbury, N. C., September 27, 1858, and is the son of John A. Holt, of North Carolina, and Augusta M. Ritter, of New York. His father lost his property during the Civil War. He was first cousin of Thomas M. Holt, who was Governor of North Carolina.

MERRILL, JOHN BRYANT, has been engaged in the practice of law at Woodhaven, L. I., since 1887. He was in the Signal Corps, United States Army, from 1874 to 1883; in 1879 being detailed as Instructor in Meteorology, Military Signaling, and Tactics at the University of West Virginia; in 1881 being assigned to investigate the occurrence of cyclones in the Western States, and in 1882 being placed in charge of the Weather Bureau at New York City. Resigning, he was engaged in business in New York from 1883 to 1887. In 1890 he was elected School Commissioner of the Second District of Queens County, and in 1894 was elected a member of the Woodhaven Board of Education. His progressive work in connection with the schools has given him considerable local reputation. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was born in Plainville, Conn., January 7, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C. He is the son of Squire G. Merrill and Lucy Porter, of Hartford County, Connecticut. His ancestors, originally from Scotland, have been two hundred years settled in America. Mr. Merrill married, in 1880, Ida K. Gibson, of Washington, and has a son and three daughters.



JOHN BRYANT MERRILL.

STORY, ELMER GILDERSLEEVE, attended the common schools, Bishop's English and Classical Academy at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1884 was graduated from Cornell University, and was subsequently graduated from the Law Department of the New York University. From 1886 to 1894 he was United States Government Superintendent in the customs service. Since 1894 he has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi and Cornell University clubs of this city, the Niantic Club, of Flushing, and the Queens County Bar Association. He was born in Schultsville, Dutchess County, N. Y., April 21, 1862, and is the son of Deane Story and Marietta Case. His ancestors, originally English, have been long established in this country.

STILWELL, STEPHEN J., was educated at the Union Free School of Yonkers, N. Y., and the Law School of the New York University. Since his admission to the bar he has been engaged in practice at Mount Vernon. He has been counsel for the towns of Eastchester, Pelham, and Mamaroneck in Westchester County. He was formerly the owner and editor of the *Mount Vernon Reformer*, the official Democratic organ at that place. Himself a member of the New York Assembly from the First District of Westchester County, he is the nephew of Silas M. Stilwell, Assemblyman, who passed the Stilwell Act, releasing prisoners held for debt. He is a member of the Foresters and of the Knights of St. John and Malta. He was born in Yonkers, N. Y., May 10, 1866, and is the son of William J. Stilwell and Mary D. Archer, and the grandson of John Stilwell.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM JEROME, educated in the public schools of Eastchester and Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., studied law with Hon. William H. Pemberton, and in May, 1879, was admitted to the bar. His practice has been largely along commercial lines. He is serving his second term of two years as Corporation Counsel of Mount Vernon. He is a member of the City Club and the Niagara Hose Company of Mount Vernon, and is Past Commander of the Knights of St. John and Malta. He was born in Williamsbridge, now a part of New York City, May 10, 1858, and is the son of William Marshall and Ann Duffie. His grandfather was Cornelius Marshall, and his great-grandfather Thomas Marshall. His paternal grandparents came to this country from Ireland, but were originally of Sheffield, England.

KENNEY, JOHN J., was educated in the public schools of Richmond County and Manhattan Borough. He taught school in Richmond County, studied law with Judge Tompkins Westervelt, and took a course in the Law School of the University of the City of New

York. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1882, and has been engaged in practice since. He is attorney to the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company and the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County. He served nine years as Clerk of the village of New Brighton, and also served as a member of its Board of Education. He likewise served six years as School Commissioner for Richmond County, and secured the improvement of every schoolhouse in the county and the erection of many new edifices. Since February 15, 1898, he has been Justice of the Municipal Court for the Borough of Richmond by appointment of Mayor Van Wyck. He is the son of Patrick and Mary Kenney, and was born in New York City, March 2, 1858.

FITZGERALD, THOMAS W., was a clerk of the City Court from 1884 to 1887, when President Cleveland appointed him a member of the Board of Pension Appeals. He was Secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners of Richmond County from March, 1889, to January, 1890, when he resigned to assume the office of District Attorney of the same county, to which he had been elected in November preceding. In 1892 he was re-elected District Attorney by the largest majority ever received for that office in Richmond County. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. He is a well-known campaign speaker, for many years has been a member of the Democratic County Committee of Richmond County, and Vice-Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, and has been a frequent delegate to State Conventions.



THOMAS W. FITZGERALD

In 1898 Mayor Van Wyck appointed him a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. The son of Thomas W. Fitzgerald and Susan, daughter of Daniel Howard, he was born in this city, September 1, 1854, and educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York.

SEABURY, ROBERT, was educated at the Hempstead Institute and Union Hill Academy of Jamaica, studied law with Alden J. Spooner, of Brooklyn, and Judge William H. Onderdonk, of Queens County, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1866. For two years he practiced with John W. C. Leveridge, of New York City, subsequently formed a partnership with Alden J. Spooner, of Brooklyn, and since 1870 has practiced at Hempstead, L. I. For thirteen years he has been a member of the Hempstead Board of Education. Since April, 1876, he has been Clerk to the Queens County Board of Supervisors. He is a director of the Hempstead Bank and its counsel. He is a member of the Reform Club of New York, and is Past Master of Morton Lodge, No. 63, Free and Accepted Masons. He was born in Hempstead, L. I., December 10, 1844, and is the son of Robert S. Seabury, merchant, and Sarah Elizabeth Hunt. He descends from John Seabury, who came to Massachusetts during the early colonial period, and whose grandson, John Seabury, in 1673, married a daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D., who was born in 1706, was the father of Samuel and Adam Seabury, who settled in Hempstead. Mr. Seabury married, first, Anelia Hendrickson, in May, 1870, and, second, Mary Hendrickson, a sister of his first wife, in July, 1884. He has a son, Albert Hewlett Seabury, who was graduated as a civil engineer from Cornell University in 1895.

BOWMAN, HENRY HOPPER, studied at Cornell University for one year, at the University of New York for one year, and two years later was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. This was in 1875. While studying law he lectured on commercial law and the theory of accounts in Packard's Business College in this city. He began law practice in this city in 1877, and three years later entered the firm of Smith & Bowman. For many years he has been President and Treasurer of the Peter Adams Company and the Adams & Bishop Company, manufacturers of high-grade paper, and has held the same offices in the Passaic Quarry Company. He is a member of the Aldine Club of Manhattan Borough and the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. He was born in Paterson, N. J., May 9, 1851, and is the son of John Harkness Bowman and Eliza Jane Hopper. He is of Scotch, English, Dutch, and French ancestry. His father, a civil engineer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland.

VAN NAME, CALVIN DECKER, has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City since 1877. He has maintained his residence on Staten Island, however, where he was born, and has taken an interest in all local public improvements. He served a number of years as a member of the Board of Sewer Commissioners of the village of Port Richmond, S. I., now a part of the City of New York, and was

also its Corporation Counsel. He is a member of the Holland Society and the Democratic Club of New York City, and of New York Commandery, Knights Templars, and Mecca Temple of the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was born at Mariner's Harbor, S. L., January 3, 1857; was educated in the New York City public schools, prepared for the University Law School, and in May, 1877, was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and at once was admitted to the bar of New York. The son of William Henry Van Name and Elizabeth A., daughter of Benjamin Decker, on the paternal and maternal sides alike he descends from old Dutch families of New Amsterdam. Through his mother he lineally descends from Lieutenant Decker, who was the first Sheriff of New Netherlands. On the paternal side he descends—through William Henry Van Name, Cornelius Van Name, Aaron Van Name, Charles Van Name, Simon Van Name, and Evert Van Name—from Joachem Van Name, who arrived at New York City in the ship *Hope*, which sailed from Amsterdam, April 8, 1662. He lived for some time in Harlem (see Riker's "History of Harlem," p. 339). Subsequently he settled at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., and there married Elizabeth, daughter of Evert Pell.



CALVIN DECKER VAN NAME.

One of their sons, Evert, the ancestor of Mr. Van Name, married Wintje Benleam, and settled on Staten Island, where descendants have continued to the present time (see Clute's "History of Staten Island"). Joachem Van Name was a son of Engelbert Van Name, of Heusden, on the River Meuse, in Holland. From this place Joachem Van Name went to Amsterdam, and thence took ship for New Amsterdam.

HOTTENROTH, ADOLPH CHRISTIAN, attended the New York public schools, in 1888 was graduated from the College of the City of New York in the scientific course, and in 1890 was graduated

from the Law School of the New York University. He practiced alone for a time after his admission to the bar, and then became a member of the present firm of Gumbleton & Hottenroth. He is counsel to the Taxpayers' Alliance, while his firm are attorneys to the People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and secured the adoption of canal improvements in that body. As counsel of the property owners of the Twenty-third Ward he was active in securing through trains on the Manhattan Elevated Railway and a uniform fare of five cents. He is a member of the New York City Council for the term from 1898 to 1902. The son of Christian C. Hottenroth and Catherine Sandrock, he was born in New York City, May 9, 1869.

McKOOX, DENNIS DANIEL, began the practice of law in Oswego County, New York, in 1854, served two terms as Judge of the



DENNIS DANIEL MCKOON.

County Court of that county, and was just entering upon the third term, for which he had been elected, when the Civil War was inaugurated. He resigned from the bench and enlisted in Company D of the One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteers. He soon rose to the rank of First Lieutenant, and acted as Adjutant of the regiment. A subsequent attack of typhoid fever incapacitated him for further military service, as well as for business activity of any kind, for a term of three years. In 1867 he again began the practice of law in Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., whither he had removed, as a member of the firm of Foote, McKoon & Stoddard. In

1874 he also opened an office in New York City, while in 1877 that at Middletown was completely abandoned. At present he is head of the New York law firm of McKoon & Luckey, his son, D. Gilbert McKoon, having been received into partnership in 1889, and David B. Luckey in 1892. Judge McKoon is President of the Mannahasset Park Association, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, is Vice-President of the Frontier Bank of Niagara, N. Y., of which he has been a director since its organization, and is Treasurer of the Richmond Homestead Association, of New York City. He married, in 1852, Mary, daughter of Andrus Gilbert, a wealthy citizen of Oswego County, New York, where he served many terms as Supervisor, and for more than

forty years was a civil magistrate. Mrs. McKoon died, leaving one child, the present D. Gilbert McKoon. Judge McKoon was himself born in Ilion, Herkimer County, N. Y., October 17, 1827, the son of Martin McKoon and Margaret, daughter of Colonel Clapsaddle, the latter an officer in the War of 1812, and a prominent and wealthy citizen of Herkimer County. Judge McKoon is lineally descended from Martin Luther, of Germany, and Roger Williams, of Rhode Island. His ancestor, James McKoon, son of Jonathan McKoon, of Scotland, settled in Herkimer County, New York, in the middle of the eighteenth century. While the family was of Norman origin, Richard le Machun and Robert le Machun were established among the Scotch nobility as early as 1264 A.D. and 1296 A.D., respectively. The late Judge McKoon, Vice-Chancellor of the State of New York, was Mr. McKoon's uncle.

LORD, DANIEL, founder of the well-known law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, was born in Stoungton, Conn., September 2, 1795, and died in New York City, March 4, 1868. He was graduated from Yale College in 1814, attended the Law School at Litchfield, Conn., and in 1817 was admitted to the New York bar. During the last forty years of his life he was counsel on one side or the other in most of the noted civil suits in the New York State courts. He appeared in the cases growing out of the fire in New York in 1836, those growing out of the panic in 1837, the litigations between the Methodist and Dutch Reformed churches, and the Mason and Phelps and the Leake will contests. He also won in the United States Supreme Court in the case of the prize ship *Hiawatha*.

L'AMOREAUX, JESSE SEYMOUR, attended the common schools of Saratoga County, New York, and subsequently was graduated from the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. He studied law in Schuylerville, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar, May 8, 1861. He enjoys an extensive practice, having offices in Ballston Spa, N. Y., and in New York City. During the last ten years he has mainly devoted himself to corporation work. He is a director and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Ballston Spa, as well as its attorney. He served a term of six years as County Judge of Saratoga County, having been elected in 1882. He is a member of the Lotos Club of New York City and the Albany and Saratoga clubs. He has been a Royal Arch Mason for twenty-five years. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ballston Spa. He was born in Wilton, Saratoga County, N. Y., December 11, 1837, and is the son of Jesse L'Amoreaux and Charity Esmond.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS C., lawyer, was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 27, 1845, and, at the age of sixteen, enlisted in the Union Army,

being mustered out in October, 1865. In 1867 he was elected Quartermaster-General on the staff of Commander-in-Chief John A. Logan of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was appointed editor of the *Republic*, organ of this society. This position he held until March, 1870, when he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and began the practice of law in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1868 he had been elected a member of the City Council of Cincinnati, while in 1869 he had been appointed Assistant Revenue Collector. Elected Prosecuting Attorney of Cincinnati in 1871, he held the office for two terms. For ten years he was counsel of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. He prosecuted election frauds for the Republican Committee in 1876. In behalf of Judge Cox he successfully contested before the Ohio Senate and Supreme Court the election of Judson Harmon, late Attorney-General of the United

States. He was counsel for Hon. Stanley Matthews, subsequently a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in his contest with General Banning, and was counsel for Governor Campbell in his Congressional contest. He successfully defended Chief of Police Shellbaker and Comptroller Hoffman, both of Cincinnati. In 1884 he founded the Cincinnati *Evening Telegram*, and for three years conducted it. Since 1888 he has been engaged in practice in New York City. For four years he was President of the Hamilton Republican Club of this city. He is a member of the Ohio Society, and is a Scottish Rite Mason. He is a



THOMAS C. CAMPBELL.

member of the Reorganization Committee of the Columbus Central Railway Company. He has twice been nominated for Congress, both times declining to accept.

SHELDON, EDWARD WRIGHT, was graduated from Princeton College in 1879, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts; studied law with William A. W. Stewart, of New York City, and in 1881 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He has since practiced in New York. He has been counsel for the National Park Bank and the United States Trust Company in important litigations, and has conducted a large number of foreclosure and mortgage proceedings against railroad corporations. He was born in Plainfield, N. J., December 17, 1858, and is the son of Rev. George Sheldon, D.D., and Martha Lyman. He lineally descends from

Isaac Sheldon, who sailed from Plymouth, England, and was at Dorchester, Mass., in 1634; at Windsor, Conn., in 1640, and eventually settled at Northampton, Mass.

CROMWELL, GEORGE. lawyer, and first President of the Borough of Richmond under the present charter of the City of New York, was graduated in 1878 from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, in 1883 was graduated from Yale University, and subsequently was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He entered the law office of Elihu Root, afterward forming his present connection with the firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard. In 1887 he was elected to the New York Assembly as a Republican from Richmond County, receiving a majority of 1,229, the largest ever received by a Republican in the county. In 1888 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress from the First New York District. During 1888 and 1889 he was a member of the Republican State Committee. In 1897, Governor Black appointed him a member of the Board of Park Commissioners for Richmond County, while by his colleagues he was elected President of the Board. Elected President of the Borough of Richmond in 1897, he was seated in office after a contest in the courts. He is a director of the Walker Chemical Company, and a member of the Union League, Century, and University clubs, and the Downtown Association, of Manhattan Borough; the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, and various clubs and societies of Staten Island and elsewhere. He breeds hackney horses on his estate, Far View Farm, on Staten Island. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 3, 1860, he is the son of the late Henry B. Cromwell, New York merchant, and founder of the Cromwell Steamship Lines. He descends from Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, head of the family of which the famous Lord Protector of England was a member.



GEORGE CROMWELL.

CULLEN, EDGAR MONTGOMERY, Justice of the Supreme Court, attended the Kinderhook, N. Y., Academy, in 1860 was graduated from Columbia College, and entered the Troy Polytechnic Institute. When the Civil War occurred he became Second Lieutenant in the First United States Infantry. He participated in the battles of Cor-

inth and Farmington. Commissioned by Governor Morgan in 1862, when nineteen years of age, Colonel of the Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers, he served in this capacity in the Virginia operations leading to the downfall of Lee. Upon his return he followed the profession of civil engineer, and in 1875 became Engineer-in-chief on the staff of Governor Tilden, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He had also begun the study of law with his uncle, Judge Alexander McCue, soon after his return from the army, and, in May, 1867, was admitted to the bar. He became a member of the Brooklyn law firm of McCue, Hall & Cullen, which, in 1870, was reorganized as Hall & Cullen. He served several years as Assistant District Attorney, having been appointed in 1872. In 1880 he was elected on the Democratic ticket a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District of the State of New York. He distinguished himself by his judicial integrity and impartiality in the famous Dutchess County election case, which led to the defeat of Isaac H. Maynard for the Court of Appeals in the State election of 1892. The Democratic politicians proposed to discipline Judge Cullen by refusing him a re-nomination for the Supreme Court bench in 1894. The Brooklyn Bar Association took action, however, public sentiment became strong on the subject, and Judge Cullen was finally nominated by the Republican Convention and by both wings of the Democracy. He was elected by a phenomenal majority. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 4, 1843, and is the son of the late Dr. Henry James Cullen and Eliza McCue. His father was one of the most prominent physicians of Brooklyn.

FIELD, DAVID DUDLEY, a brother of Cyrus W. Field and of Hon. Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court bench, was tutored by his father; in 1825 was graduated from Williams College; read law with Harmanus Bleeker, of Albany, and was licensed as an attorney at New York City in 1828, and admitted as a counselor in 1830. He was counsel for James Fisk in the Erie litigation, and for William M. Tweed at the time of the overthrow of the Tweed ring. He was counsel for Samuel J. Tilden in the Tilden-Hayes Presidential contest. He was elected to Congress in 1877 to fill the unexpired term of Smith Ely. But his fame rests upon his work in codifying the laws. He advocated codification as early as 1839, and in 1841 submitted to the Legislature several bills on the subject, which failed of passage. The Constitutional Convention of 1846 recommended codification, and in 1847 Mr. Field was appointed one of the commissioners to draft codes. The New York code of civil procedure was thus drafted and was enacted into law by the Legislature in 1847. Field also drafted the code of criminal procedure adopted by the Legislature in 1881, and the penal code adopted in 1882. His greatest effort, the civil code, has so far failed of adoption,

principally on account of the hostile attitude of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. His civil code has been enacted in the two Dakotas and California, however, while his code of criminal procedure is the basis of that adopted in nearly thirty States and several Territories. Before the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science he advocated in 1866 the adoption of international codes looking to the abolition of war and the substitution of judicial arbitration. He was the first President of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations. His "Outlines of an International Code" has been translated into French, Italian, and Chinese. He was born in Haddam, Conn., February 13, 1805, and died in New York City, April 13, 1894. He was the eldest of the distinguished sons of Rev. David Dudley Field and Submit Dickinson.

TRACY, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, attended the common schools and the Owego (N. Y.) Academy, studied law with Davis & Warner, of Owego, and in May, 1851, was admitted to the bar. He practiced law for ten years in Owego. In November, 1853, he was elected District Attorney of Tioga County, New York, on the Whig ticket, and was re-elected for a second term of three years. In the organization of the Republican party he became one of its local leaders. Elected to the New York Assembly in 1861, he was active in securing the election of Henry J. Raymond as its Speaker, and was Chairman of several important committees. He also assisted in effecting an alliance between the War Democrats and the Republicans. In 1862 he raised a regiment in his district, and was appointed its Colonel. Having been assigned to the defense of Washington, and to duty in Northern Virginia, his regiment became a part of the Ninth Corps, and was engaged in the Wilderness campaign of 1864. A portion of the Union line having given way on the extreme right in the battle of the Wilderness, Colonel Tracy seized the colors and carried his men forward with a charge, the capture of the works following. For this he was awarded a medal. He was subsequently prostrated by sickness and sent home. He resigned, but when he had recovered, re-entered the service, and was assigned to the command at Elmira, N. Y., where there was a camp and draft rendezvous, as well as a large number of Confederate prisoners. At the close of the war he resigned, having been commissioned Brigadier-General. He became a member of the New York law firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict in July, 1865. He soon made Brooklyn his residence. In 1866 he was appointed United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and did much to stamp out illicit distilling,



BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

carried on through official connivance. He was one of the counsel of Henry Ward Beecher in the defense of the famous suit brought against the preacher by Theodore Tilton. He argued a number of important cases in the Court of Appeals, the Federal courts, and the Supreme Court of the United States. By appointment of Governor Cornell he was a Judge of the Court of Appeals from December 8, 1881, until succeeded through the election of Chief Judge Ruger, January 1, 1883. A delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880, he was one of the "Stalwarts" who voted for General Grant to the end. He was Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn in 1881, but resigned in favor of Seth Low, who was elected. In 1882 he was candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, received 23,000 more votes than the rest of the ticket, but was defeated, Cleveland carrying the State that year by 192,000 majority. He was Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Benjamin Harrison, and was enthusiastic in the work of building up the new navy. At the end of the administration he resumed the practice of law in New York City, and is head of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. He and ex-President Harrison were counsel for Venezuela in the boundary dispute between that country and England. By Governor Morton he was appointed one of the nine commissioners to draft the charter of the present City of New York. In the first municipal election of the consolidated city under this charter, in the fall of 1897, General Tracy was the Republican candidate for Mayor, the other candidates being Seth Low, Robert Van Wyck, and Henry George. Born in Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., April 26, 1830, General Tracy is the son of Benjamin Tracy. His ancestors, originally from Ireland, were long established in Vermont.

O'CONNOR, CHARLES, for many years conceded to be the most eminent legal practitioner in New York City and the nation, was born in New York City, January 22, 1804, and died in Nantucket, Mass., May 12, 1884. His father, of an old family of Connaught, Ireland, came to New York City in 1801. When thirteen years of age, Charles O'Connor entered a lawyer's office. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1824, and as a counselor in 1827. He was counsel in the Lispenard will contest, the Slave Jack and the Lemon slave cases, appearing for the slaveholders; the Forrest divorce case, the Parish and Jumel will cases, the Tweed prosecution, and the Tilden-Hayes Presidential contest. He was counsel for Jefferson Davis when the latter was indicted for treason. Under President Pierce he was for a time United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. He was the Presidential candidate of that faction of the Democratic party which rejected the nomination of Horace Greeley, but failed to carry a State. He left books and a considerable sum of money to the New York Law Institute Library. He recovered \$64,000 for Mrs. Forrest after nineteen years' litigation.

The impression had gone abroad, which Mr. O'Connor had unfortunately left uncontradicted, that he had undertaken Mrs. Forrest's case in pure philanthropy. His chivalry had, in fact, called out a gift of silver plate from the ladies of New York, which he had accepted. Hence charges were made when he accepted as his fee a large proportion of the sum recovered for Mrs. Forrest. Mr. O'Connor at once demanded an investigation at the hands of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and by a committee appointed from that body he was exonerated from the charge of unprofessional conduct.

EVARTS, WILLIAM MAXWELL, succeeded Charles O'Connor as the acknowledged head of the New York bar. He attended the Boston Latin School, in 1837 was graduated from Yale College, having founded, while at college, the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and studied law at the Harvard Law School and with Daniel Lord, of New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and almost at once attracted attention. From 1849 to 1852 he was Assistant District Attorney of New York City. In 1851 he prosecuted the Cuban filibusters in the case of the *Cleopatra*. As counsel for the State of New York he argued the Lemmon Slave case in the Supreme Court in 1857, and in the Court of Appeals in 1860. In 1862 he maintained in the United States Supreme Court the right of the Government to treat captured vessels as prizes. In the same tribunal he demonstrated in 1865 and 1866 the unconstitutionality of State laws which,



WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.

without Congressional sanction, sought to tax National bank stock and Government bonds. He was chief counsel for the President in the Johnson impeachment proceedings in the United States Senate. Appointed United States Attorney-General in the Cabinet of Johnson, July 15, 1868, he served until the close of the administration. He was chief counsel for the United States in the successful prosecution of the Alabama claims before the Arbitration Tribunal at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1872. He was chief counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in the sensational Tilton suit of 1875. Two years later he was chief counsel for the Republican National Committee in the Tilden-Hayes Presidential contest. He was counsel in the Parish and Garduer will contests. Still the nominal head of the notable law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, for some years he has been in retirement. He was Chairman

of the New York delegation in the Republican National Convention in 1860, and in that body nominated William H. Seward for the Presidency. In 1861 he and Horace Greeley were rival candidates for the United States Senate before the New York Legislature. Evarts withdrew in favor of Ira Harris, who was elected. Throughout the administration of President Hayes, Mr. Evarts was Secretary of State. At the close of his term he was appointed the delegate from the United States to the International Monetary Conference at Paris in 1881. He was United States Senator from New York from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1891, and was the leader of the Republican party in the Senate. He has delivered many notable orations on important public occasions. He was born in Boston, Mass., February 6, 1818, and is the son of the late Jeremiah Evarts, well known as a philanthropist.

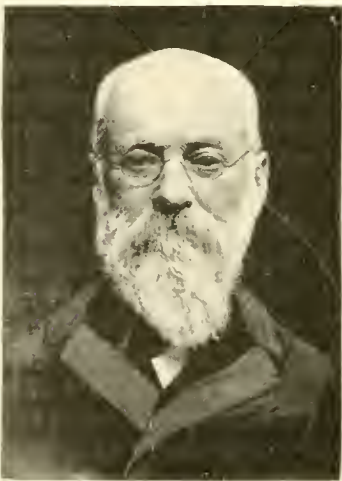
CARTER, JAMES COOLIDGE, was graduated from Harvard College in 1850, from the Harvard Law School in 1853, and the same year was admitted to the bar at New York, where he has since followed his profession. He stands at the head of his profession in this city. He is senior member of the firm of Carter & Ledyard, has been President of the Bar Association of the City of New York, and since its organization in 1892 has been President of the City Club, founded with a view to reform in municipal government. He is also a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Century, University, and Alpha Delta Phi clubs. He was a factor in the overthrow of the Tweed ring, was one of the founders of the Bar Association, organized at that time, and was counsel for the people in the suit to recover \$6,000,000 from Tweed. In 1875, Governor Tilden appointed him a member of the commission to recommend a form of municipal government for the cities of the State of New York. He has been counsel for the City of New York in many of its most important cases in the Court of Appeals. As an authority on international law his reputation is more than national. He represented the United States Government before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris in 1893 on the seal fishery question. He was counsel of the Federal Government in the notable income tax cases in the United States Supreme Court. In the same court he was counsel in the case of the *Scotia*, in cases to recover from A. T. Stewart & Co.; in the *Madame Jumel* will litigation, in the *Bate Refrigerator* litigation, in the test case to determine the constitutionality of the law excluding Chinese laborers, in cases testing the United States land grants to transcontinental railroads, in the *Counselman* case, the Louisiana lottery cases, and many others. He has published "The Proposed Codification of our Common Law," "The Provinces of the Written and the Unwritten Law," and "The Ideal and the Actual in the Law." He was born in Lancaster, Mass., October 14, 1827, and is the son of Major Solomon Carter and Elizabeth White. He lineally descends from Rev. Thomas Carter,

who was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, England, came to America in 1635, and was minister of the church at Woburn, Mass., for forty-two years.

CURTIS, GEORGE WILLIAM, was one of the most distinguished citizens of New York, and wielded a powerful national influence in inculcating high ideals in the administration of public affairs. (For portrait, see Volume I, page 484, of this work.) While he was a popular lyceum lecturer and delivered orations on many notable public occasions, the chief medium of the propagation of his views was *Harper's Weekly*, of which he was political editor from 1864 until his death, August 31, 1892. In early days he was a member of the famous Brook Farm Colony, and subsequently spent eighteen months at Concord as the companion of Emerson and Hawthorne; but while most of these philosophical spirits were mere theorists, Curtis applied himself to practical affairs, and seeking only to impose what was feasible, had the satisfaction of seeing many of the principles for which he contended practically applied in public administration. Civil-service reform affords a notable instance. Our local history in recent years has also emphasized the wisdom of his contention that patriotism should so triumph over partisanship that party affiliations are freely repudiated whenever machine politicians dominate to the extent of imposing unfit candidates who can not be trusted not to turn government into a public scandal. Born in Providence, February 24, 1824, he removed with his parents to New York at the age of fifteen, and was a merchant's clerk prior to his connection with Brook Farm. Subsequent to that episode he traveled for four years in Europe, Egypt, and Syria, and in 1850 published his "Nile Notes of a How-adjl." The same year he joined the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, while a series of letters contributed to that journal were republished under the title of "Lotus Eating." *Putnam's Monthly* having been established in 1852, he soon became its editor, and when the enterprise failed "with unexampled generosity and nicety of honor, sacrificed his private fortune and mortgaged his future earnings to save the creditors of the periodical from loss." "Potiphar Papers" and "Prue and I" were republications from this magazine. His first novel, "Trumps," a satirical exposure of fashionable life, appeared as a serial in *Harper's Weekly* in 1858-9, while the "Lounger" series appeared in the same in 1858. For six years prior to 1873 he contributed to *Harper's Bazar* the series, "Manners on the Road, by an Old Bachelor." In addition to his notable service as political editor of the *Weekly*, he also long contributed the "Easy Chair," a department in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*. Always an opponent of slavery, he supported Frémont in the campaign of 1856, and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions which nominated Lincoln, in 1860 and 1864. He refused the post of Consul-Gen-

eral to Egypt offered him by Lincoln in 1862. Congressional candidate in the First District of this city in 1864, he was defeated with the rest of the local Republican ticket. The same year he became a Regent of the State University. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and Chairman of its Committee on Education. In 1868 he was a Presidential elector. Appointed by President Grant in 1871 one of the commission to draught regulations for the Federal civil service, he was elected President of the commission, as also of the Advisory Board which succeeded it. His early and constant love for the Republican party deeply emphasized the significance of his repudiation of the nomination of James G. Blaine for the Presidency in 1884, and his advocacy of the candidacy of Grover Cleveland, who had just made his splendid record as Mayor of Buffalo and Governor of New York.

DANA, CHARLES ANDERSON, editor and principal proprietor of the *New York Sun* from 1867 until his death in October, 1897, occu-



CHARLES ANDERSON DANA.

piated a conspicuous place in the history of American journalism. He was frequently styled the "dean" and the "Nestor" among journalists of the United States; but his great professional merit lay in the remarkable degree in which he introduced literary workmanship of a high grade into journalism without sacrificing—but rather promoting—the character of his organ as a newspaper. He was born in Hinsdale, N. H., August 8, 1819, spent two years at Harvard, although failing eyesight did not permit him to graduate, and subsequently joined the Brook Farm community. He was an active contributor to the periodical of the community, the *Harbinger*, and later joined the staff of the *Boston Chromotype*.

In 1847 he became connected with the *New York Tribune*, and during 1848 served that and several other journals as European correspondent. He was managing editor of the *Tribune* from 1849 to 1862, resigning in the latter year because of his disagreement with Horace Greeley's war policy. He was then appointed Assistant Secretary of War, and was subsequently the confidential representative of Lincoln and his Cabinet on the field. His own account of this service was completed shortly before his death, and has been published in serial form in one of the magazines. After the war and prior to his connection with the *New York Sun*, he was for a time on the staff of the *Chicago Tribune*. He had a remarkable

command of ancient and modern languages, traveled much abroad, was an art connoisseur, an expert on porcelains, and an authority on horticulture. With George Ripley he planned and edited Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia"; in collaboration with General James H. Wilson wrote a "Life of General Grant," and compiled the "Household Book of Poetry," and "Fifty Perfect Poems." He married, in 1846, Eunice McDaniel, of Maryland, who survives him, and had one son—Paul Dana—and three daughters—Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. John W. Brannan, and Mrs. Walter M. Underhill. He was the son of Anderson Dana and Ann Denison, grandson of Daniel Dana and Dollie Kibbee, great-grandson of Anderson Dana, who perished in the Wyoming massacre, in which he was volunteer Aid to Colonel Zebulon Butler, and was descended from Richard Dana, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640.

DANA, PAUL, succeeded his father, the late distinguished Charles Anderson Dana, as Editor of the *New York Sun*, and President of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. He had previously been for many years a Park Commissioner of New York City, and was President of the Board of Park Commissioners. He was also long an editorial writer on the *Sun*. He was born in this city in 1852, and was educated at Harvard. He married Mary Duncan. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Racquet, University, Harvard, Rockaway Hunting, and Westminster Kennel clubs.

GILDER, RICHARD WATSON, poet, and editor of the *Century Magazine*, has been actively connected with many public interests. He was Secretary of the Art and Exhibition Committee of the New York Centennial celebration in 1889; Secretary of the Washington Memorial Arch Committee; a member of the New York General Committee on the World's Fair; the first President of the Kindergarten Association of this city, and is a member of the General Committee of the People's Municipal League of New York. He has long maintained a department in the *Century* in which public questions are discussed, his position being similar to that sustained editorially in *Harper's Weekly* and the *New York Evening Post*. A member of many clubs, he has been President of the Fellowcraft Club, and assisted in founding the Society of American Artists, the American Copyright League, the Free Art League, and the Authors' Club. He has published three volumes of poems, which appeared in a new edition in 1887 under the titles, "The New Day," "The Celestial Passion," and "Lyrics." Born at Bordentown, N. J., February 8, 1844, he is the son of Rev. W. H. Gilder, a Methodist clergyman, who also edited the *Philadelphia Repository* and the *Literary Register*, and grandson of John Gilder, a well-known Philadelphian who served in the Pennsylvania Legislature and as Chairman of the Building Committee of

Girard College. From the age of twelve Mr. Gilder dabbled in newspaper work. In 1863 he participated in the emergency campaign to repel the Confederate invaders of Pennsylvania. Having entered the study of law in Philadelphia, his father's death, in 1864, led him to accept the position of Paymaster on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Later he engaged with the Newark *Advertiser*, and rose from Reporter to Managing Editor. He subsequently attempted to launch the Newark *Morning Register*, a daily, which eventually came to grief. But he had meanwhile taken on as a side issue the editorship of *Hours at Home*, a little monthly published by the Scribners, and with such success that when this magazine was displaced by the original *Scribner's Monthly*, with the late Dr. J. G. Holland as Editor-in-chief, Mr. Gilder was associated with him as Managing Editor. Upon the death of Dr. Holland, in 1881, eleven years later, he became his successor, and has continued under the change of ownership and change of name to the *Century*.

WARNER, CHARLES DUDLEY, the well-known author, since 1884 has been one of the editors of *Harper's Magazine*. He was born in Plainfield, Mass., September 12, 1829, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1851. In 1853 he was a member of a surveying party on the Missouri frontier. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1856, and for four years thereafter practiced law in Chicago. He became assistant editor of the Hartford (Conn.) *Press* in 1860, was editor from 1861 to 1867, when it was consolidated with the *Courant*, when he became co-editor. He has traveled extensively. He has written and lectured on prison reform, university extension, and other social topics, while his more purely literary works include "My Summer in a Garden" (1870), "Backlog Studies" (1872), "My Winter on the Nile" (1876), "Being a Boy" (1877), "Captain John Smith" (1881), "Washington Irving" (1881), "Their Pilgrimage" (1886), "Studies in the South and West" (1889), "A Little Journey in the World" (1890), and "Our Italy" (1891). "The Gilded Age" (1873) was written in collaboration with Samuel L. Clemens. He has received honorary degrees from Harvard and Dartmouth.

WHITE, RICHARD GRANT, is best known for his annotated edition of Shakespeare's plays, which may be pronounced a classic of its kind. He also published volumes on foreign travel, on the English language, and presenting an anthology of the poetry of the Civil War. Born in New York City May 22, 1821, and graduated from the University of the City of New York, he was intended for the church, but eventually studied medicine, then studied law, and having been admitted to the bar in 1845, finally turned to literature. In 1845 he became art critic on the staff of the New York *Courier*. He was one

of the founders of the *New York World* in 1860. Chief of the United States Revenue Marine Bureau for the District of New York from 1858 to 1878, he also pursued his literary avocations during this period, especially devoting himself to his edition of the great poet. Under the pen-name of "A Yankee," he also contributed weekly letters to the London *Spectator* during the Civil War. Stanford White, well-known architect of this city, is his son. He was himself the son of Richard Mansfield White, shipping merchant, of New York City; was the grandson of Rev. Calvin White, Rector of St. James' Parish (Episcopal), of Derby, Conn., and descended from John White, who came over in the ship *Lion* in 1632, settled at Cambridge, Mass., and in 1636 became one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., under Rev. Thomas Hooker.

WHITE, STANFORD, one of the most prominent architects of New York City, is also an officer of a number of corporations. He is President of the United Industrial Company, Vice-President of the Madison Square Garden Company, Vice-President of the Roanoke Rapids Power Company, Treasurer of the Self-threading Sewing Machine Company, and a director of the Garden City Company. Since 1881 he has been a member of the notable architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White, of this city. He was the architect of Madison Square Garden, Washington Memorial Arch, and the buildings of the Metropolitan and Century clubs, the University of New York, and the University of Virginia, together with the Villard house on Madison Avenue, now owned by Whitelaw Reid. He is also an artistic interior decorator, the Metropolitan and Players' clubs, the Villard house, the Church of



STANFORD WHITE.

the Ascension and the altars of the Church of the Paulist Fathers affording examples of his work. He designed the architectural features for such sculptures by Augustus St. Gaudens as the Adams tomb in Washington and the pedestals of the Farragut statue in New York, the Chapin statue at Springfield, Mass., and the Lincoln and Logan statues at Chicago. The son of the late Richard Grant White, the distinguished Shakespearian editor, critic, and author, Mr. White was born in this city November 9, 1853, was instructed in private schools and under tutors, was graduated from the University of New York, studied architecture under Charles D.

Gambrill and H. H. Richardson, being chief assistant in the construction of Trinity Church, Boston, Richardson's greatest work, and studied and traveled in Europe from 1878 to 1880. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Century, City, University, Riding, Grolier, Racquet, Players', Lambs, Kismet, Meadowbrook, Adirondack League, and New York Yacht clubs, and the Institute of Architects. He married in 1884 Bessie Smith, a descendant of Colonel Richard Smith, original patentee of Smithtown, L. I., and of General Nathaniel Woodhull, of the Revolution, and has a son—Lawrence Grant White.

SCRIBNER, CHARLES, present head of the notable publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons, was born in this city, and in 1875 was graduated from Princeton College. He is a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank and the State Trust Company, and is a director of the National Park Bank. He is a member of the Union, Union League, Century, University, Princeton, Aldine, and Morristown clubs. He married Louise Flagg.

APPLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, the venerable head of D. Appleton & Company, although long since retired from active participation in its management, is a director of the Central Trust Company, and a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company and the New York Security and Trust Company. He founded the Appleton Church Home at Macon, Ga., for the orphans of the South. The eldest son of Daniel Appleton, founder of the publishing house, he was actively associated with his father from the inception of the enterprise. The experiment of importing English books in connection with his drygoods business was first made by his father in 1825, and in 1830 he was placed in charge of the modest book department. In 1835, when the book trade was followed exclusively, he visited London and made advantageous arrangements with the publishing houses of Longmans and John Murray. He also studied the book trade for three months in Germany. In 1836 he visited London again and established a permanent agency, publishing several religious books while there. In 1838 he became his father's partner. From his father's retirement in 1848 to his own retirement in 1894 he remained the active head of the great establishment. Some of the more important enterprises of the house during this period were the establishment of its printing office and bindery on Franklin Street in 1853, and its removal to Brooklyn in 1853; the publication of the "American Cyclopaedia" from 1857 to 1863, and of the revised edition from 1873 to 1876; the "Annual Cyclopaedia," with its yearly volume, since 1861, and the establishment of *Popular Science Monthly*.

APPLETON, DANIEL, Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., is a prominent member of the well-known publishing firm of

D. Appleton & Company, and is a director of the American Book Company and A. J. Johnson Company. He is a member of the Union, Century, Riding, Aldine, New York Yacht, and other clubs. Born in this city, February 24, 1852, he is the son of the late John A. Appleton, who was long a member of the famous publishing house, being the second son of its founder, the original Daniel Appleton. He attended the public schools and completed his education in Germany, returning at the age of nineteen to enter the employ of the firm. Since 1871 he has been a member of the firm, and has long been manager of its finances. Three of his great-grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, and his two grandfathers commissioned officers in the War of 1812. In his school days he was a member of the Boston Cadet Corps, and went into camp with it for five seasons. The Orange Riot of 1871 led him to join the militia. Entering the Seventh Regiment, he rose from the ranks through the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, and First Sergeant, becoming Second Lieutenant May 23, 1876, Captain January 13, 1879, when he recruited Company F from thirty-five to one hundred and three men, and Colonel of the regiment to succeed General Emmons Clark, July 19, 1889. He helped to garrison the old armory over Tompkins Market during the railroad riots of 1877, and led his regiment during the more recent street-car strike riot in Brooklyn. He is unmarried.

WILLIAMS, LEWIS ALFRED, is President and Treasurer of the New York History Company, is President and Treasurer of the L. A. Williams Publishing and Engraving Company, is President of the Century History Company, and is Manager of the American Railway Publishing Company. He is a member of the Ohio Society of the City of New York. He was born in Bellevue, Ohio, January 22, 1849, and is the son of David Williams and Rebecca, daughter of Daniel Elliott. His paternal grandfather was David Williams, while his great-grandfather, also David Williams, was a Revolutionary soldier. The latter immigrated to America from Wales. Mr. Williams attended the public schools, and at the age of seventeen taught school in Iowa. He returned to Ohio to take charge of the books of a large milling and grain elevator company. He was subsequently cashier and bookkeeper in a banking and milling company. In 1878 he engaged in the publication of county and city histories, bringing out histories of Cleveland, Ohio; Seattle, Wash.; Ash-tabula County, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Ashland County, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Chillicothe, Ohio; Louisville, Ky., and Geauga and Lake counties, Ohio. In 1887 he established at Cleveland, in connection with his brother, the *Magazine of Western History*, an historical monthly. He removed to New York City and there continued its publication, in 1891 changing the title to the *National Magazine*. After the death of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the *Magazine of American History* was

acquired and consolidated with the *National Magazine*. A little later the property was sold to Samuel Victor Constant. Mr. Williams believed that worthy works on local history could be profitably published, with the elimination of the "commercial" feature which had hitherto been characteristic of such works. The feasibility of these ideas was vindicated when he successfully projected and published General James Grant Wilson's "Memorial History of the City of New York," John Russell Young's "Memorial History of Philadelphia," a "History of the Bench and Bar of New York," edited by Judges Bischoff and McAdam; "Leslie's History of the Greater New York," Seilhamer's "History of the Republican Party," and other similar works. He married, in 1870, Jessie, daughter of H. M. Sinclair, of Bellevue, Ohio, by whom he had a daughter—Grace. Mrs. Williams died in 1872. He married, in 1879, Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Boalt, of Norwalk, Ohio, by whom he has two sons—Lewis Alfred, Jr., and Gurth.

ARKELL, WILLIAM J., well-known publisher, was born in Canajoharie, Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1856, and is the son of ex-Senator James Arkell, widely known as the inventor and successful manufacturer of paper flour sacks. After receiving an academic education, Mr. Arkell entered the service of his father in the extensive mills at Canajoharie. At the age of nineteen he nearly lost his life through an explosion, followed by a disastrous fire, in his father's mill. After his recovery, in connection with the late Joseph W. Drexel, he purchased the *Albany Evening Journal*, one of the most influential Republican newspapers in the State at the time, and conducted it with ability and success. In 1888 he became the proprietor of *Judge*, the well-known Republican cartoon publication, which was then struggling to secure recognition. By attaching to his staff the noted cartoonists, Bernard Gillam and Eugene Zimmerman, of *Puck*, and retaining the services of Grant Hamilton, the leading artist then and now of *Judge*, he brought about him a staff which commanded recognition for *Judge* as the leading colored cartoon paper in the world. In 1889 he purchased *Leslie's Weekly* from Mrs. Frank Leslie for \$300,000, and gave this paper a higher reputation than it had enjoyed before. More recently his company became the owner of the old and well-established family publication, *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*. Mr. Arkell has retained his residence in Canajoharie, though living for the greater part of every week in New York. On the death of Joseph W. Drexel, he was selected as executor of Mr. Drexel's large estate, which he administered with fidelity and success. He has been connected, as a director, with the Canajoharie Bank and with several banks in New York, with the American Bank Note Company, and

various other corporations. He is a member of the Union League, Lotos, the New York Athletic, and Press clubs.

BENNETT, JAMES GORDON, JR., succeeded his father as proprietor and manager of the New York *Herald* in 1872, having been carefully educated and trained in journalism. In 1883 he joined with John W. Mackay in the organization of the Commercial Cable Company, and the laying of new cables across the Atlantic to England and France. This service has greatly decreased the cost of ocean telegraphy. An enthusiastic yachtsman, in 1866 he raced from Sandy Hook to the Needles, Isle of Wight, his schooner-yacht, *Henrietta*, winning in 13 days, 21 hours, 55 minutes. In a similar race, from Queenstown to New York, in 1870, the English yacht, *Cambria*, defeated his yacht, *Dauntless*, by the short lead of two hours. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and many other clubs, but for years has had his principal residence in Paris, where he superintends the collection of foreign news, a feature of his paper. He has established London and Paris editions of the *Herald*, and attracted attention by the publication in the English edition of warnings of storms telegraphed from the United States. Two of his notable journalistic feats were the sending of Henry M. Stanley to search for Dr. Livingstone in Africa, at the expense of the *Herald*, and the fitting up and dispatch of the *Jeannette* Polar Exploring Expedition. Mr. Bennett was born in this city, May 10, 1841.



JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.

BENNETT, JAMES GORDON, founder of the New York *Herald* in 1835, and its Managing Editor as well as proprietor until his death, June 2, 1872, was born at New-mills, Banffshire, Scotland, about 1800. He was educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood at Aberdeen, but a perusal of Franklin's "Autobiography" turned his thoughts toward America. Reaching Halifax in 1819, he gave lessons in French, Spanish, and bookkeeping for a time, and then removed to Boston, where he worked in a printing office. In 1822 he reached New York, and for some years worked as reporter and assistant editor on New York newspapers, interspersed with various futile attempts to launch a journal of his own. A series of letters as Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* attracted attention, and in 1830 he became associate editor of this paper. In 1833 he became City Editor of the *Pennsylvanian* at Philadelphia. He presently returned to New York, however, and on May 11, 1835, sent forth the first number

of the New York *Herald*, a one-cent daily, from its original office in a cellar. Refusing a political complexion for his sheet, and denying that he had any hobby to promulgate, he filled the paper with news and gossip dished up in a sprightly style. The paper at once became a success, while his enterprise in getting news ahead of his competitors enabled the *Herald* to lead all rivals for many years in point of circulation. He married Henrietta Agnes Crean, in her early days an accomplished music teacher, and had two sons and a daughter. One son is his namesake and successor; the other died in early youth. The daughter married Isaac Bell, Jr., and is now a widow living abroad with her three children—one son and two daughters. Mrs. Bennett died in Italy, in March, 1873, not quite a year after her husband's decease.

CARLETON, GEORGE W., long a prominent publisher of this city, although since 1886 he has been in retirement from the active management of the house founded by him, is now an active executive officer of a number of important corporations. He is President of the Wilcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, and a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company. He is a member of the Union League and Lotos clubs, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was born in New York City, January 16, 1832, and educated at Dr. Hawk's classical seminary at Flushing, L. I. He married Elizabeth H., daughter of Moses G. Baldwin and Elizabeth Bolles, of Newark, N. J., and has two daughters. He is himself the son of Cyrus Carleton, of Alma, Me., and Maria Leonard Arms, of Deerfield, Mass., and is descended from Edward Carleton, of London, who came over in 1639 and settled at Rowley, Mass., which he represented in the General Court. This Edward was lineally descended from one of the Norman invaders of England, Carleton-Baldwin de Carleton, of Carleton Hall, near Penrith, Cumberland, England. Mr. Carleton's paternal great-grandfather, Moses Carleton, during the Revolution was a private in the Lexington Alarm Company of minute men, of which his maternal great-grandfather, Noadiah Leonard, was Captain.

PUTNAM, GEORGE PALMER, in 1840 established in this city the publishing firm of Wiley & Putnam, in 1848 continued the business under his own name, while from 1866, when his sons became associated with him, until his death in 1872, he was head of the firm of G. P. Putnam & Sons. In 1852 he established *Putnam's Magazine*, which was eventually discontinued through lack of support at that time for a purely literary periodical. He was appointed by President Lincoln, in 1862, Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1837 he had been the organizer of the first copyright association, and subsequently he was one of the earliest advocates of international copyright. He was

one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The development of wood-engraving was largely due to his encouragement. He published several volumes of which he was the author. In 1840 he married Victorine, daughter of Joseph Haven, a Boston merchant, and granddaughter of Colonel Francis Mason, who was in command of the ordnance in Washington's army in 1776. George Haven, J. Bishop, and Irving Putnam are their sons. Mr. Putnam was himself the son of Henry Putnam, a lawyer of Boston, and Catherine Hunt, daughter of General Joseph Palmer, of the Revolution, and descended from John Putnam, who came from England to Salem, Mass., in 1634. General Israel Putnam, of the Revolution, was a member of the same family.

PUTNAM, GEORGE HAVEN, in 1872 succeeded his father, the late George Palmer Putnam, as head of the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and since the incorporation of the business, has been its president. He was born in London, England, April 2, 1844, and attended Columbia College and the University of Göttingen, leaving the latter in 1862 to enlist in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh New York Volunteers. He served until the close of the war, attaining the rank of Major. In 1866 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. He has been active in securing international copyright, and is Secretary of the Publishers' Copyright League. He has also been a prominent champion of Civil-service reform and of Free Trade, and more recently has participated in the work in favor of sound finance done by the Chamber of Commerce as a member of one of its sub-committees. He is the author of many encyclopedic and magazine articles, and has published volumes on the copyright question and aspects of the publishing business. He was one of the founders of the City Club, as he was also of the Reform Club. He is likewise a member of the Century and Authors' clubs, the Savile Club of London, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

GREELEY, HORACE, the most famous newspaper editor in the history of the United States (see frontispiece of this volume), was born in Amherst, N. H., February 3, 1811, and died in New York, November 29, 1872. When he was ten years of age his father, Zacheus Greeley, a small farmer, became bankrupt, and left New Hampshire to escape imprisonment for debt. He settled at Poultney, Vt., where Horace was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade. The latter came to New York City in 1830, and worked for eighteen months as a journeyman printer. He then obtained an editorial position on the *Morning Post*, a penny sheet, which soon expired. As editor of the *New Yorker*, he saw that journal develop into a success. He next edited the *Log-Cabin*, in advocacy of the Presidential canvass of General Harrison. He had carefully hoarded his savings, and, on April 10, 1841, he issued

the first number of the *New York Tribune*. This venture was successful from the start, while Greeley eventually made his journal the foremost in the United States in power to influence public opinion. Elected to Congress in 1848 to serve three months of an unexpired term, this short term enabled Greeley to expose the mileage abuse. In 1851 he visited Europe, and while at London was Chairman of one of the juries of award at the World's Fair. In 1859 he made an overland trip to California. He deprecated the Civil War, but urged its vigorous prosecution when inaugurated. In May, 1867, in the face of threats of personal violence, he signed the bail bond of Jefferson Davis. He opposed the reconstruction policy. In 1872 he was nominated for the Presidency by a faction of the Republican party, and was indorsed by the regular Democratic organization, but failed of election. It is believed that this disappointment hastened his death. His history of the Civil War, "The American Conflict," is one of the standard authorities on the subject. He published other works, on slavery, political economy, various reforms, farming, and on his travels in Europe, together with an autobiographical narrative.

ROBINSON, SAMUEL ADAMS, after a long career as a successful physician, has distinguished himself in recent years by his practical work in advocacy of sound economics in the United States. He had long been an active Republican and a prominent member of the American Protective Tariff League, being Chairman of the Committee on Literature in the latter organization. He had also been a frequent delegate to the American Bankers' Association, and had made a study of economics, accumulating a large library on the subject. But after the Presidential election of 1892, believing a financial crisis to be at hand in the nation, he abandoned a plan of travel abroad in order to devote his energies to popular educational work in economics. He was active in Washington in 1893 in the fight to secure the repeal of the bullion clause of the Sherman silver bill. He was also instrumental in obtaining important amendments to the Wilson tariff bill. In 1894, on the urgent appeal of the Executive Committee of the American Protective Tariff League, he visited, as the representative of this organization, various States and Territories in the West where campaigns were in progress. His efforts in Utah, where he made many addresses, are believed to have secured the small Republican majority in the convention which framed its constitution as a State. Being present at the National Convention of the League of Republican Clubs at Denver, in June, 1894, he was made a delegate from New York, placed on the Committee on Resolutions, and led the successful fight for a sound money resolution. He subsequently received a vote of thanks from the Protective Tariff League, which was presented to him engraved on silver. He visited twenty-seven States and Territories, informing himself as to the propaganda in advocacy of the un-

limited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. In the spring of 1895 he was urged to pursue his work in connection with the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was elected a member of this body, made a member of its Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation, and made a member and Corresponding Secretary of this committee's Executive Committee of nine members. In this capacity he visited a large percentage of the important cities of the Union, and in every one, with a single exception, succeeded in inaugurating systematic work in the interest of sound finances. He was made a delegate from New York to the National Convention of the League of Republican Clubs at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1895; was again a member of the Committee on Resolutions; was a member of its Sub-Committee of Nine, and was a member of its Sub-Committee of Three. During the two weeks of the debate with Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," which occurred at Chicago in July, 1895, Dr. Robinson furnished arguments to Mr. Horr, the sound-money champion, also writing a considerable part of the large volume which subsequently appeared. From about this time until the close of the Presidential campaign of 1896, he concentrated his efforts in educational work in eight States, which he considered there was a bare possibility of carrying for sound money, namely: California, Oregon, North Dakota, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Michigan, South Dakota, Ohio, and Nebraska. When McKinley and Bryan had been nominated, Ohio



SAMUEL ADAMS ROBINSON.

and Nebraska were dropped from this list, on the supposition that the nominees would carry their respective States. Literature was sent to the editors, doctors, postmasters, teachers and officers of labor organizations, granges, and farmers' alliances in all these States, this educational work being accomplished, so far as possible, before the heat of a political campaign had set in. When the precinct poll-lists could be obtained, literature was sent to the voters. The commercial lists of Bradstreet and Dun, for towns of 5,000 or less, were utilized in a similar way. McKinley carried seven of the eight States thus canvassed. His entire plurality in six of them was but 38,921, however, and since the carrying of these States by Bryan would have elected the latter, and, since each vote changed would have counted as two, a change of 19,467 votes in the States thus canvassed might have

elected Bryan. Dr. Robinson has continued educational work along these lines since the campaign of 1896 as Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. As a delegate from this body to the National Monetary Convention, in January, 1898, he read a notable paper on "The True Source of the Demand for a Gold Standard and a Sound Currency." A delegate to the last convention of the National Board of Trade, he was appointed for the current year Chairman of its Committee on Public Health and a member of the committees on Finance and on Merchant Marine. In the last-mentioned committee he defeated the attempt to secure an indorsement of the Hanna-Payne ship subsidy bill. His subsequent scathing criticisms of this measure, published in the organ of the American Protective Tariff League, and in the *Congressional Record*, as incorporated in the speech of a member, are credited with having defeated this bill in the last Congress. Dr. Robinson was born in Franklin, Pa., and is the son of Rev. John Robinson, D.D., and Hannah Walker Adams Plumer. His grandparents, John and Rosanna Robinson, of Scotch antecedents, removed from Ulster, Ireland, to Virginia. Dr. Robinson also descends from Henry Adams, of Braintree, Mass., in 1636, the common ancestor of Samuel Adams of the Revolution, President John Adams, and President John Quincy Adams. Through his grandfather, Major Samuel Plumer, and his great-grandfather, Captain Nathaniel Plumer, a Revolutionary officer, he also descends from Francis Plumer, who came to New England from England in 1633. Educated by his father, at sixteen years of age Dr. Robinson began the study of medicine, and was graduated at Cleveland, Ohio, at the end of a four years' course. For six years he pursued professional studies in New York, London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Residing on Staten Island, his practice extended to New York and Brooklyn, while he received patients from all parts of the Union. Trustee of a banking institution and Chairman of its Finance Committee, for many years he was a director of one of the largest insurance companies of New York, and Chairman of its Investment Committee. One of the founders and original trustees of St. Austin's School, Staten Island, he was also its President until he recently resigned. He is President of the Kill von Kull Workingmen's Club and Institute, of West New Brighton, S. I., his predecessor in this office having been the late Hon. Erastus Brooks. He is a director of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the founders of the Civic Federation of America, of which he is Treasurer. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the American Economic Association, the American Protective Tariff League, the Republican and Patria clubs of New York, the National Municipal League and Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and the Home Market Club of Boston. As a Mason he is a life member of

Crescent Lodge, Palestine Commandery; is a member of the four Scottish Rite bodies, and of Tyrian Chapter and Mecca Temple, New York City.

TILDEN, SAMUEL JONES, attended Yale College and the University of the City of New York, and in 1841 was admitted to the New York bar. For thirty years he was engaged in the active practice of his profession, and was one of the recognized leaders of the bar. He was a specialist in municipal law, and was proficient in conveyancing. From 1858 to 1875 he was counsel for many railroad corporations. For a time he was corporation attorney for the City of New York. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1845 and 1846, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846. During the Civil War he was frequently consulted by Secretary of War Stanton and Governor Horatio Seymour. He was one of the founders of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in 1870 to clear the legal profession from the imputation of indifference in the presence of the corruption of the judiciary under the Tweed influences. His is by far the most prominent figure in the movement resulting in the overthrow of the Tweed ring, the successful issue being principally due to his remarkable genius for political organization. In 1871 he accepted election to the New York Assembly for the purpose of carrying through the impeachment of Judges Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn. He became Chairman of the State Democratic Committee. In 1874 he was elected Governor of New York, defeating John A. Dix by a majority of 50,000. As Governor he overthrew the Canal ring, exposing the scandals connected with canal management, and directing the prosecution of guilty parties. He was the Democratic nominee for President in 1876, and received a large popular majority over Rutherford B. Hayes. Both sides claimed a majority of the electoral vote, and the election was long in doubt. The extra-constitutional electoral commission, which finally decided the matter, gave Mr. Hayes 185 electoral votes and Mr. Tilden 184. By his will, Mr. Tilden left several million dollars for the establishment of a public library in New York City, but this project was defeated, as originally intended, by a successful contest of the will. Through the generosity of one of the heirs, however, about a million dollars was released for the purpose intended. This has been united with the Astor and Lenox endowments to establish the new Public Library of the City of New York. Mr. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., February 9, 1814, and died at his country residence, Greystone, Westchester County, N. Y., August 4, 1886. His father, Elam Tilden, was a farmer. He descended from Nathaniel Tilden, who settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1634.

CORNELL, ALONZO B., Governor of New York from January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1883, has been actively connected with the develop-

ment of telegraphic corporations in this country. He is now a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Vice-President of the American Railway Electric Light Company. He was formerly President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the service of which he rose through the grades of operator, superintendent, director, and vice-president. Born in Ithaca, N. Y., January 22, 1832, the son of the late Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, having received an academic education, he learned telegraphy at Troy, N. Y., and assisted the late Professor Morse in building the first telegraph line. In 1854 he became active in forming the Western Union, being a director of the original companies which were consolidated in its organization. He has been a director of the Western Union continuously to the present time, as well as its Vice-President and President for terms of years. He was appointed by President Grant in 1869 Surveyor of Customs for the port of New York, and declined his nomination by the same the next year as First Assistant Treasurer at New York, preferring to retain the other position. Elected to the New York Assembly of 1872, he was unanimously made Speaker by the Republicans, who controlled the House. Declining re-election, he resumed as an officer of the Western Union. In 1876 President Grant appointed him Naval Officer of Customs at this port, and this office he held until July, 1878, when he was suspended by President Hayes, as was Chester A. Arthur as Collector of the Port, in the factional fight then in progress. Mr. Cornell received his vindication in his nomination and election as Governor of New York in the fall of 1879, as did Mr. Arthur in his nomination and election as Vice-President the following year. Mr. Cornell was one of the best governors in the history of the State, but his renomination in 1882 was prevented by the politicians of his party, whose ire he had aroused by the resolute exercise of the veto of obnoxious legislation. The people approved, however, and elected as his successor Grover Cleveland, who had distinguished himself as the "veto" Mayor of Buffalo. The amendment to the usury laws brought about by Governor Cornell in 1882 "has proved to be a financial measure of the highest importance, and one which has gone further toward making New York City one of the chief monetary centers of the world than any other legislative act."

MILLER, WARNER, United States Senator from New York in 1882 and several years following, and the pioneer in the manufacture of paper from wood pulp, is interested in various corporations. He is President of the Herkimer Paper Company, Secretary of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, and a director of the Standard National Bank, the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, and the International North and South American Transportation and Express Company. He actively interested himself in the project of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and for some years was President of

the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company. The inventor of machines to manufacture wood pulp, these were not at first regarded with favor by papermakers, but eventually became indispensable. As a result of this invention the paper used by newspapers has been reduced in cost from fifteen to three and a half cents a pound. From his own mills at Herkimer he rapidly accumulated a fortune. He was born in Oswego County, New York, August 12, 1838, of German descent, his grandfather having been a colonel in the Revolution. In 1860 he was graduated from Union College, and when the war began enlisted in the Fifth New York Cavalry. He was promoted to Lieutenant, and having been captured in the Battle of Winchester, and paroled on the field, was honorably discharged. He was a Member of the Assembly of 1875, and was elected to the 46th and 47th Congresses. Upon the resignation of Senators Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt to embarrass President Garfield, he was elected to the United States Senate in place of Mr. Platt. He was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York in 1888, and was defeated by political enemies in his own party.

BLISS, CORNELIUS NEWTON, Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President McKinley, is head of the drygoods commission firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Company, of this city, and has been prominently connected with many financial and other institutions. He is a trustee of the Central Trust Company, a director of the Fourth National Bank, the Equitable Life Assurance Company, and the Home Insurance Company, and a governor of the New York Hospital. At the time of his acceptance of the portfolio of the Interior in 1897, he was also Treasurer of the New York Hospital, Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of its Executive Committee, Vice-President of the Union League Club, and President of the New England Society. He was Treasurer of the Republican National Committee in 1892, and again in 1896. In addition to the organizations named, he is likewise a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Riding, Players', Lotos, Merchants', Lawyers', and Republican clubs, and the Dunlap Society. He married, in 1859, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Avery Plumer, of Boston, and has living a daughter and a son, Cornelius Bliss, Jr. Born



CORNELIUS NEWTON BLISS.

in Fall River, Mass., January 26, 1833, Mr. Bliss is the son of Asahel N. Bliss and Irene B. Luther, and descends from Thomas Bliss, who came from Devonshire, England, about 1635 and resided at Braintree, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. His father having died when he was an infant, Mr. Bliss removed to New Orleans with his mother and stepfather, Edward S. Keep, attended the New Orleans High School, spent a year in the counting-room of his stepfather, and then entered the employ of James M. Beebe & Company, drygoods commission merchants of Boston. In 1866 he became a member of the Boston firm of John S. and Eben Wright & Company, and soon after removed to New York to establish a branch house. The style of this firm eventually became Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, and subsequently, as at present, Bliss, Fabyan & Company.

JESUP, MORRIS KETCHUM, philanthropist and public-spirited citizen of New York City, was long engaged in mercantile life in this city. Between the ages of thirteen and twenty-three he was in the service of the mercantile firm of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor; from 1852 to 1856 was a member of the firm of Clark & Jesup, and in the latter year organized the firm of M. K. Jesup & Company, which in 1883 was changed to Jesup, Paton & Company. This firm was subsequently succeeded by Cuyler, Morgan & Company, of which Mr. C. C. Cuyler, Mr. Jesup's nephew, is the head. Mr. Jesup is a director of the Central Railroad of South Carolina. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, for many years was its President, and liberally contributed toward the erection of the building of the Twenty-third Street Branch. For many years he has been President of the Five Points House of Industry. He is also President of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, and is Vice-President of the Evangelical Alliance. He is a director of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, as he is also of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. In 1881 he built and donated to the City Mission and Tract Society the De Witt Memorial Church. He is a trustee of the Union Theological Seminary, and provided for the erection of one of its buildings at the time of the removal of the institution to its present site. He is Treasurer of the J. F. Slater Fund, for the elevation of the negro race. During the Civil War he was one of the founders of the United States Christian Commission, of which he became Treasurer. For many years he has been President of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, of which he was also one of the incorporators and original trustees. To this institution he presented the Jesup collection of the woods of the United States, embracing over four hundred and fifty specimens of native trees. He has been a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce for more than thirty years, and has been one of its vice-presidents. His successful enlistment of the Chamber of Commerce

into action to secure the preservation of the forests of this State in 1884 was chiefly instrumental in securing the enactment of forestry laws and the appointment of a forestry commission two years later. He is the recipient of honorary degrees from Williams College and Yale University. Mr. Jesup was born in Westport, Fairfield County, Conn., June 21, 1830, his family having been established there for many generations. He is the son of Charles Jesup and Abby, daughter of Samuel B. Sherwood, a graduate of Yale, and lawyer of distinction, who served in Congress two terms, from 1817 to 1821. Mr. Jesup's father was originally a merchant of Westport, but later became a member of a large mercantile firm of New York City. He died at the age of forty-two. Both the Jesup and Sherwood families are of old Puritan stock.

BROWN, VERNON HOWLAND, is a native of Boston, Mass., and is of old New England stock, the son of the late Vernon Brown and Susan Howland Atkins Nash. Having been educated at Chauncey Hall, Boston, he received his early business training with the firm of Sampson & Tappen, prominent Boston shipowners and merchants in the India and China trade. Subsequently he entered the shipping business in partnership with his father, under the style of Vernon Brown & Son. In 1861 he came to New York and established the house of Vernon H. Brown & Company. He has been prominent in shipping circles for many years, and since 1880 has been American agent of the Cunard Steamship Company. He has for many years served on the Harbor and River Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce. By appointment of Mayor Grace he served as one of the Commissioners for building the famous Washington Bridge in the northern section of the city. He is a trustee of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, the Colonial Trust Company, and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and a director of the Hanover National Bank, the Panama Railroad Company, the Eastern Insurance Company of New York, and the Northern Insurance Company of New York. He is a member of the Union, City, and New York Yacht clubs.

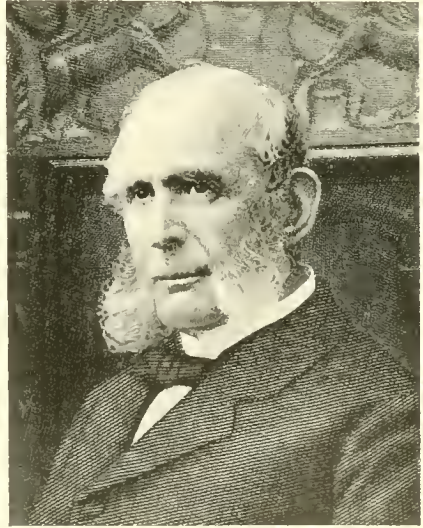
OELRICHS, HERMAN, has been a member of the firm of Oelrichs & Company, of this city, agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, since 1875, and has been its executive head and senior member since 1887, when the elder Gustav Schwab retired. For some time prior to 1895 he was a member of the Democratic National Committee. He has refused proposals to make him the Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city. He is a director of the National Park Bank and of the Madison Square Garden Company. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Racquet, Players', Democratic, Lawyers', and New York Yacht clubs, and the Liederkrantz. He was born in Baltimore, Md., June 8, 1850, attended private schools, and finished

his education in Germany. He married, in 1890, Theresa Alice, daughter of the late James G. Fair, one of the four owners of the famous bonanza mines, and United States Senator from Nevada, and has a son—Herman Oelrichs, Jr. Mr. Oelrichs is himself the son of the late Henry Oelrichs and a daughter of Dr. Frederick May, of Washington. The firm of Oelrichs & Company has been in existence for nearly a century, and was formerly recruited by members who received their business training in Bremen, Germany, before coming to New York. Herman Oelrichs's father came to this country from Bremen in 1837. He was the son of Johann Gerhard Oelrichs and Catherine Holler, the Oelrichs having been prominently identified with Bremen for many centuries. The head of the family in 1325 was banished to Schleswig-Holstein through a difficulty with a burgher, and became established in that duchy.

WALES, SALEM HOWE, long associated with O. D. Munn in the publication of the *Scientific American*, and for twenty-three years its Managing Editor, has been prominent in the public life of New York. In 1855 Governor Seymour appointed him New York State Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and while abroad he contributed a notable series of letters to the *New York Sun*. He was Executive Manager of the relief work of the Christian Commission during the Civil War, and a prominent member of the Union League Club, of which he has been Vice-President, and Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was a Presidential Elector in 1872, and a Delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1872 and 1876. Appointed Park Commissioner by Mayor Havemeyer in 1873, he was elected President of the Board. In 1874 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of the city. Acting-Mayor Vance appointed him Dock Commissioner, and he was elected President of this board also. Park Commissioner again from 1880 to 1885, he was again President of the Department. Governor Dix appointed him a Trustee of the State Insane Asylum at Middletown, N. Y. By the Supreme Court he was designated one of the Commissioners to appraise damages to property through the construction of the Elevated Railroad. He was a principal founder of the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1859, and was long its President. He was also a founder of the Hahemann Hospital, of which for many years he was President. He likewise long held the office of Treasurer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, having been one of its founders. At the present time he is a member of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and is a director of the National Bank of America, the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, the Southampton Bank, and the Southampton Waterworks Company. He was born, October 4, 1825, in Wales, Mass., where his father, Captain Oliver Wales, was an extensive woolen manufacturer. The founder of the family emigrated

from England to Boston in 1635. He has resided in this city since 1846, and has a summer home at Southampton, L. I., where he was associated with others in building the Rogers Memorial Library.

TERRY, JOHN TAYLOR, for forty years, from 1843 to 1883, was the partner of ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan in the wholesale grocery business in this city, and since 1883 has been engaged in financial operations. He is Vice-President of the Mercantile Trust Company, and director or trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company, the Bank of New Amsterdam, the American Exchange National Bank, the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, the Corralitos Company, the Standard Gas Light Company, the Manhattan Railway, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, the International Ocean Telegraph Company, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, the American Speaking Telegraph Company, the American Telegraph and Cable Company, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, the Wabash Railroad Company, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company. He is interested in several benevolent institutions, including the Presbyterian Hospital and New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, of both of which he is a director. He was born in Hartford, Conn., September 9, 1822, the son of Hon. Roderick Terry, merchant and bank president of Hartford, and grandson of Judge Eliphalet Terry, Speaker of the Connecticut Legislature for thirty-three years, 1778 to 1812. He is lineally descended from Samuel Terry, an early settler of Springfield, Mass., and original patentee of Enfield, Conn., in 1657, as he is also from Governor Bradford, of Plymouth, Governor Haynes of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and Governor Wyllys of Connecticut. He was married in 1846 to Elizabeth Roe Pect, of Brooklyn.



JOHN T. TERRY.

FLINT, CHARLES RANLETT, is one of the most eminent merchants in the exporting trade with South America, and is an officer of a large number of important corporations. He has been very active as a business organizer. Having graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, in 1871 he engaged in business as a member of the

firm of Gilchrist, Flint & Company. The next year he became one of the founders of the notable firm of W. R. Grace & Company, and was a partner. In 1874 he traveled in South America. He organized the Export Lumber Company in 1878, and has been one of its directors since. With his father, the late Benjamin Flint, and his brother, Wallace Benjamin Flint, he organized, in 1885, the firm of Flint & Company, which rapidly assumed a leading place in the South American trade. Subsequently he effected a consolidation of large exporting interests, forming the notable corporation of Flint, Eddy & Company, of which he has since been a director. In 1892 he organized the United States Rubber Company, and is its Treasurer. In addition to the connections mentioned, at the present time he is also Treasurer of the Hastings Pavement Company, a trustee of the State Trust Company, and a director of the New York Produce Exchange, the National Bank of the Republic, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the National Surety Company, the United States Casualty Company, the Mechanical Rubber Company, the Audit Company, the Staten Island Electric Railroad, and the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company. He has enjoyed important official relations with various South American and Central American States. He has been Consul of Chile in New York, Consul of Nicaragua, Consul-General of Costa Rica, and Acting Chargé d'Affaires of Chile in the United States. He was a delegate to the conference of American republics at Washington in 1889-90, and proposed the organization of the bureau of American republics. As confidential agent of the United States he negotiated the reciprocity treaty with Brazil, which became the basis of treaties with other South American countries and with Spain. Through his agency the mediation of Brazil was offered in the issue between Chile and the United States over the Baltimore incident. In view of the attempt to restore the monarchy in Brazil, he performed a service of vast importance to the republican government of that country in securing munitions of war, and procuring Ericsson's destroyer, the steamships *El Cid* and *Britannia*, converted into the armed cruisers *Nietheroy* and *America*, and the fast yachts *Feiseen* and *Javelin*, transformed into torpedo-boats. In the recent war with Spain he has performed for the United States a similar service in influencing the sale to this country of several Brazilian vessels, including the *Nietheroy*. He is a prominent yachtsman, and was one of the syndicate that successfully defended the *America* Cup against the *Valkyrie* with the *Vigilant*. His yacht *Gracie* has been remarkably successful in winning races. He is also a sportsman, and has hunted in the Rocky Mountains, Canada, and South America. He is one of the Council of the New York University, and is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Century, Racquet, Riding, Lawyers', New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and Southside Sportsmen's clubs, and the St. Stephen's Club, of London.

He was President of his class in the Polytechnic Institute, and has since been President of the Alumni Association of that institution. He married, in 1883, E. Kate, daughter of Joseph F. Simmons, of Troy, N. Y. Mrs. Flint has been a liberal patroness of St. Luke's Hospital.

STARIN, JOHN HENRY, is at the head of an immense transportation business in New York Harbor and vicinity, which is entirely of his own creation. He is an active Republican, and from 1876 to 1880 he represented the Twentieth New York District in Congress. He has also served upon the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners for New York City. He has been a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce since 1874, is a director of the Liberty National Bank and the New York Ship Building and Engine Company, and is a member of the Union League, New York Yacht, New York Athletic, Lawyers', and Adirondack League clubs, the Holland Society, the Downtown Association, the New England Society, the Union College Alumni, and the Society of Sons of the American Revolution. He is a trustee of Union College. Succeeding Horatio Seymour in 1880 as President of the Saratoga Monument Association, organized to secure a suitable monument to mark the field of the battle of Saratoga, Mr. Starin made a generous donation, induced others to do so, and obtained a Congressional appropriation of \$30,000, thus accomplishing the purpose of the movement. He was born in Summerville, Fulton County, N. Y., August 27, 1825, and is the son of Myndert Starin and Rachel, daughter of Major Thomas Summons. He lineally descends from Johannes Ster, who emigrated from Holland to the New Netherlands about 1648. Mr. Starin was graduated from Union College, studied medicine for some time, but found it uncongenial, and entered his brother's drug store. He was Postmaster of Fultonville, N. Y., from 1848 to 1852. He established a store and manufactory for medicine and toilet articles in New York City in 1856, but soon abandoned this to execute a project conceived by him for a river and harbor freight transportation agency. He is proprietor of the largest individual enterprise of the kind in the country. He has fleets of tugboats and propellers, lighters and car-boats, excursion barges and other pleasure boats, while he owns passenger and freight lines plying on the Hudson River and Long Island Sound.

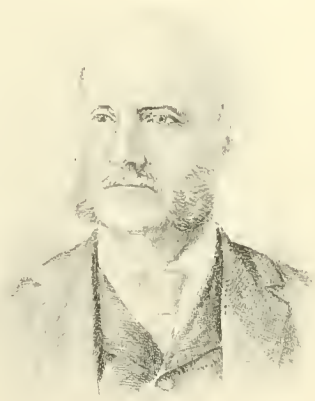
MACKAY, JOHN W., has developed some of the best known mines in the United States, and since 1883 has been prominently connected with the transatlantic cable service. In 1883-4, in partnership with James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, he laid two cables across the Atlantic to England and France, respectively. These form the nucleus of the so-called "Commercial" system. At the present time he is President of the Commercial Cable Company, President

of the United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Company, President of the Commercial Cable Building Company, and a director of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. In conjunction with James G. Fair and James C. Flood he founded the Bank of Nevada, with headquarters at San Francisco, in 1878. The nomination as United States Senator from Nevada, offered to him with the certainty of election in 1885, he refused to accept. Born in Dublin, Ireland, November 28, 1831, he came to New York City when a boy, and worked for some time in the shipyards of William H. Webb. The gold fever of '49 carried him to California, but for many years his success as a prospector was very moderate. About 1860 he left California for Nevada, James C. Flood and William O'Brien, and eventually James G. Fair, became his partners, his own share, however, as the active prospector and miner, being double that of any of the others. The first notable success was obtained with the Hale and Norcross Mine in 1866 and 1867. In 1872 occurred the discovery of the famous "bonanza" mines, the Comstock and Consolidated Virginia and California mines. Mr. Mackay personally superintended the working of the mines, and from a single one the fabulous sum of \$150,000,000 in silver and gold was taken out. Mr. Mackay married the widow of Dr. Bryant, and has resided much of the time in Paris, where his two sons were educated. His wife's one child by her first husband is now the Princess of Colonna-Galatro, having married in 1885 Don Fernando di Colonna, Prince of Galatro. One of Mr. Mackay's two sons, John W., Jr., recently died from the effect of a fall while riding.

HOYT, MARK, was one of the leading and most active organizers of the United States Leather Company, under a capitalization of \$120,000,000, in May, 1893; was one of its incorporators and original directors, was its first Vice-President, and was the second who held the office of President, occupying this position at the time of his death. He was born in Stamford, Conn., May 5, 1835, the youngest in a family of ten children. He attended schools up to the age of fourteen, and then served five years as an apprentice in the tanning and currying business, in which several of his brothers were engaged. In March, 1854, three of these brothers, Joseph B., William, and Oliver Hoyt, founded the leather firm of Hoyt Brothers, of New York City. After three years as a clerk, Mark Hoyt was received into this firm. In 1868 he withdrew, and for two years engaged in the brokerage business in New York City, under the style of Mark Hoyt & Company. In 1870 he again entered the firm of Hoyt Brothers, of which he was a member until his death, being its head after the death of Hon. Oliver Hoyt. He was a trustee of Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn; the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences, Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn.; the American University of Washington, D. C.; and Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., being

also Treasurer of the last-mentioned. He was a member of the Fulton Club, of New York, and the Union League Club, of Brooklyn. During the Civil War he raised the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, and for a time was its Colonel. He married, April 19, 1864, Ann Augusta, daughter of the late Philo Scofield, of New York, and had an only son, who died unmarried, and an only daughter, now residing in New York.

CLEWS, HENRY, at the head of one of the well-known banking firms of New York City, is also a writer on financial subjects. He was born in England, of an ancient Staffordshire family, his father being a manufacturer for the American market. He accompanied his father on a visit to this country at the age of fifteen, and obtaining permission to relinquish the proposed career as a clergyman of the Church of England for mercantile life in New York, became a clerk with Wilson G. Hunt & Company, of this city, importers of woolen goods. In 1858 he became a member of the banking firm of Stout, Clews & Mason, soon after reorganized as Livermore, Clews & Company, under which style it passed through the period of the Civil War. Active and outspoken in support of the Union throughout this struggle, and a zealous champion of the value of the Federal securities, Mr. Clews was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, agent of the Government for the sale of its bonds,



HENRY CLEWS.

and shared with Jay Cooke the principal credit for the important service of placing the Federal war loans. In 1877 his banking house was reorganized under the style of Henry Clews & Company, which it has since retained. Mr. Clews has been a contributor to the *North American Review*, the *Forum*, and other magazines, as well as an editorial contributor to leading newspapers. His volume of financial history and reminiscence, "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street," has attracted wide attention. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and has served as one of its governors. He was prominent in the overthrow of the Tweed ring. He is a member of the Union Club, and for many years was Treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as also of the American Geographical Society.

FRELINGHUYSEN, THEODORE, manufacturer and Treasurer of the Coats Thread Company, is the eldest son of the late Frederick Frelinghuysen, Attorney-General of New Jersey, United States Senator from that State, and Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Arthur; is the great-grandson of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, of the Revolution, and United States Senator from New Jersey; is the great-great-grandson of Rev. John Frelinghuysen, and is removed by one more generation from Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, who was born in West Friesland in 1691, entered the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church in his native land, and in 1720 emigrated to the colonies to minister to the new settlement on the Raritan River, New Jersey. He is grandnephew of Brigadier-General John Frelinghuysen, of the War of 1812, as he is also of Theodore Frelinghuysen, Attorney-General of New Jersey, United States Senator, Mayor of Newark, Chancellor of the University of New York, President of Rutgers College, and Whig candidate for President in 1844 on the ticket with Henry Clay. His mother was Matilda, daughter of the late George Griswold, a prominent merchant of this city. Mr. Frelinghuysen was born in 1860. He married Alice, daughter of James Coats, the well-known thread manufacturer. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Merchants', and Country clubs, and the Hope Club of Providence.

George Griswold Frelinghuysen, brother of Theodore, is engaged in the practice of law in New York City, and is a director of the Automatic Vending Company and of P. Ballantine & Sons. He married Sarah L. Ballantine, and has a residence in this city, and a country place, Whippany Farm, in Morristown, N. J. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Church, Lawyers', Morristown, Morris County Golf, and Essex County Country clubs, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

Frederick Frelinghuysen, brother of Theodore and George Griswold, is engaged in the practice of law in New York City, but resides in Newark, N. J. He is President of the Newark Savings Institution, and is a director of the Manufacturing Investment Company. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Lawyers', and Essex County Country clubs.

McALPIN, DAVID HUNTER, became a resident of New York City in 1836, learned the business of tobacco manufacturing, and established his own business; in 1857 became a member of the firm of John Cornish & Company, tobacco manufacturers, and subsequently bought out his partners and reorganized the firm of D. H. McAlpin & Company. He has been its head for about thirty years, having been President since the incorporation of the business under the title of the D. H. McAlpin Company. He is also a trustee of the Union Trust Company, and a director of the National Bank of the

Republic, the Eleventh Ward Bank, the German-American Real Estate Title and Guarantee Company, the Standard Gaslight Company, the Home Insurance Company, and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. He is also a director of the Union Theological Seminary, and has been a director of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and the First National Bank of Morristown, N. J. He erected Olivet Chapel in this city in memory of one of his sons—Joseph Rose McAlpin—who died in 1888. Another son, John Randolph McAlpin, died in 1893, having that year graduated from Princeton. By his wife, Adelaide, daughter of Joseph Rose, of an old New York family, Mr. McAlpin has living five sons—Colonel Edwin A., George L., Dr. David Hunter, Jr., William Willet, and Charles W., and two daughters—Mrs. James Tobnan Pyle and Mrs. William Rockefeller. Born in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., November 8, 1816, Mr. McAlpin is of Scotch-Irish descent, the son of James McAlpin and Jane Hunter, who came to this country from the north of Ireland.

PARSONS, WILLIAM HENRY, early in life was employed in an English shipping house, and later with a firm of paper manufacturers and dealers, with whom he remained as a partner for two years. About 1857 he established the firm of W. H. Parsons & Company, paper merchants, of this city, which has been one of the leading houses, and in 1891 was incorporated, principally doing a commission business for a quarter of a century. In recent years the firm have been large manufacturers. Mr. Parsons is President of W. H. Parsons & Company, of Maine and New York; is President of the Lisbon Falls Fiber Company, of Lisbon Falls, Me.; is President of the Bowdoin Paper Manufacturing Company, of Brunswick, Me., and is a director of the Pejepscot Paper Company, of Pejepscot, Me. He is President of the Business Address Company, of this city; a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, President of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, President of the Westchester County Bible Society, First Vice-President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Vice-President of the Advisory Board of the Philadelphia Museums, a manager of the Philadelphia Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, a Manager of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, and a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is a trustee of the American Yacht Club, and Chairman of its House Committee, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, City, New York Athletic, and Atlantic Yacht clubs. He married, in 1857, Laura C., daughter of John Palmer and granddaughter of Judge Palmer, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and has living a daughter, Mrs. David S. Cowles, and two sons, William H., Jr., and Marselis Clarke Parsons. Mrs. Parsons died in

1893. She was descended from Captain Miles Standish and Governor William Bradford. Mr. Parsons was born on Staten Island, July 7, 1831, and was educated in a private school at Rye, N. Y. He was the son of the late Edward Lamb Parsons, merchant, of this city, and is a brother of John Edward Parsons, the eminent New York lawyer. His country-seat at Rye, N. Y., was long his father's home.

DEXTER, HENRY, founder of the American News Company in 1864, has been its President since that date. He was born in West Cambridge, Mass., March 14, 1813; was educated in the public schools; was early employed in publishing houses in Boston and Cambridge, and, coming to New York City when twenty-three years of age, was for some time employed in the hardware establishment of the Whittemores, inventors of the cotton card making machine. In 1842 he joined an elder brother who had established himself as a publisher in this city. Very early Mr. Dexter conceived the project which was carried out in the organization of the American News Company, but it was not until 1864 that he was in a position to launch the enterprise. He owns a large tract of land in the Adirondacks, where he has his summer residence. He married, in 1853, Lucretia Marquand, daughter of Orlando Perry, of Boston, and has a daughter and a son, Orlando Perry Dexter, engaged in the practice of law. Henry Dexter is the son of Jonathan Marsh Dexter and Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Balch and Abigail Audebert, and a descendant of the Cushing and Palfrey families; is grandson of David Dexter and Lydia, daughter of Jonathan Marsh and Elizabeth Merrill; is great-grandson of Richard Dexter and Rebecca, daughter of David Peabody and Sarah Pope, and is lineally descended from Richard Dexter, who emigrated to Boston from Ireland, where he was born in 1606, being, as it is supposed, a descendant of Richard de Exeter, Chief Justice of Ireland in 1307.

FLOWER, ROSWELL PETTBONE, Governor of the State of New York from January 1, 1893, to January 1, 1895, has long been a prominent financier of this city. He was born in Jefferson County, New York, August 7, 1835; was educated in the public schools; taught school; engaged in business; was Assistant Postmaster of Watertown, and established himself as a jeweler. Becoming, in 1869, executor of the estate of his brother-in-law, the late Henry Keep, of this city, he removed to New York. The value of the Keep estate quadrupled in his hands. In 1871 he joined the banking and brokerage firm of Benedict & Company, of which Elias Cornelius Benedict was head, the style becoming Benedict, Flower & Company. In 1875 he severed this connection, establishing the firm of R. P. Flower & Company, the style of which, since 1890, has been Flower & Com-

pany. At the present time he is a trustee and Honorary Vice-President of the Colonial Trust Company, a trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company, and a director of the Corn Exchange Bank, the National Surety Company, the United States Casualty Company, the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, the Chicago gas companies, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. A life-long Democrat, he defeated William Waldorf Astor for Congress in the Eleventh New York District in 1881. The following year he declined to become Democratic candidate for Governor in favor of Grover Cleveland. He declined a renomination for Congress in 1883, and refused to accept his nomination as Lieutenant-Governor in 1885. In 1888, however, he was again elected to Congress, the same year having been Delegate-at-Large to the Democratic National Convention. In the fall of 1892 he was elected Governor of the State. The same year he was prominently mentioned for the Democratic Presidential nomination. For many years he has set aside one-tenth of his income for benevolence. He built the Flower Surgical Hospital in this city, as well as the St. Thomas House for work among the poor. As a memorial to his parents he erected the Presbyterian church at Theresa, N. Y. In conjunction with his brother, Anson R. Flower, of this city, he erected Trinity Episcopal Church at Watertown, N. Y. The Republican Legislature, in 1893, reimbursed him in the sum of \$210,000 for his purchase of Fire Island as a State quarantine station, in an emergency when there were no public funds available for the purpose. He married, in 1859, Sarah M., daughter of Norris M. Woodruff, of New Hartford, Conn., and has living a daughter, Mrs. John B. Taylor, of Watertown, N. Y., a son and a daughter having died. He is the son of Nathan M. Flower, for fourteen years a Justice of the Peace, and Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Boyle, builder of the first waterworks in New York City, and is descended from Lamrock Flower, who was born in Ireland in 1660, and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1685.



ROSSELL P. FLOWER.

DEMING, HENRY CHAMPION, is Vice-President of the Mercantile Trust Company, having for several years been its Secretary prior to his election to his present position, and is also a director of the Union Pacific Railway Company. He is a member of the Union, University, Lawyers', Manhattan, and Players' clubs, and the Yale Alumni. He was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1850, was graduated from Yale in 1872, and is the son of Hon. Henry Champion Deming and Sarah, daughter of Laurent Clerc and Eliza C. Boardman; is

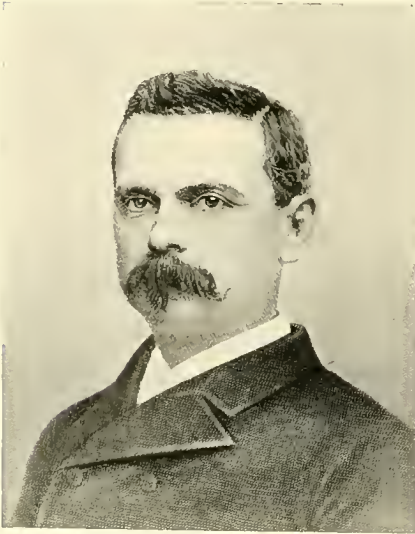
grandson of General David Deming, member of the Connecticut Assembly from 1811 to 1823, and Brigadier-General of the State Artillery, and his wife, Abigail Champion; is great-grandson of Jonathan Deming, who served throughout the Revolutionary War, and his wife, Alice, daughter of Rev. Thomas Skinner and Mary Thompson; is fourth in descent from David Deming and Mehitable Champion; fifth from Rev. David Deming, who graduated from Harvard in 1700, was minister at Medway, Mass., and Middletown, Conn., and married Martha Brigham, of Boston; is sixth from David Deming, and is seventh from John Deming, an early settler of Wethersfield, Conn., and its representative in General Court from 1649 to 1661. Although Mr. Deming's father resided at Hartford the greater part of his life, he practiced law in New York City from 1839 to 1847, and during that time was associated with Park Benjamin in founding the *New York World*. He was graduated from Yale in 1836 and from Harvard Law School in 1839; was a member of the Connecticut Assembly and Senate; Mayor of Hartford; Colonel during the Civil War, and three times elected to Congress. Other of his sons, Charles Clerc Deming, a lawyer, and Laurent Clerc, Secretary of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fé Railway Company, are residents of New York.

COOK, HENRY HARVEY, now a Trustee of the American Surety Company, and a Director of the National Bank of North America, and the State Trust Company, has been a resident of New York City since 1875, and has been actively interested in railroad enterprises. He has been a director and active in the control and management of such important roads as the Union Pacific, the New York, Lake Erie and Western, and the Buffalo, New York and Erie. He is a member of the Metropolitan and Union League clubs, the New York Historical Society, and other organizations. Born in Cohocton, N. Y., May 13, 1822, he attended the public schools and an academy at Canandaigua, and for two years was engaged with business firms of Auburn and Bath, N. Y. During the ten years from 1844 to 1854, he was a successful merchant at Bath. Subsequently he became cashier and later President of the Bank of Bath. He married Mary, daughter of William McCay, of Bath, and has four daughters, all of whom are married. He is the son of the late Judge Constant Cook, who at one time owned several passenger and mail routes in Western New York; built part of the Erie Railroad; built the Buffalo, New York, and Corning Railroad, and established at Bath a private banking house, which subsequently became the First National. The first ancestor in this country, Captain Thomas Cook, of Earle's Colne, Essex, England, settled in Boston in 1635, later becoming a proprietor of Taunton, Mass., a founder of Portsmouth, R. I., and a member of the Rhode Island Assembly.

DICK, WILLIAM, head of the firm of Dick & Meyer, extensive sugar refiners, is an officer of many important corporations. He is Vice-President of the Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, Vice-President of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Brooklyn, Vice-President of the Malcolm Brewing Company, a trustee of the German Savings Bank, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a director of the American Sugar Refining Company, the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, and the Taylor & Fox Realty Company, of Brooklyn. He was formerly President of the German Savings Bank, and placed its affairs upon a solid foundation. He is Treasurer of the German Lutheran Hospital, of East New York, and a trustee of the Charitable Hospital and the Third Street Dispensary, both of Brooklyn. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1823, and there educated. He came to this country in 1845, and entered the grocery business, subsequently establishing a flour and feed store. He began as a sugar refiner in 1858, locating in New York City. The business was removed to Brooklyn in 1863.

BOAS, EMIL LEOPOLD, in 1872, became connected with the firm of C. B. Richard & Boas, bankers, of Bremen, Germany, and agents of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, and in 1873 came to America in connection with the allied New York firm of C. B. Richard & Boas, becoming, in 1881, a member of the firm. This firm suffered various changes in personnel, and in 1891 ceased to be agents for the Hamburg-American Line, Mr. Boas alone being its representative in this city and General Manager of the line since 1892. He is a Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia, the Order of the Black Eagle, given to princes, being the only German decoration exceeding it in importance; is a Knight of the First Class of the Order of St. Olaf of Norway; is a Knight of the Order of St. Mauritius and St. Lazarus of Italy, and is a Commander of the Order of Bolivar of Venezuela. He is a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, the New York Produce Exchange, and the Maritime Exchange, and the Maritime Association; is a trustee of Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, and is a member of the New York Yacht, New York Athletic, St. Andrew's Golf, Reform, Unitarian, and Sullivan County clubs, the Liederkrantz, the Deutscher Verein, the German Society, the German Social Scientific Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Statistical Association, the New York Zoölogical Society, and the American Geographical Society. He was born in Germany, November 15, 1854, his father, Louis Boas, and his grandfather, Louis Boas, both being merchants. He was educated at the Royal Frederick William Gymnasium in Breslau, and the Sophien Gymnasium in Berlin. His wife, Harriet Sagasta Sternfeld, is a niece of the German poet, S. von Mosenthal.

SPENCER, SAMUEL, since 1888 a member of the famous New York banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Company, and its successor, J. P. Morgan & Company, is President of the Southern Railway Company, President of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company, President of the Georgia Midland Railway, President of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway Company, and President of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company. He is also a director of the Erie Railroad Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, the Central of Georgia Railway Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway, the Alabama Great Southern Railway Company, the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad, the Lawyers' Surety Company, and the West End



SAMUEL SPENCER.

Street Railway Company. He occupies the position of arbitrator between the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric companies, and is a trustee of the Street Railway and Illuminating Trust, created to take over from the General Electric Company several millions of miscellaneous securities, as a means of financiering that company during the panic of 1893. In 1890 Mayor Grant appointed him a member of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. Mayor Strong appointed him Chairman of the Transportation Committee in connection with the Grant Monument celebration. He was head of the commission which designed and formulated the plans for the recently

completed terminals of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Tuxedo, Riding and Lawyers' clubs of New York, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Chicago Club of that city, and the Capital City Club of Atlanta. He married, in 1872, Louise Vivian, daughter of General Henry L. Benning, at one time a justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and has two daughters and a son—Henry Benning Spencer. Mr. Spencer was himself born in Columbus, Ga., March 2, 1847, the son of Lambert Spencer, merchant, and Verona Mitchell. He descends from James Spencer, who settled on the eastern shore of Maryland in 1640. He attended the Georgia Military Institute; at the age of sixteen entered the Confederate Army, and served two years, until the close of the Civil War; was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1867,

at the age of twenty, at the head of his class, and in 1869 was graduated as a civil engineer from the University of Virginia. He worked as rodman on the survey of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad, and successively became leveler, transit-man, resident engineer, and first assistant engineer. The latter position he resigned in 1872 to become Clerk to the Superintendent of the New Jersey Southern Railroad. In December of the same year he became Assistant Supervisor of Trains on the First Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From 1873 to 1877 he was Supervisor of Trains, in charge of transportation on the branch lines of that division. For a few months he then became Superintendent of Transportation for the Virginia Midland Railway, in 1878 becoming General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad. In 1879 he accepted the position of assistant to President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1880 he became Acting General Manager of the Trans-Ohio divisions. The following year he was elected Third Vice-President of the company, in charge of the physical operations of the entire system. In 1882 he was elected Second Vice-President. In 1884 he was elected First Vice-President, in charge of both physical and traffic departments. After the reorganization of the finances of the company by Drexel, Morgan & Company, in 1887, he was elected President. He inaugurated a sound business administration, but the Garrett interests regained control in December, 1888, when he resigned. The return to obscure business methods led to the collapse of 1895. Mr. Spencer became President of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway in 1889. He is now chiefly engaged in managing the immense system of the Southern Railway Company.

CORBIN, AUSTIN, the founder and until his death in 1896 the head of the Corbin Banking Company, which he organized in this city in 1873, was also one of the most skillful and prominent railroad financiers in the United States. He reorganized the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad. In 1880 he became Receiver of the Long Island Railroad, very successfully reorganized it, and in 1881 became its President. The value of the property was also greatly enhanced by his enterprise in developing the summer resorts on Long Island. He was active in connection with the Philadelphia and Reading, being at one time its Receiver and President. He was President of the New York and New England Railroad Company, the Elmira, Cortland, and Northern Railroad Company, the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company, and the Manhattan Beach Company, and was a director of the American Exchange National Bank, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was a member of the Manhattan, Lawyers', Players', Meadowbrook Hunt, Southside Sportsmen's and Seawanhaka-Corinthian clubs; the Somerset Club of Boston, and the New England Society. His father was a man

of means, and his grandfather a large landholder and member of the New Hampshire Senate. He was himself born in Newport, N. H., July 11, 1827, attended Harvard College, was graduated from the Harvard Law School, and for two years practiced law in New Hampshire in partnership with Ralph Metcalf, subsequently Governor of that State. For some years following 1851 he was very successfully engaged in law practice at Davenport, Iowa; but eventually established a private banking firm in that city, which he reorganized in 1863 as the First National Bank of Davenport. He removed to New York City in 1865.

CORBIN, AUSTIN, son of the late Austin Corbin, and the present head of the family, has succeeded to the care of the family estate, and is an officer of a number of corporations. He is President of the Real Estate Mortgage Company, President of the Rockaway Park Improvement Company, Vice-President of the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, and a Director of the New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railroad Company, the Marginal Railroad Company, and the Manhattan Beach Company. He is also Vice-President, Treasurer, and Manager of the Columbia and Red Mountain Railway Company; Secretary, Treasurer and Manager of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, and Manager and director of the Red Mountain Railway Company. He was born in Brooklyn in 1873, was graduated from Harvard in 1896, and is a member of the New York Athletic and Fencers' clubs of this city, and the Somerset Club of Boston.

COOPER, EDWARD, son of the late Peter Cooper, and Mayor of New York City from 1879 to 1881, succeeded his father as head of the well-known mercantile firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Company, and at the present time is President of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, President of the Cooper Union Labor Bureau, President of Peter Cooper's Glue Factory, a trustee of the United States Trust Company, and a director of the Chrysolite Silver Mining Company. A prominent Democrat, he was a Delegate to the National Conventions of his party in 1860 and 1876. He was an active member of the Committee of Seventy, whose efforts secured the overthrow of the Tweed ring. He is one of the citizens who rebuilt the Metropolitan Opera House after its destruction by fire in 1892. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Century, Tuxedo, and other clubs. Born in this city, October 26, 1824, he was educated in the public schools and at Columbia College, leaving before completing his course at the latter, but in 1845 receiving the degree of A. M. After traveling in Europe, in 1847 the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Company was established, both himself and his brother-in-law, Abram S. Hewitt, being taken into part-

nership in the business enterprises which Peter Cooper had begun as early as 1815. The active management of these interests rapidly devolved upon Edward Cooper, and he particularly displayed his abilities in mastering all the details of the iron business in a scientific manner, so as to greatly enlarge and develop the extensive works in New Jersey, and keep them to the front among the chief competitors in this line in the country.

GRACE, WILLIAM RUSSELL, Mayor of New York City for two terms, from January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1883, and again from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1887, is also prominent in mercantile circles. He was in business at Callao, Peru, from 1852 to 1865 as a member of the firms of Bryce, Grace & Company and Grace Brothers & Company. In 1865 he removed to New York City, intending to retire, but, recovering his health, resumed business. He is President of the corporation of W. R. Grace & Company, organized in 1894, and extensively engaged in the South American trade, with branches in London, San Francisco, Peru, and Chile. He is also President of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, and President of the Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, is a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Lincoln National Bank, the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, the Terminal Warehouse Company, the Terminal Improvement Company, the Eastern Insurance Company, the Central and South American Telegraph Company, and the Evergreens. He is a trustee of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was one of the notable contributors to relieve the victims of the famine in Ireland in 1879. In 1897 he made preliminary arrangements to establish in this city a large institution for the manual training of girls, to be known as the Grace Institute. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Reform, Democratic, Lawyers', Catholic, Country, and Press clubs, the Liederkrantz, and the Downtown Association. He married in 1859, Lillias, daughter of George W. Gilchrist, of St. George, Me., and has three daughters and two sons—Joseph P. and William R. Grace, Jr. Born in Rivertown, County Cork, Ireland, May 10, 1832, he is himself the eldest son of the late James



WILLIAM RUSSELL GRACE.

Grace and Ellen Mary Russell. His father, of Sheffield House, Queen's County, Ireland, was of a distinguished and titled family of great antiquity, and inherited a fortune, which he largely dissipated in assisting Venezuela to throw off the yoke of Spain. William Russell Grace worked his passage to New York City in a sailing vessel at the age of fourteen, but after two years returned to Ireland. In 1850 he entered the employ of Bryce & Company, of Callao, Peru, and two years later became a partner of his employers. Subsequently his brother, Michael P. Grace, was associated with him in the firm of Grace Brothers & Company.

GRACE, JOSEPH P., eldest son of ex-Mayor William Russell Grace and Lillias, daughter of George W. Gilchrist, is Secretary and a director of the W. R. Grace Company, Secretary and a director of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, and Secretary, Treasurer, and a trustee of the Evergreens. He was graduated from Columbia University, and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Catholic clubs, and the Columbia Alumni Association.

SCHROEDER, FREDERICK A., in 1867 founded the Germania Savings Bank of Kings County, and has been its president continuously since. He is also a director of the People's Trust Company, of Brooklyn. He has been one of the most prominent figures in the public life of Brooklyn. An influential member of the Republican party, he was elected Comptroller of the city of Brooklyn in the fall of 1871, and served from 1872 to 1874, introducing better business methods in the administration of the office than had previously prevailed. He was Mayor of the city in 1877 and 1878, and was active in promoting municipal reform and in opposing ring domination of Brooklyn. His continued activity in this direction led to his election to the State Senate, where he served in 1880 and 1881, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the reform charter for Brooklyn which placed the municipal departments under single executives in place of the many-headed commissions and divided responsibility under the old charter. Born in Treves, Prussia, March 9, 1833, through his mother Mr. Schroeder is great-grandson of William von Heimsoeth, an eminent jurist, who was employed to negotiate the treaty of peace between Frederick the Great of Prussia and Maria Theresa of Austria. He was himself educated at the Gymnasium at Treves, and emigrated to this country with his father, a surveyor of taxes in the service of the Prussian Government, whose connection with the Revolution of 1848 made it expedient for him to expatriate himself. Learning the cigarmaker's trade, Mr. Schroeder began manufacturing in Brooklyn on his own account at the age of nineteen. Since 1869 he has been head of the New York City firm of Schroeder & Bon, leaf-tobacco merchants.

CRIMMINS, JOHN D., is perhaps the most prominent contractor in New York City; is one of the largest operators in real estate, and is very largely interested in the Metropolitan Traction system of surface railways. He was formerly President of these lines, and is a director of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company and the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad. He is President of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry, and a director of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad and the Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey. Along other lines he is a director of the National Union Bank, the Fifth Avenue Bank, the City and Suburban Home Company, and the Upper East Side Association. He is trustee of the Provident Loan Society, President of the Hudson and Essex Land Improvement Company, and a director of the Municipal Gas Light Company of Yonkers. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a governor of Manhattan Club, and succeeded the late Eugene Kelly as Treasurer both of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the Irish National Federation. Appointed Park Commissioner in 1883, and again in 1888, he has served as Treasurer and President of the Board. He has been a Presidential Elector, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1894 a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. He is the son of the late Thomas Crimmins, also a well-known contractor, and was born in this city, May 18, 1844. Educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, where he excelled in mathematics and engineering, he engaged with his father at sixteen years of age, and became his partner on reaching his majority. He introduced labor-saving mechanical devices in construction, and was the first to use steam-drills in this city. Upon the retirement of his father in 1872, he managed the business alone for several years, subsequently forming the partnership with his brother, Thomas E. Crimmins, which still continues. This firm has erected more than four hundred buildings, and built the Broadway, Columbus Avenue, and Lexington Avenue cable roads, and the Fourth Avenue and Second Avenue underground trolley roads. He was married in 1868, but for many years has been a widower. He has eleven children.

CRIMMINS, THOMAS E., has, for nearly a quarter of a century, been partner with his brother, John D. Crimmins, in the well-known firm of contractors of which his father, the late Thomas Crimmins, was the founder. He is also President of the Westchester Electric Railroad, and trustee or director of the United States Savings Bank, the Yorkville Bank, the Traders' and Travelers' Accident Company, and the Martin B. Brown Company. He was born in this city, educated in the public schools and at St. Francis Xavier's College, and is a member of the Manhattan, Lawyers', Players', Democratic, Catholic, Riding, and New York Yacht clubs, and the Uptown Association.

CRIMMINS, JOHN D., JR., a member of the well-known firm of contractors, of which his father, John D. Crimmins, and his uncle, Thomas E. Crimmins, are the senior partners; he is also President of the California Asphalt Company, President of the German-American Tile Company, and Director of the National Surety Company and the Central Crosstown Railroad.

HUNTINGTON, COLLIS POTTER, having completed the first great trans-continental railroad across the United States, perceiving that there was room for another and parallel line farther south, at once undertook and successfully completed a second great trans-continental railway. He next carried into execution the scheme of the unification of the railroads west of the Mississippi River, in which he

had become interested, into one great system, embracing 8,059 miles of track, and known as the Southern Pacific system. This combines no less than twenty-three transportation corporations, bisecting the continent and ramifying throughout the Southwestern States, with termini at seaports on the Atlantic coast, the Pacific coast, and various points on the Gulf of Mexico. He also controls the Mexican International Railroad, which runs from the border of the United States at Eagle Pass to Durango, in the State of that name, embracing 670 miles in the Republic of Mexico. He has also developed about 20,000 miles of steamship lines, including a mail service across the Pacific



COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON.

Ocean, plying between San Francisco and China and Japan. He has been prominently identified with railroad building and the development of coal mines at Vancouver, British Columbia. He is President of the Guatemala Central Railroad. He is President of the Southern Pacific Company, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, while he is a director of a formidable array of corporations embraced in the systems controlled by him. He has also established at Newport News, Va., the best appointed drydock and shipbuilding yards in the United States. Born at Harwinton, Litchfield County, Conn., October 22, 1821, he attended school until fourteen years of age, and then obtained his freedom from his father and became a clerk. At the end of two years he came to New York City, bought goods on credit, and sold

them at a good profit. During the next ten years he also did a good business throughout the South and West. He opened a store at Oneonta, Otsego County, N. Y., in partnership with his brother. Upon the discovery of gold in California in 1848, they promptly shipped goods to the gold fields, Mr. C. P. Huntington following and establishing himself in business in Sacramento. In 1854 the late Mark Hopkins became his partner under the style of Huntington & Hopkins. They had amassed large fortunes by 1860, when Mr. Huntington conceived the project of the Central Pacific Railroad, and enlisted six others with himself, with a capitalization of \$8,500,000. At Washington he secured the Congressional acts of 1862 and 1864 which afforded Government aid in lands and bonds. He was successful in interesting capitalists at New York and Boston. Then came the rival enterprise, the Union Pacific, pushing the construction of its lines westward as those of the Central Pacific were pushed eastward. The latter won the race, completing its lines May 10, 1869. He next projected the Southern Pacific, rapidly laying its tracks across Arizona and New Mexico, meeting Colonel Tom Scott's western extension of his lines, and pushing on to San Antonio, where, in anticipation, he had already acquired control of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, the Texas and New Orleans, the Louisiana Western, and Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company.

FAY, SIGOURNEY WEBSTER, trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and director of the Hanover National Bank and the Exchange Fire Insurance Company, has been prominently engaged in the dry-goods commission and woolen commission business in New York City since 1860. Born in Boston in 1837, and there educated, for a number of years prior to reaching the age of twenty-four he was in the employ of Lawrence, Stone & Company, of that city. In 1860 he accompanied one of his former employers, Mr. Stone, to New York, and with him organized the dry-goods commission firm of Stone, Bliss, Fay & Allen. At the end of ten years his firm was reorganized as Perry, Wendell, Fay & Company, and gradually devoted itself to the woolen commission business exclusively. Since the death of Mr. Perry, in 1878, the present style of Wendell, Fay & Company has been maintained. The house has branches in Boston and Philadelphia, and acts as agent for some of the leading woolen manufacturers of the United States. Mr. Fay has delivered successful public lectures.

GRANT, FREDERIC DENT, eldest son of the late Ulysses S. Grant and his wife, Julia T. Dent, has for many years been a resident of New York City, and by appointment of Mayor Strong, was a member of the Reform Board of Police Commissioners of this city from 1894 until his resignation in 1897. He was born in St. Louis, May

30, 1850, and was with his father in many of the campaigns of the Civil War. He had been present in six battles before reaching the age of thirteen. Having been graduated from West Point in 1871, for ten years he served on the Western frontier, and for some time was Aid on the staff of General Sheridan, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He resigned from

Ulysses Hiram Grant

the army in 1881 to engage in business in New York City. In 1892 he was appointed United

States Minister to Austria. He offered his services to the Government at the beginning of the war with Spain. One of the Brooklyn regiments which had volunteered for the war and been accepted by Governor Black in response to President McKinley's first call for volunteers, the 14th New York, elected him as their colonel, and he was with them at Camp Black until they were mustered into service. He then received the commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, which he still holds. He is a member of the Union League and Republican Clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Founders and Patriots, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He married Ida Honore, of an old Kentucky family, and sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, and has a daughter, Julia, and a son, Ulysses S. Grant. He is ninth in descent from Matthew Grant, one of the founders of Windsor, Conn., in 1635.

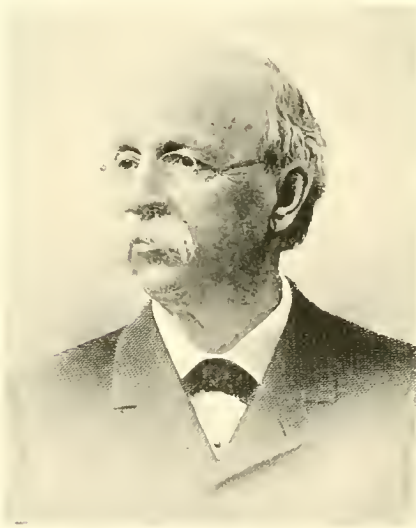
LOW, SETH, founder of the well-known Brooklyn merchant family of this name, was born at Gloucester, Mass., March 29, 1782. Designing to enter the ministry he was prepared for college by Dr. Abiel Abbott and entered Harvard in 1800, but a severe attack of ophthalmia forced him to leave during his junior year. He established himself as a retail druggist at Salem, Mass., but at the end of twenty years suffered financial misfortune, and failed. Removing to Brooklyn in 1828, he established himself in the wholesale drug trade in New York City, in which he acquired a fortune. He was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, served several terms as Alderman of that city from the Fourth Ward, and was Supervisor of Kings County. He was a prominent founder, in 1843, of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and was its first President. He married, in 1807, Mary, daughter of Thomas Porter, of Topsfield, Mass., and had twelve children. He died in Brooklyn in June, 1853.

LOW, ABIEL ABBOTT, founder and long the head of the firm of A. A. Low & Brothers, which became pre-eminent in the China trade, was the eldest son of the late Seth Low and Mary Porter, and was born in Salem, Mass., February 7, 1811. He became a member of

the Chamber of Commerce in 1846, and was elected its President in 1863, and re-elected in 1866. During the Civil War he was frequently a member of its committees for consultation with the Government. He was also a member of the "War Fund" Committee of Brooklyn, organized in 1862, and was President of the General Committee of Citizens who co-operated with the Woman's Relief Association and realized \$400,000 for patriotic purposes from the Brooklyn and Long Island Sanitary Fair of February, 1864. He was an officer of a number of the foremost financial institutions. Early in life he was a clerk with Joseph Howard & Company, of Salem, Mass., engaged in the South American trade. Following his father to Brooklyn in 1829 he was for three years engaged with him. His uncle, the late William H. Low, was a partner in Russell & Company, the largest American house in Canton, China, and in 1833 he accepted a clerkship with this establishment, becoming a partner in 1837. Returning to New York in 1840, he established himself in the same line, rapidly building up an immense trade, and acquiring a large fleet of merchantmen. Under the firm style of A. A. Low & Company, his brother, Josiah O. Low, was taken into partnership in 1845, while in 1852 his brother-in-law, Edward H. R. Lyman, entered the firm, the style changing to A. A. Low & Brothers. Subsequently his two sons, Abiel Augustus and Seth Low, became his partners. His death occurred in January, 1893. He married, in March, 1841, Ellen Almira, daughter of the late Josiah Dow. She died January 25, 1850. His second wife, whom he married February 25, 1851, was the widow of his brother, William H. Low, and a daughter of the late Mott Bedell, of Brooklyn. His four children, the two sons mentioned and two daughters, were by his first wife.

LOW, ABIEL AUGUSTUS, prominent tea importer, is the eldest son of the late Abiel Abbott Low, Seth Low, President of Columbia College, being his younger brother. He was first a clerk and then a partner in the famous firm of which his father was the founder and head, and upon the retirement of his father and his uncles in 1879, he became the head of the house, the firm style once more becoming A. A. Low & Company. In 1888 this partnership was wound up, since which time Mr. Low has continued the business under his own name at 31 Burling Slip, where the house has been located since 1850. He is a trustee of the Central Trust Company, a director of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, and a Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Through his mother he is lineally descended from Richard Dow, who settled in Salisbury, N. H., in 1646. His maternal grandfather, the late Josiah Dow, of Brooklyn, was successively a merchant of Salem, Mass., Boston, and New York City. He was an officer in the War of 1812.

BOND, FRANK STUART, Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company since 1886, and a Director of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad Company, was born at Sturbridge, Mass., February 1, 1830, and has been a resident of New York since 1856. Having been graduated from an academy and a high school, he was employed in the treasurers' office of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company in 1849-50, and from 1850 to 1856 was connected with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company at Cincinnati, becoming its Secretary. Removing to New York, he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Auburn and Allentown Railroad Company, and of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company from 1857 to 1861. Commissioned First Lieutenant of Con-



FRANK STUART BOND.

necticut troops in 1862, and subsequently commissioned Major, he served with the Union forces until his resignation, November 18, 1864, being Aid-de-camp on the staffs of General Daniel Tyler and General Rosecrans. He participated in operations in Mississippi, the battle of Farmington, and capture of Corinth; battle of Stone River, battles of Tullahoma and Chickamauga, and capture of Chattanooga, and the campaign in Missouri against General Price. In 1868 he became connected with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, and was subsequently its Vice-President until he resigned in 1873. From 1873 to 1881 he was First Vice-President of the Texas and

Pacific Railroad Company. In 1881-82 he was President of the Philadelphia and Reading. From 1884 to 1886 he was President of the five associated lines, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific; Alabama and Great Southern, New Orleans and Northeastern, Vicksburg and Meridian, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, and Century clubs; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The son of Dr. Alvan Bond, a well-known Congregational clergyman, he is seventh in lineal descent from William Bond, who, born in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, settled in Watertown, Mass., about 1630, and was Speaker of the Massachusetts General Court from 1691 to 1694.

PARK, JOSEPH, has remained at the head of Park & Tilford, the most notable firm of grocers and importers in the world, for more than half a century. This house having been incorporated in recent years, he is its President. He is likewise a director of the New York County National Bank, the Bank of the Metropolis, the Sixth National Bank, the Plaza Bank, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad. His seat, "Whitly," is part of a great estate of 1,400 acres, extending from Rye to Harrison, a large part of which is under cultivation. He was born in Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., May 24, 1823, his ancestors being among the early Huguenot settlers of that place. He left his father's farm at thirteen years of age, to accept a clerkship with the late Benjamin Albro, grocer, of this city. When sixteen he bought the store, in conjunction with his employer's brother, continuing for a year as Albro & Park. A year later Mr. Albro was succeeded by the late John M. Tilford, under the style of Park & Tilford, which is still continued. The company has four large stores in this city.

CROMWELL, FREDERIC, bred to the law and for a year engaged in practice, while for three years he was a cloth-importing merchant, has long been prominent in Brooklyn and New York as a financier and capitalist. He has been Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1884, and one of its Trustees since 1880, and at the present time is a trustee of the Guaranty Trust Company, and a director of the National Union Bank, the Bank of New Amsterdam, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company, and the Gill Engraving Company. He was one of the founders of the People's Gas Light Company, of Brooklyn, in 1870, and was elected its President. He also became largely interested in Baltimore gas companies, while from 1871 to 1874 he was a resident of St. Louis, and organized the business and constructed the works of the Laclede Gas Light Company. After a year spent in European travel he returned to Brooklyn, and, with his brother-in-law, Colonel William H. Husted, was in control of one of the street railways. He was a founder and the first President of the Civil-service Reform Association of Brooklyn, and a member of the first Civil-service Commission of that city. He was President of the Brooklyn Art Association, and was Vice-President of the Philharmonic Society. He has been a director of the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, the Brooklyn Trust Company, and the New York and East River Gas Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo, University, and Harvard clubs, and the Century and Downtown associations of New York City, and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. He married, in 1868, Esther Whitmore, daughter of Seymour L. Husted and Mary J. Kendall, her father being a prominent Brooklyn business man and street railroad

president. They have three daughters and a son—Seymour Le Grand Cromwell. Born at Cornwall-on-Hudson, February 16, 1843, Mr. Cromwell is the son of the late David Cromwell, a business man of New York City, and Rebecca Bowman, a descendant of John Bowman, who came from England in 1661. He is lineally descended from John Cromwell, of Cromwell's Neck, Westchester County, whose father, Colonel John Cromwell, was a cousin of Oliver Cromwell, the famous Lord Protector, and, like him, a cadet of the ancient house of Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook, England.

BANTA, THEODORE MELVIN, Cashier of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born in New York City, November 23, 1834, the son of the late Albert Zabriskie Banta and Sarah Ann, daughter of Calvin Sayre. He is lineally descended from Epke Jacobse Banta, who came to New Amsterdam from Harlingen, Friesland, in 1659; from Thomas Sayre, who, in 1836, emigrated from Bedfordshire, England, to Lynn, Mass., subsequently becoming a founder of Southampton, L. I., in 1641; and from Philemon Dickerson, a founder of Southold, L. I., in 1641. He was educated in the public schools of this city and the College of the City of New York; from 1849 to 1858 was an accountant; had charge of the actuary work of the New York Life Insurance Company from 1858 to 1863, and in the latter year became its Cashier. A few years ago he rendered an invaluable service to this corporation, his integrity and fearlessness leading him to expose the mismanagement under a former president through the *New York Times*, thus bringing about the election of John A. McCall as President and the reorganization under him. He has been President of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan, and was Treasurer of the Baptist Social Union of Brooklyn. Since 1891 he has been Secretary of the Holland Society. He is a member of the Reform and Twilight clubs, the St. Nicholas, Huguenot, and Colonial Wars societies, and several historical and scientific organizations. He is author of a volume on the Banta family. He married, in 1862, Cornelia Crane, and has two daughters, graduates of Wellesley College.

BELDING, MILO MERRICK, extensive manufacturer of sewing silk, is President of Belding Brothers & Company, President of the American Union Life Insurance Company, Vice-President of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, of which he was one of the founders and the first President; a director of the Livonia and Lake Consens Railroad Company, and a director of the Retsof Mining Company. He was formerly President of the Livonia Salt and Mining Company, as he was also of the St. Lawrence Marble Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Silk Association, the Colonial and Merchants' Central clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. In 1858 he married

Emily C., daughter of William Leonard, of Ashfield, Mass., and a descendant of Captain Noadiah Leonard, of the Revolution, and has one son—Milo Merrick, Jr. Mr. Belding was born in Ashfield, Mass., April 3, 1833, and is the son of Hiram Belding, grandson of John Belding, a Revolutionary soldier, and lineally descended from William Belding, of Wethersfield, Conn., about 1640. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of a mercantile firm of Pittsfield, Mass. Later he established a business of his own in Western Massachusetts. His father and brothers established themselves in Michigan in 1858, and he began to send them invoices of silk. Their success in handling these led to the opening of a silk house in Chicago in 1863, and one in New York in 1865. The next year a silk mill was established in Rockville, Vt., followed by one in Northampton, Mass. A mill was subsequently erected in Belding, Mich., a village founded by them, and now containing 5,000 inhabitants. They now have five silk mills and maintain offices in nine principal cities of the United States.

BELDING, MILO MERRICK, JR., is Treasurer of Belding Brothers & Company, the notable silk manufacturing corporation of which his father is President; is Treasurer of the American Union Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, the Retsof Mining Company, the Park National Bank of Holyoke, Mass., and the Livonia and Lake Conesus Railroad. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League, Colonial, New York Athletic, Montauk, Marine and Field, Merchants' Central, and West Side Republican clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Order of Founders and Patriots of America. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1865; attended the Adelphi Academy of that city, and was prepared for college by a private tutor. On his father's side, tracing his line to William Belding, who arrived in this country between 1633 and 1635; through his mother, he descends from John Leonard, who came in 1635.

LANGDON, WOODBURY, head of the firm of Joy, Langdon & Company, one of the largest drygoods commission houses in the United States, is in other respects also one of the most prominent citizens of New York City. He is President of the Cannelton Coal Company, a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Central National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the German-American Insurance Company, and the German Alliance Insurance Company. For many years a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, he has been a member of its Executive Committee since 1888, and at present is Vice-President. By the Mayor of New York City he was appointed in 1890 a Rapid Transit Commissioner of the City and County of New York, and on November 19, 1896, was appointed to succeed Seth Low on the present Board of

Rapid Transit Commissioners, organized under the laws of 1894. Following the exposure of corruption in city affairs made by the Lexow Investigating Committee, he was one of the signers of the original call for the mass-meeting at Madison Square Garden, September 6, 1894, to consider "the wisdom and practicability of taking advantage of the present state of public feeling to organize a citizens' movement for the government of the City of New York entirely outside of party politics and solely in the interests of efficiency, economy, and the public health, comfort, and safety." He was one of the Committee of Seventy appointed by this meeting which nominated Colonel William L. Strong for Mayor, and directed the reform campaign of 1894, which resulted in the complete overthrow of Tammany Hall. He has been Vice-President of the Union League Club by annual re-



WOODBURY LANGDON.

elections since 1889, and has served upon its most important committees. He was one of the founders of the Merchants' Club, was its President in 1888 and 1889, the constitutional limit, and is now a member of its Board of Directors. He is also a director of the New England Society, of which he has been a member since 1865. He is also a member of the City, Riding, Lawyers', and New York Athletic clubs. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., October 22, 1836. His father, the late Woodbury Langdon, was a leading merchant and shipbuilder of Portsmouth, while his mother was Frances, daughter of Jacob Cutter, another Portsmouth merchant. His grandfather, Henry

Sherburne Langdon, was offered the post of Private Secretary by Washington, but declined in deference to his father, who thought him too young to assume the responsibility. The latter, Hon. Woodbury Langdon, Mr. Langdon's great-grandfather, was a distinguished merchant of Portsmouth, member of the Continental Congress of 1779-80, member of the Executive Council of New Hampshire from 1781 to 1790, Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court in 1782, and again from 1786 to 1790. His brother, Hon. John Langdon, was a member of the Continental Congress of 1775, Speaker of the New Hampshire Assembly in 1777, a Revolutionary patriot, who gave a large part of his private fortune to equip the soldiers under General John Stark, who opposed Burgoyne; a member of Congress in 1783, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 which framed the Constitution

of the United States, Governor of New Hampshire in 1788, United States Senator in 1789, and President of the United States Senate from 1789 to 1792, and, with the exception of two years, Governor of New Hampshire from 1805 to 1812. He declined the portfolio of the Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of Jefferson in 1801, and in 1812 declined the nomination as Vice-President of the United States offered him by the Republican Congressional caucus. The late Hon. Francis E. Langdon, M.D., State Senator of New Hampshire, was the brother of Mr. Woodbury Langdon, of New York City. The latter, after acquiring a good education, entered the employ of Frothingham & Company, a well-known drygoods commission house of Boston, and so rapidly made his way in the confidence of his employers that in 1863 he came to New York to take charge of the branch house of the firm. In 1868 he became a partner in the firm of Frothingham & Company. Upon the death of the senior partner, in 1870, the style of Joy, Langdon & Company was adopted. Mr. Langdon is head of this house.

GREENE, FRANCIS VINTON, Colonel of the 71st New York from February, 1892, until he volunteered with his regiment in the war with Spain in May, 1898, and was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to service in the Philippine Islands, has long been prominent in business circles in New York City. At the time of volunteering he was President of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, President of the National Contracting Company, Vice-President of the Trinidad Asphalt Company, and a director of the Seaboard National Bank. He was graduated from West Point in 1870, at the head of his class, for two years was assigned to the artillery service, in 1872 was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, and for four years as Assistant Astronomer and Surveyor, was detailed for service with the Commission engaged in determining the British boundary from Lake-of-the-Woods to the Rocky Mountains. In 1876 he was in the office of the Secretary of War. In 1877 he was appointed Military Attaché to the United States legation at St. Petersburg, with instructions to study the military operations between Russia and Turkey. He accompanied the Russian army until the close of the war. Returning to the United States in January, 1879, that year the Government published, in two volumes, his report, under the title "The Russian Army and Its Campaigns in Turkey." This work is accepted as the most authoritative on the subject. From the Czar he received the decorations of St. Vladimir and St. Anne, and the campaign medal. The star of Roumania and the Roumania cross he received from the Prince of Roumania. For six years, beginning with 1879, he had charge of the engineering work on streets and bridges in the District of Columbia. In July, 1885, he was appointed Instructor of Practical Military Engineering at West Point. In January, 1886, he

resigned from the army and became Vice-President of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. In 1889 he joined the National Guard of New York. He was commissioned Major and Engineer of the First Brigade. In 1892 he was elected Colonel of the 71st New York. He married Belle Chevallié. He has contributed to current periodicals, and published "Army Life in Russia," "The Mississippi," and "Nathaniel Greene" ("Great Commander" series). He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Century, University, United Service, Lawyers', and New York Yacht clubs, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. Born in Providence, R. I., June 25, 1850, he is the son of the late General George Sears Greene, distinguished soldier and civil engineer, and Martha Barrett Dana. On the paternal side he descends from Dr. John Greene, an English surgeon from Salisbury, Dorsetshire, where his ancestors were landed proprietors, who accompanied Roger Williams to New England in 1635, settled at Salem, Mass., and subsequently accompanied Williams to Rhode Island. From him also descended General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution. On the maternal side he descends from Richard Dana, who emigrated from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. General Greene's father, General George Sears Greene, was a resident of New York City from 1856 until called into service by the Civil War, and had charge of the construction of the new reservoir in Central Park.

DAYTON, CHARLES WILLOUGHBY, Postmaster of New York from his appointment by President Cleveland in June, 1893, until the appointment of his successor by President McKinley in the spring of 1897, is a successful lawyer, and at the present time is a trustee of the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank, and a director of the Twelfth Ward Bank, the Seventh National Bank, and the Riverside and Fort Lee Ferry Company. In 1881 he was elected to the Assembly, and made a member of its Judiciary Committee. In 1882 he organized the Harlem Democratic Club, and the same year was Secretary of the Citizens' Reform movement, which secured to Allen Campbell 78,000 votes for Mayor after a campaign of but ten days. He was a member of the Democratic State Conventions of 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1892, and was a member of the Platform Committee of that of 1882, and Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization in 1892. Active in the Presidential Campaign of 1884, he was a Cleveland Elector, and Secretary of the Electoral College. He was again an active worker and speaker in the campaigns of 1888 and 1892. The speech delivered by him in Burlington, Ia., in 1888 was circulated as a campaign document by the Democratic National Committee. He was a member of the Centennial Committee of the Washington inauguration in 1889, and one of its Committee on Transportation. He was a member of

the Constitutional Convention of 1894. He is one of the incorporators of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, is a trustee of the Harlem Library and the Harlem Law Library, and was appointed on the Board of Improvement of Park Avenue above 106th Street, and elected its President, the authorization of the work by the Legislature in 1892 being largely through his instrumentality. In the Mayoralty Campaign of 1897 he appeared on the platform with the late Henry George, refusing to bow to the absolute dictatorship which Richard Croker had established in Tammany Hall. He was born in Brooklyn, October 3, 1846, the son of Abraham Child Dayton and Maria A., daughter of Hon. David Tomlinson, M.D. His father was educated in Europe, contributed to periodical literature, and was the author of "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York." His grandfather, Charles Willoughby Dayton, was a prominent merchant of this city. Mr. Dayton attended the College of the City of New York, and was graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1868. In 1874 he was married to Laura A., daughter of John B. Newman, M.D., and has three children.

CHANDLER, CHARLES FREDERICK, founder of the School of Mines of Columbia College in 1864, from that date until 1897 was both Dean of its faculty and Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer on Geology. He still occupies this chair, but in order to give more attention to it resigned as Dean in 1897. Born in Lancaster, Mass., December 6, 1836, he was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College, and subsequently studied in the universities of Berlin and Göttingen, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the latter. From 1856 to 1864 he was Instructor and Lecturer on Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in Union College. He succeeded the late Professor St. John in the Chair of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. For about thirty years he was also Professor of Chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy. He was appointed President of the Board of Health of this city in 1873, and again for a term of six years in 1877. One of the founders of the American Chemical Society, he has been its Vice-President and its President. In conjunction with Professor Chandler, of Lehigh University, his brother, he founded the *American Chemist*. He is now editor of the *Photographic Bulletin*. He holds the degrees of Ph.D., M.D., and LL.D., is a member of the Metropolitan and many other clubs, and a member of a large number of learned societies of America and Europe. In 1861, he married Anna Maria, daughter of James R. Craig and Margaret Walton, and has a daughter. He is himself the son of Charles Chandler, of Peterham, Mass., and Sarah Whitney, of Boston, and descended from William Chandler, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1637.

KEENE, JAMES ROBERT, broker and banker, and prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange, is also well known for his efforts to elevate the American turf. He is a director of the Westchester Racing Association, and was one of the founders of the New York Jockey Club, having been a member of its Board of Stewards from its organization. He is also a member of the Rockaway Hunt Club. Two of his horses—"Domino" and "Foxhall"—are famous among racehorses. With the latter, in England, he won the Cambridgeshire Handicap, and on the continent the Grand Prix, Ascot Gold Cup, and the Cesarewitch Handicap. Mr. Keene was himself born in England in 1838, the son of James Keene, a successful London merchant, who in 1852 removed with his family to Shasta County, California. From having been educated under a private tutor, for



JAMES ROBERT KEENE.

three years at a private school in Lincolnshire, and under a master of Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Keene accepted the position of a cowboy, herding cattle for the United States Government at Fort Reading, in the Indian country. He next prospected for gold, without success, and then engaged in freighting, cattle-raising, and the operation of a flouring-mill erected by himself. For two years he edited a newspaper. He also studied law, and practiced among the miners. He went to Virginia, Nev., during the excitement over the Comstock lode, secured valuable mining property, sold it advantageously, and, going to San Francisco, engaged in speculation in mining

stocks which netted him \$125,000 in two months. This capital was soon wiped out, however, but he continued to operate, transacted business for Senator C. X. Felton, and upon the appointment of the latter as Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco, bought the Senator's seat in the San Francisco Stock Exchange on credit. He achieved rapid success, realizing a fortune of about \$6,000,000, and becoming President of the Stock Exchange. Upon the failure of the Bank of California he was one of the four contributors of a million dollars to the guarantee fund of \$8,000,000 necessary to secure the depositors, continue the bank in business, and prevent a widespread panic. In addition to his personal contribution, he carried a resolution in the Stock Exchange for a contribution of \$500,000 from that institution, and influenced leading brokers to make up nearly as much

more. Coming to New York City on his way to Europe in the spring of 1877, and finding the stock market here at a low ebb, he at once began to employ the large capital at his command in the bold purchase of nearly all the leading stocks, and so steadily and persistently advanced the market that in the fall of 1879 he sold out with a profit of about \$9,000,000. He has since continued to be a resident of New York City. While in San Francisco he married Sarah Jay, daughter of Colonel Leroy Daingerfield, of Virginia, her mother being the daughter of Judge Parker, the first Judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Keene are Foxhall Parker Keene and Jessie Harwar, wife of Talbot I. Taylor, of Baltimore, Md.

PIERSON, JOHN FRED, attained the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General in the service of the Union during the Civil War, and since that conflict has been head of the well-known iron house of Pierson & Company, proprietors of the Ramapo Iron Works. General Pierson's granduncle, Josiah G. Pierson, established these works at Ramapo, N. Y., in 1795, and took into partnership his younger brother, Hon. Jeremiah Halsey Pierson, under the style of J. G. Pierson & Brother. Jeremiah Halsey Pierson, grandfather of General Pierson, retained his connection with the firm until his death, was active in the organization of the Erie Railroad Company, and was a Member of Congress in 1821. Henry L. Pierson, his son, and the father of General Pierson, suggested the construction of the Erie Railroad, assisted in the survey of its line, and served as a director and its treasurer. He was a member of the firm of J. G. Pierson & Brothers under various changes of the firm style from 1828 until his death in 1869. General Pierson was born in this city, February 25, 1839; upon reaching his majority became a member of the Engineer Corps of the Seventh Regiment; was appointed Aid on the staff of General William Hall, and recruiting a company at the beginning of the Civil War, in May, 1861, was commissioned a Captain in the First New York Volunteers. He was commissioned Major in July, 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel in September of the same year, Colonel in October, 1862, and Brevet Brigadier-General in March, 1865. The youngest officer of his rank in the Union army, he was frequently mentioned for gallantry. He was wounded at Chancellorsville and at Glendale, and was captured at Chantilly in 1862, and confined in Libby Prison. He also participated in the battles of Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and Fredericksburg. While but twenty-three years of age he several times commanded a brigade. In 1869 he married S. Augusta Rhodes. He is a member of the Union, Tuxedo, Racquet, New York Yacht, and Army and Navy clubs, the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the New England Society. He has country-seats at Ramapo, N. Y., and New-

port, R. I. He descends from Rev. Abraham Pierson, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1608; in 1632 was graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge; emigrated to Boston in 1639; the next year led the settlers who founded Southampton, L. I.; founded Branford, Conn., and for a quarter of a century was pastor of its church, and subsequently founded Newark, N. J., and was the first pastor of its church. He was chaplain of the Connecticut forces raised against the Dutch in 1662.

BLOSS, JAMES ORVILLE, head of the firm of J. O. Bloss & Company, cotton merchants, was elected President of the New York Cotton Exchange in 1892, and again in 1893, having previously, in 1890, been elected its Vice-President, and almost continuously since 1866, having been a member of its Board of Managers. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a trustee of the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company, and a director of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company, and has been a director of the Third National Bank. He was active in opposing the anti-option bill in Congress and chiefly instrumental in establishing the plan of deliveries of cotton on contract by means of warehouse receipts and certificates of grade. Born in Rochester, N. Y., September 30, 1847, he is the son of the late James Orville Bloss and Eliza Ann, daughter of Roswell Lockwood and Thalia Oviatt, and is descended from Edmund Bloss, of an old family of Suffolk, England, who became one of the prominent men of Watertown, Mass., where he was admitted a freeman in 1639. Coming to New York City at eighteen years of age, Mr. Bloss for six years was with Norton, Slaughter & Company, banking and commission; then with Woodward & Stillman until 1875; with John Chester Inches as partner became then head of the cotton firm of Bloss & Inches; from 1881 to 1891 was a member of Gwathmey & Bloss, and since the latter date has been head of his present firm. He is a member of the Union and Metropolitan clubs.

BOURNE, FREDERICK GILBERT, President of the Singer Manufacturing Company, is also an executive officer of a number of other important corporations. He is a director of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Long Island Railroad Company, the Babcock and Wilcox Company, and the Diche Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Racquet, Lawyers', Riding, New York Athletic, New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, South Side Sportsmen's, and several other clubs. He married, in 1875, Emma, daughter of James Rufus Keeler and Mary Louisa Davidson, of an old New York family, and has surviving four daughters and five sons—Arthur Keeler, Alfred Severein, George Galt, Kenneth, and Howard Bourne. Mr.

Bourne was born in Boston, Mass., in 1851, the son of the late Rev. George Washington Bourne and Harriet Gilbert, the father of the latter being a prominent iron and steel importer of Portland, Me. His paternal grandparents were Benjamin Bourne and Mary Hatch. Educated in the public schools of New York City, in 1865 he took a position with the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, subsequently became Secretary to the late Edward Clark; became Manager of his estate in 1882; in 1885 was elected Secretary of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and eventually became its president.

QUINTARD, GEORGE WILLIAM, head and principal owner of the Quintard Iron Works, is well known in the business and financial world. In 1868 he founded the New York and Charleston Steamship Company, and successfully conducted its affairs until 1888, when he disposed of his interest to the South Carolina Railroad Company. He is Vice-President of the Eleventh Ward Bank of New York City, is Vice-President of the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn and New York, is First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, is Vice-President of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, is a trustee of the Colonial Trust Company, and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and is a director of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, the State Trust Company, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the International State Casualty Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the Long Island Railroad Company, and the Batopilas Mining Company. He served a term as State Commissioner of Emigration under appointment by Governor Dix. He also served four years as Park Commissioner of New York City, during which time the extensive "new parks" were acquired by the city. He is a member of the Metropolitan, New York Yacht, American Yacht, and Lawyers' clubs, and the New England Society, and prior to his retirement from active club life a few years ago, was also a member of the Union League, New York, Century, and Manhattan clubs. He married, in 1844, Frances E., daughter of the late Charles Morgan, and has living a son—James Wood Quintard, of Portchester, N. Y., and a daughter—Mrs. Nicholas F. Palmer, Jr. He was himself born in Stamford,



GEORGE WILLIAM QUINTARD.

Conn., April 22, 1822, the son of Isaac Quintard and Clarissa Hoyt. The Quintards came originally from Nancy, France, in 1642, and settled in England, where, in the city of Bristol, Isaac Quintard was born. He was a merchant of York, England, prior to his emigration to Stamford, Conn., in 1708. His descendant of the same name, father of Mr. Quintard, was a merchant of Stamford. Through his mother Mr. Quintard also descends from Simon Hoyt, who died at Stamford, Conn., in 1657. At fourteen years of age Mr. Quintard became a clerk with MacManns, Gould & Company, of New York City. He was subsequently with E. L. Bushnell, ship-chandler, and eventually established himself in the same line. With his father-in-law, the late Charles Morgan, he became interested in 1847 in the large iron works of T. F. Secor & Company. The plant was wholly acquired by them in 1850, becoming known as the Morgan Iron Works. As managing partner, from 1850 to 1866, Mr. Quintard made it one of the most notable shipbuilding establishments. Much work was done for the Federal Government during the Civil War. In 1866 the works were sold to the late John Roach. The following year Mr. Quintard established the Quintard Iron works, in conjunction with James Murphy. The latter subsequently retired. Mr. Quintard took his son-in-law, Nicholas F. Palmer, Jr., into partnership.

DURYEA, HIRAM, is President of the National Starch Manufacturing Company, a business established more than a half century ago by his father, the late Hendrick Vanderbilt Duryea, and at the close of the Civil War was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers "for distinguished conduct at the battle of Gaines Mills, Va." Born at Manhasset, L. I., April 12, 1834, and educated in private schools, upon reaching his majority he became a partner in his father's starch manufacturing business at Glen Cove, L. I. Upon the incorporation of the business he became Vice-President of the Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company, and subsequently succeeded his father as its President. The company of which he is now President is simply the successor of the other. In 1855 Governor Myron Clark commissioned him First Lieutenant of Artillery in the Forty-eighth New York. Offering his services at the beginning of the Civil War he was commissioned Captain in the Fifth New York (the "Duryea Zouaves"), and within a few months was promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. He participated at the siege of Yorktown and commanded the regiment in the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns, the command receiving special mention for gallantry during the seven days' battles and the operations before Richmond. He was appointed Colonel of the regiment, October 29, 1862, but received permanent injuries, which compelled him to retire from the service in December following. May 26, 1866, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, as already stated. He is a member of the United Service Club, the

Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Fifth Army Corps, and the Veteran Association of the Fifth New York. He married, in 1868, Laura D., daughter of Leander Burnell and Anna Noble Dewey, and has two daughters and two sons, Harry H. and Chester B. Duryea. He is himself descended on the paternal side from Joost Durie, a French Huguenot, who settled at Mannheim, Rhenish Palatinate, married Magdalena LeFevre, and emigrated to Long Island some time prior to 1675. He is also descended from Rev. Johannes Polhemus, and the founders of the Bogart, Hoagland, Woertman, and Van Nostrand families. Through his mother he descends from Peter Wright, who came from Norfolk, England, to Massachusetts Bay, in 1635, and in 1653 settled at Oyster Bay, L. I.; from Edward Dutey, who came over in the Mayflower; from Robert Foke, who came over with Governor Winthrop; from William Ludlam, who came from Matlock, England, in 1655, and from John Townsend, of Oyster Bay, and his wife, Elizabeth Montgomerie, cousin of Governor Dongan.

PERKINS, CHARLES LAWRENCE, eldest son of the late Charles Lawrence Perkins, who became prominent in the iron business in this city, has been successfully engaged in the iron business in this city since 1879, and is an officer of a number of important corporations. He is President of the Southwestern Coal and Iron Company, is President of the Silver City and Northern Railroad Company, is a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, and is a director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the Griffin Wheel Company, and the Illinois Car and Equipment Company. He is Commissary of the First Brigade of the National Guard of this State on the staff of General Louis Fitzgerald, with the rank of Major. During the Brooklyn strike of January, 1895, he was Chief Commissary on both the First and Second Brigades. He is a member of the Union, Racquet, Players', Harvard, Whist, and Balustrade Golf clubs, the Downtown Association, and the New England Society. He was born in 1857 in Walton-on-Thames, England, and in 1879 was graduated from Harvard. His grandfather, Benjamin Perkins, was Treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. His great-great-grandfather, Captain Francis Perkins, was an officer in the Revolution, and a descendant of John Perkins, who reached Boston in 1630, and a few years later removed to Ipswich, Mass., where he became prominent. He was born in 1599 in Newent, Gloucestershire, England, and descended from Peter Perkins, an officer in the household of Sir Hugh Despenser about 1300.

SPOFFORD, PAUL, was long one of the most eminent merchants of New York City. Born in Massachusetts in 1792, he was junior

partner in a business firm of Haverhill for some time prior to 1818, and in the latter year established himself in New York in partnership with Thomas Tileston. Agents for the Boston Packet Line at the outset, gradually they engaged in the West Indian and South American trade, became the owners of an extensive fleet, and presently had one of the largest shipping establishments in the city. The facilities of the house enabled it to render signal service to the Federal Government during the Civil War. The firm is also notable as being the first in the United States to successfully apply steam navigation to ocean commerce. Spofford & Tileston were one of the fifteen subscribers of \$1,000 each to the Emergency Fund, which Lincoln privately solicited in February, 1863. Paul Spofford was prominently connected with many of the important institutions of the city in his day. He was prominent in the Hone Club, founded by leading business men of the city, and was Treasurer and member of the Council of the University of the City of New York. He married, in 1822, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Spofford and Mary Nelson, granddaughter of Lieutenant Moody Spofford, great-granddaughter of Colonel Daniel Spofford, and great-great-granddaughter of Captain John Spofford, and by her had a daughter, who died young, and one son, the present Paul Nelson Spofford. Of the four sons and one daughter by his second wife, Susan B., daughter of Rev. Gardiner Spring, two sons still survive—Joseph Louis and Edward Clarence Spofford. Both Paul Spofford and his first wife were lineal descendants of John Spofford, of Rowley, Mass., in 1638; son of Rev. John Spofford, Vicar of Silkeston, Yorkshire, and in line from Gamelbar de Spofford, mentioned in the Domesday Book as having 39 manors in Yorkshire, at the time that he and other Saxon Thanes were dispossessed by the Conqueror. Gamelbar's father, Gamel, son of Orm, was Lord of Thorp-Arch on the River Wharf, and had a mansion in York, and 134 manors in Yorkshire, Lincoln, Derby, Stafford, Salop, and Chester. (See Burke's "Family Records" for complete line to the Spoffords of New York.)

SPOFFORD, PAUL NELSON, is the son of the late Paul Spofford, one of the most notable New York merchants during the first half of the present century, and in addition to the care of the large estate left by his father, was long actively and successfully engaged in the West India and South American shipping and commission business which his father established. He organized the engineer department in the militia of this State, and was appointed Engineer-in-Chief, with the rank of Brigadier-General, on the staff of Governor John Young. He occupied the same position on the staff of Governor Hamilton Fish also, and was succeeded by the late General James Watson Webb. He is a director of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, a member of the Union and Union League clubs, a life member of the American

Bible Society, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Botanical Society, the New York Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He is a bachelor. He is the only son by his father's first wife, Sarah Spofford, and through her traces his ancestry to the same original ancestor in this country as through the paternal line.

COLGATE, JAMES BOORMAN, Vice-President of the Bank of the State of New York, from 1843 to 1852, was head of the wholesale drygoods firm of Colgate & Abbe, of this city; from 1852 to 1873, was associated with the late John B. Trevor, under the style of Trevor & Colgate, as dealers in stocks and other securities on Wall Street, and since 1873 has been head of the firm of James B. Colgate & Company, brokers and bankers. In 1857 his firm added a bullion and specie department to their business and did the largest stock and bullion business in the street. Largely through the personal influence of Mr. Colgate the old Gold Exchange was established, and for three years he was its President. In recent years he has attracted attention as one of the most able advocates of the free coinage of silver. His devotion to educational interests and Christian philanthropy has been notable. Since reaching the age of twenty-one he has regularly contributed to the missionary and benevolent societies of the Baptist denomination. With Mr. Trevor, in 1869, he erected the building of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, of Yonkers, N. Y., donating it to the congregation. Subsequently he donated a church building for the use of the colored Baptists of Yonkers. His father, the late William Colgate, had in 1841 become one of the incorporators of Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y. Mr. James B. Colgate was elected to its Board of Trustees in 1861, and since 1864 has been President of the Board. He erected two of its buildings, Colgate Academy and the Colgate Library, and in honor of its late President, Dr. Ebenezer Dodge, in 1891 established the Dodge Memorial Fund of \$1,000,000. One-half the annual interest from this fund is paid to the University, the rest being added to the principal. In 1890 the



JAMES BOORMAN COLGATE.

name of this institution was changed to that of Colgate University. He has also liberally contributed to Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire, Rochester University, Peddie Institute, Columbian College, Washington, D. C.; Rochester Theological Seminary, Cook Academy, and many needy churches and associations. He was born in New York City, March 4, 1818, his father being the founder of the present well-known manufacturing house of Colgate & Company, of this city, while his grandfather, Robert Colgate, came to this country from Bessels Green, Kent, England, where the family had been seated for many generations. Mr. Colgate married, in 1844, S. Ellen Hoyt, of Utica, N. Y., by whom he had one son, William Hoyt Colgate. She died in 1846. In 1851 he married Susan F., daughter of the late Anthony Colby, who was Governor of New Hampshire. By this marriage he has a daughter and a son, James Colby Colgate.

WEBB, WILLIAM SEWARD, eminent railroad financier and prominent socially, is the son of the late General James Watson Webb, and grandson of General Samuel Blachley Webb, of the Revolution. Born in this city, January 31, 1851, he studied under private tutors and at private schools, attended Columbia College for two years, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons for two years, being graduated from the latter in 1875, and also devoted two years to post-graduate studies in the medical universities of Vienna. Following his marriage, December 20, 1881, to Lila Osgood, daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, he became actively interested in the management of the extensive Vanderbilt railroad system. Since 1883 he has been President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and since 1891 President of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, which he organized. He is Vice-President of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway Company, a director of several other lines, Trustee of the Colonial Trust Company and the Continental Trust Company, Director of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company and the Westcott Express Company, and Secretary of the American Hackney Horse Society. For three years he was President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a scientific breeder of horses, notably the hackney, at his extensive Shelburne Farms Stud in Vermont, and has taken many prizes at the New York horse shows. In 1891 he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of Colonel, on the staff of the Governor of Vermont. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian. He has traveled abroad, visited Alaska, and made tours of Canada and the United States by special train. He has a daughter and three sons.

DOUGLASS, ANDREW ELLICOTT, who, for thirty-five years, successfully followed a mercantile career in this city, since his retire-

ment has won considerable renown by his studies and original research in American archaeology. His personal explorations have mainly been on the southern coast of the United States. He has made valuable collections and is the author of monographs and essays. He is a member of the Century and Church clubs, the Scientific Alliance, the Numismatic and Archaeological Society, the Linnean Society, the Ethnological Society, the Anthropological Society of Washington, the Anthropological Society of Paris, and the American Geographical Society. He married, in 1847, Sarah Cortelyou, daughter of George Lecky Cornell and Isabella W. Sheldon. His only child, Mrs. Charles Boyd Curtis, is President of the Woman's Auxiliary for Domestic Missions of the Diocese of New York, and Corresponding Secretary of the Society of Colonial Dames of New York. Mr. Douglass was born at West Point, November 18, 1819, and was graduated from Kenyon College in 1838. He is great-grandson of David Douglass (about 1715-1765) of Hanover Neck, N. J.; grandson of Deacon Nathaniel Douglass, of Vanderpoel & Douglass, leather manufacturers, Newark, N. J., and is the son of Major David Bates Douglass, U.S.A., and Ann Eliza, daughter of Professor Andrew Ellicott. His father served through the War of 1812. He was a Yale graduate, and in 1841 was given the degree of LL.D. In 1815 he became Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy at West Point; in 1820 succeeded his father-in-law as Professor of Mathematics; in 1823 became Professor of Engineering, and after resigning from the United States service in 1831, was Professor of Natural Philosophy in New York University, and subsequently Professor of Architecture and Engineering; from 1840 to 1844 was President of Kenyon College, and from 1848 until his death in 1849 was Professor of Mathematics in Geneva College. Mr. Douglass's maternal grandfather, Professor Andrew Ellicott, made the surveys for the city of Washington.

STANTON, JOHN, well-known mining engineer and developer of the copper mines of the United States, was one of the founders of the New York Mining Stock Exchange in 1876; was its first President, and has been its Treasurer since 1878. From 1852 to 1861 he was engaged in developing the copper deposits in Virginia, Maryland, and Tennessee. The Confederate Government having confiscated these properties, he turned his attention to the Lake Superior copper region and acquired properties of great value. He also has large interests in Colorado and Arizona. He was long President, Treasurer, and Manager of the Atlantic Mining Company, the Central Mining Company, the Allouez Mining Company, and the Wolverine Copper Mining Company. At the present time he is Secretary and Treasurer of the Atlantic Mining Company, Treasurer of the New York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and a director of the Amer-

ican Coal Company. He is a member of the Union League and other clubs, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was born in Bristol, England, February 21, 1830. His father was also a mining engineer, interested in extensive collieries in Wales, who came to the United States in 1835, and invested in Pennsylvania coal mines, later acquiring iron mines at Dover, N. J.

SCHLEY, GRANT BARNEY, in 1880 became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and, with Ernest Groesbeck, organized the firm of Groesbeck & Schley, stock brokers and bankers. The firm

was reorganized in 1885 under its present style of Moore & Schley, John G. Moore having become a member. Mr. Schley is a director of the Manhattan Trust Company, the New York Mutual Telegraph Company, the Western Union Beef Company, the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railway. He is of Dutch descent, and was born in Chapinville, N. Y., February 25, 1845, the son of Evander Schley, a merchant, now retired, of Canandaigua, N. Y. Having attended the Canandaigua Academy, at sixteen years of age Mr. Schley entered the express office of Wells, Butterfield & Company, of Syracuse, N. Y. A little later the firm transferred him to their office at Suspension Bridge. When the consolidation was effected



GRANT BARNEY SCHLEY.

with the American Express Company he was transferred to the New York City office of the latter corporation, being placed in charge of the Money-order Department. This occurred in 1870. Four years later he resigned to accept a position with the First National Bank of New York City, with which institution he remained for six years. During the latter part of this period he was in charge of the Foreign Exchange Department of the bank.

ADAMS, EDWARD DEAN, a member of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Company from 1878 to 1893, has achieved remarkable success in reorganizing embarrassed corporations. At the pres-

ent time he is President of the Cataract Construction Company, President of the Niagara Development Company, President of the Niagara Junction Railway Company, Vice-President of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, Chairman of the Executive Committee and President of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, a member of the Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and subsidiary companies, the West Shore Railroad Company, the Northern Pacific Express Company, and a director of the Mercantile Trust Company, the New Jersey General Security Company, and the American Cotton Oil Company. He organized the Northern Pacific Terminal Company in 1882, and became its President; in 1883 organized the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company, becoming its Vice-President, and in 1885 organized the New Jersey Junction Railroad Company, constructed its lines, and leased them to the New York Central. In 1885 he also accomplished the delicate operation of a reorganization of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, the New York, Ontario and Western, and the West Shore and Ontario Terminal Company. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Central Railroad of New Jersey during its reorganization in 1887. In 1888 he was active in floating the bond issue of the Philadelphia and Reading, while in 1890 he reorganized the American Cotton Oil Company. As the representative of the German bondholders he was Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Northern Pacific Railway Company in 1893. The son of Adoniram Judson Adams, of Boston, he was born in that city April 9, 1846, and in 1864 was graduated from Norwich University, Vermont. After spending two years abroad, from 1866 to 1869 he was in the employ of a Boston firm of bankers and brokers. From 1870 to 1878 he was a member of the Boston banking house of Richardson, Hill & Company, which he helped to organize. In 1878 he removed to this city, entering the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Company as a senior partner. He is a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Union League, and other clubs. He was married, in 1872, to Fannie A., daughter of William E. Gutterson, of Boston, and has a son and a daughter. The son, Ernest Kempton, has been graduated from Yale and Columbia.

GRISCOM, CLEMENT ACTON, JR., Manager of the International Navigation Company, owners of the American and Red Star Line of ocean steamers, has been a resident of New York City since engaging in business. He is President of the James Reilly Repair and Supply Company, is a trustee of the Sailors' Rest in the City of New York, and is a director of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York. He married, in 1889, Genevieve, daughter of Colonel William Ludlow, Engineer Corps, United States Navy, and is a member of the Metropolitan and Lawyers' clubs of New York, and the Uni-

versity Club of Philadelphia. He is the son of Clement Acton Griscom, of Philadelphia, well-known shipping merchant, and President of the International Navigation Company, and is of old and distinguished Philadelphia ancestry.

DURANT, WILLIAM WEST, is largely interested in railroads and real estate in the Adirondack region, and is well known for his interest in yachting. He is a member of the Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and Eastern Yacht clubs. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 23, 1850, he is the son of the late Thomas Clark Durant, well-known railroad financier and President, and his wife, Heloise Hannah Timbrel, of England, who still survives. His great-grandfather, Thomas Durant, was a Revolutionary soldier, as was the latter's father-in-law, William Clark, a descendant of Thomas Clark, of the Mayflower. His great-great-grandfather, Edward Durant, of Newton, Mass., was graduated from Harvard in 1735; was Moderator of twenty-six town meetings; was Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence in 1774; was a member of the Provincial Congresses of 1775 and 1776, and married a daughter of Captain John Jackson. Mr. Durant descends from George Durant, of Malden, Mass., and Middletown and Lyme, Conn., who is thought to have been grandson of Mayor Richard Durant, of Bodmin, Cornwall, England.

CHAUNCEY, ELIHU, is the son of the late Nathaniel Chauncey, of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Sewall, daughter of Samuel Salisbury, of Boston. His father was a graduate of Yale and a member of the Philadelphia Bar, while his uncle, the late Elihu Chauncey, was one of the most eminent citizens of Philadelphia, editor of the *North American Gazette*, President of the Reading Railroad, and connected with the Bank of the United States and the Bank of Pennsylvania. Another uncle, the late Charles Chauncey, was prominent at the Philadelphia bar, a member of the Common Council, and of the Constitutional Convention of 1827. Mr. Chauncey's grandfather, Charles Chauncey, LL.D., of New Haven, Conn., was King's Attorney in 1776 and Judge of the Superior Court in 1789. The founder of the family in this country, Rev. Charles Chauncey, was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, was among the early arrivals in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was the second President of Harvard College. Mr. Chauncey was born in Philadelphia, August 17, 1840, was graduated from Harvard, and has long been a resident of this city. He married, in 1871, Mary Jane, daughter of Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York, and has a daughter. He is a member of the Century Association, the University, Grolier, and Harvard clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the New York Historical Society.

WEBB, WILLIAM HENRY, upon the death of his father, the late Isaac Webb, of New York City, succeeded, in April, 1840, to the large shipbuilding business which his father had established and long conducted under the firm styles of Isaac Webb & Company and Webb & Allen. The latter style was continued down to the retirement of Mr. Allen from the business in 1843, when the entire establishment passed under the control of Mr. Webb, so remaining until he retired from active business at the close of the year 1872. During this period he built more than one hundred and fifty vessels. He built packets and steamships for service to London, Liverpool, and Havre; built the first steamships running between New York and Savannah; the first large steamer for the New Orleans trade; the first steamer for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, carrying the United States mails between Panama and San Francisco; the first steamer entering the "Golden Gate," and the first three steamers carrying the United States mail from New York to China by way of Aspinwall, Panama, and San Francisco. The screw frigate, *General Admiral*, seventy-two guns, built by him for the Russian Government, and launched in September, 1858, proved to be the fastest vessel of war which up to that time had been built. Two iron screw frigates which he built for the Italian Government during the early years of the Civil War were the first ironclads built in the United States. He built the *Dunderburg*, under contract with the United States Government for



WILLIAM HENRY WEBB.

a screw ram modeled after his own plans, of large tonnage, the heaviest armament, with unexampled speed and the best seagoing qualities. The Civil War closing before its completion, he obtained a release by Act of Congress and sold the vessel to Napoleon III. He established an independent line of steamers between New York and San Francisco; in 1868 established a line in the European trade, and sent the first American passenger steamer into the Baltic. He helped organize the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and is the only survivor of its original board of directors. He was one of the largest stockholders of the Panama Railroad prior to 1872. He established a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Japan, by way of Honolulu and the Pacific Islands. He was not merely a shipbuilder, but contributed to the science of naval architecture, originating and design-

ing plans and models, and introducing radical departures in construction, which revolutionized the merchant and naval marine. Three times he declined the nomination as Mayor of New York City. For fourteen years he was President of the Council of Political Reform. He championed the cause of pure water for New York, and labored nearly five years before the State Legislature to accomplish the overthrow of the Aqueduct Commission, which opposed this reform, winning a signal victory. At a cost of half a million dollars he established and endowed the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders in Fordham. He is now a trustee of the Central Trust Company and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and a director of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Third Avenue Railroad, and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway. He is a member of the Union League, City, and Republican clubs, and the New England Society. He was born in New York City, June 19, 1816. His paternal ancestors came from England, settling in Connecticut long prior to the Revolution. His mother's ancestors, of French Huguenot and Scotch descent, were settled in New York in early colonial days.

BULKLEY, JUSTUS LAWRENCE, prominent leather importing merchant of New York City, where he has been engaged in this line for more than thirty-five years, is the son of the late Joseph Edmund Bulkley, who was also one of the leading leather merchants of New York. The present Mr. Bulkley was born in this city in 1840. His mother was of the well-known Lawrence family of Long Island, while through his father he is eighth in descent from Rev. Peter Bulkley, who was born in 1583 in Woodhull, Bedfordshire, England; was graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, and having come under the ban with Archbishop Laud after occupying the living at Odell for more than twenty years, in 1634 came to Cambridge, Mass., and was long pastor of the Church of Concord, of which place he was one of the founders. Rev. Peter Bulkley was ninth in descent from Baron Robert Bulkley, Lord of the Manor of Bulkley in the County Palatine of Chester. In 1871, Mr. Bulkley married Laura E. Caldwell, and has two daughters and a son—Joseph E. Bulkley. The latter graduates from Yale in 1899. Mr. Bulkley is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Riding, and Adirondack League clubs, the Holland Society, and the New England Society.

CODDINGTON, GILBERT SMITH, is the second and only surviving son of the late Jonathan I. Coddington, merchant and distinguished citizen of this city, and his wife, Matilda, daughter of William Palmer, and is the brother of the late David Vesey Smith Coddington, lawyer and brilliant orator. He was born in New York in 1835, and received his education here and at Geneva, Switzerland.

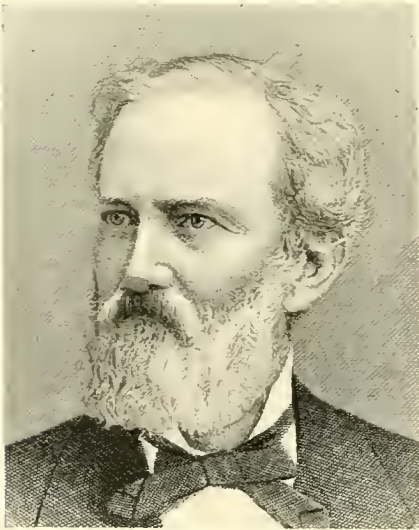
During the Civil War he recruited considerable numbers of volunteers at his own expense, and in 1862 was commissioned Captain of the Twentieth New York Battery. He resided in Europe for a great many years. He is a member of the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, and Reform clubs, and various societies. He is a descendant of Hon. William Coddington, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1630, and subsequently became Governor of Rhode Island. He married, in 1880, Amelia N., daughter of the late Hon. Silas M. Stilwell, an eminent New York lawyer; grandniece of General Garret Stilwell, of the Revolutionary Army, and a descendant of the regicide, John Cook, who changed his name to Stilwell upon coming to this country.

DE FOREST, GEORGE B., prominent in the social life of New York City, is lineally descended from the Huguenot, Isaac De Forest, a prominent and one of the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam. His grandfather, Lockwood De Forest, was an eminent merchant of New York during the Revolutionary period, and one of the committee of prominent citizens who, in 1824, expressed to De Witt Clinton their condemnation of his removal from the position of Canal Commissioner. The two sons of the latter, George B. De Forest, Sr., father of Mr. De Forest, and William W. De Forest, also became distinguished merchants of the city, both being engaged in the South American trade. Born in New York in 1848, Mr. De Forest was carefully educated, and is a well-known art connoisseur. He also possesses one of the notable private libraries of the city, containing many books with water-color illustrations and original drawings, but being especially remarkable for its examples of French printing and binding of the period of Louis XV. and the Regency. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, Knickerbocker, Racquet, Players', Fencers', Grolier, New York Yacht, and Westchester Country clubs, the Century Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Seventh Regiment Veterans. He married, in 1882, Anita, daughter of Louis S. Hargous, and has a son, Louis S. II. De Forest. Mrs. De Forest's father was United States Consul at the City of Mexico prior to the Mexican War, served on General Worth's staff throughout that conflict, and subsequent to it became a prominent banker in the City of Mexico.

CLARKSON, JOHN VAN BOSKERCK, Treasurer of the New York Traction Switch Company, and a prominent real estate operator of New York City, is the eldest surviving son of the late distinguished Colonel Floyd Clarkson and Harriet A., daughter of John Van Boskerck, a New York merchant, and is grandson of Samuel Floyd Clarkson. During the ten years preceding his father's death, from 1884 to 1894, he was associated with him in his extensive real estate business

under the firm style of Floyd Clarkson & Son. Since that time he has been carrying on and developing the business. He is also a civil engineer, in which capacity he has been connected with the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the Hartford and Harlem Railroad in Connecticut, now in process of construction. He is a director of the Riverside Bank, as well as of the corporation of which he is Treasurer. He is a member of the Union League and St. Nicholas clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of Veterans, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

McCREADY, NATHANIEL L'HOMMEDIU, after being educated in New York City, and receiving a business training in the shipping trade at Mobile, Ala., in 1840 returned to New York City and established the shipping and commission firm of N. L. McCready & Company. In 1865, after a successful quarter of a century as head of this firm, he withdrew and engaged in the management of a steamship line, in association with Livingston, Fox & Company. In 1867 he organized the now famous Old Dominion Steamship Company, in 1869 became its President, and so continued until his death, October 3, 1887. He was also President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, and for fourteen years was on its directorate. He was a director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Empire



NATHANIEL L'HOMMEDIU McCREADY.

City Fire Insurance Company, and the Washington Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, an honorary member of the Marine Society, and a member of the Union and St. Nicholas clubs, and the Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. He married, in 1846, Caroline Amanda Waldron, who survives him, with two children—Mrs. William Ward Robbins and Nathaniel L. McCready. Mrs. McCready lineally descends from Resolved Waldron, who came to New Amsterdam in the suite of Governor Petrus Stuyvesant. Mr. McCready also descended from an old New York family, and was born in this city, October 4, 1820. His brother was the eminent New York physician, Dr. Benjamin McCready, for many years a professor in Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

GOODRIDGE, SAMUEL WADSWORTH, for many years prior to his death in 1868 one of the most prominent shipping merchants in the East India trade of New York City, was born in Grafton, Vt., in 1793, became a member of a business house of Rockingham, Vt., between 1819 and 1834 was an extensive wool buyer at Saxton's River, Vt., and for some time subsequent to 1834 and prior to his removal to New York, successfully engaged in the East India and China trade at Hartford, Conn. He was sixth in descent from William Goodridge, of Watertown, Mass., in 1636, and also descended from Thomas Hall, of Newbury, Mass., in 1637, whose parents were Thomas Hall and Joan Kirby, of Walton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire, England. Mr. Goodridge married, in 1819, Lydia, daughter of Rev. Peter Reed, of Ludlow, Vt., Member of the Vermont Legislature. E. Read Goodridge, merchant of this city, is his son, as was also the late Frederic Goodridge.

GOODRIDGE, FREDERIC, like his father, the late Samuel Wadsworth Goodridge, was long a prominent importing merchant of this city in the China and East India trade. He was in retirement from active business for some years prior to his death, in 1897. He was born in Hartford, Conn., January 11, 1836, and was graduated from Trinity College. He was a member of the Century, Manhattan, Country, and Fencers' clubs, the Blooming Grove Park Association, the Liederkrantz, the Trinity College Alumni Association, and other organizations. He married, in 1864, Charlotte Matilda, daughter of Jasper Grosvenor, a prominent merchant of this city. Mrs. Goodridge survives her husband, with three daughters, two of whom are Mrs. Gouverneur Morris Carnochan and Mrs. George Edward Wyeth, and a son—Frederic Grosvenor Goodridge—born in 1873, and recently graduated from Harvard University.

COGSWELL, CULLEN VAN RENSSELAER, is the son of the late Andrew Kirkpatrick Cogswell and Mary, daughter of General J. Cullen Van Rensselaer, of Cazenovia, N. Y.; is the grandson of Rev. Jonathan Cogswell by his second wife, Jane Eudora, daughter of Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice of New Jersey, and granddaughter of Colonel John Bayard, of Maryland, and is descended from John Cogswell, a wealthy English manufacturer and mill owner, son of Edward and Alice Cogswell, of Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, who immigrated to Ipswich, Mass., in 1636. Born in New Brunswick, N. J., September 5, 1869, Mr. Cogswell was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He is a member of the Union Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the Revolution. He is also a member of the City and Seventh Regiment Veteran clubs. He married, in 1896, A. Eugenie, daughter of Albert W. Nickerson, formerly President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM PROCTOR, is a director of the Greenwich Insurance Company and the North River Insurance Company, but is not engaged in business beyond the care of the estate and large corporate interests left by his father, the late George Douglas, East India commission merchant of this city. He has been actively identified with yachting in this country and with the defense of the America Cup. He was owner of the yacht Sappho, which was a successful defender in 1871 by defeating the Livonia. He was also part owner of the Priscilla, built as a defender. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Racquet, Coaching, Country, New York Athletic, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Douglaston Yacht, Cartaret Gun, Rockaway Hunt, Meadowbrook Hunt, and Westminster Kennel clubs. He is also a member of the Austrian Yacht Club and several other clubs of Europe. He married, in 1879, Adelaide L., daughter of Ellingham Townsend, and has a daughter and a son—James Gordon Douglas.

BARBER, AMZI LORENZO, in 1883, secured the incorporation of the Barber Asphalt Company, of which he is a director and principal owner, and in 1888 secured the incorporation of the Trinidad Asphalt Company, of which he is President. In 1887 he obtained a concession from the British Government for forty-two years of the phenomenal Pitch Lake of Trinidad Island, embracing more than one hundred acres of pitch or asphalt, and has created an extensive demand for this product for use in asphalt pavements. He is a director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of this city, and has been a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, D. C., and the Washington Loan and Trust Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Engineers', Riding, Aldine, Church, Lawyers', New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and Atlantic Yacht clubs; the Royal Thames Yacht Club of London, the Society of Arts, London; the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New England Society, and the Ohio Society. He married, in 1868, Celia M. Bradley, of Geneva, Ohio. She died in 1870. He married, second, Julia Louise, daughter of J. Le Droiet Langdon, and has two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Samuel Todd Davis, of Washington, and two sons, Le Droiet and Roland Langdon Barber. Mr. Barber was born in Saxton River, Vt., June 22, 1843, the son of Rev. Amzi Doolittle Barber, a Congregational clergyman, and Nancy Irene Bailey, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Barber, who emigrated from England to Vermont prior to the Revolution. Having attended the High School of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1867 Mr. Barber was graduated from Oberlin College; studied theology for a short time; in 1868 took charge of the Normal Department of Howard University at Washington; subsequently had charge of the Preparatory Department; still later was Professor of Natural Philosophy, and in 1872 resigned to engage in

real estate business in Washington. Giving some attention to the subject of street improvement, he engaged in the construction of asphalt pavement. He has received the degrees of A.M. and LL.B., and is a trustee of Oberlin College.

WARNER, LUCIEN CALVIN, interrupted his course at Oberlin College to enlist in the 150th Ohio during the Civil War, and returning, was graduated from that institution in 1865, two years later was graduated from the Medical Department of the New York University, practiced his profession in this city from 1867 to 1873, and then embarked in business. He was one of the founders, and is Vice-President and Treasurer of the Warner Brothers Company, engaged in corset manufacture; is President of the International Phosphate Company, and is a director of the Hamilton Bank, the Mount Morris Bank, and the Home Insurance Company. He is President of the Congregational Church Building Society, for several years was President of the Congregational Club, and for ten years was President of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has been Chairman of its State Committee, and Chairman of its International Committee. He is a Trustee of the International Young Women's Christian Association, as he is also of the Associations of the State and of the City of New York. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association and a trustee of Oberlin College. Largely instrumental in the erection of the building of the Harlem Branch Y.M.C.A., at a cost of \$150,000, he also erected for Oberlin College a conservatory of music costing \$100,000, and with his brother built a clubhouse for girls employed in their factory at Bridgeport, Conn. In addition to the organizations named, he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Harlem, Merchants', Adirondack League, and Patria clubs. He married, in 1868, Keren S., daughter of Judge Noah Humphrey Osborne, and has two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Seabury C. Mastick, of this city, and two sons, Franklin Humphrey and Lucien Thompson Warner. Born at Cuyler, N. Y., in 1844, he is himself the son of Alonzo F. Warner and Lydia Ann Converse. His grandfather, Ira Warner, was the son of Abel Warner and the brother of Justus Warner, father of the author and editor, Charles Dudley Warner.

DUTCHER, SILAS BELDEN, after an extended career as a Republican leader and officeholder, in recent years has become no less prominent in the financial world. He is now President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, a trustee of the Union Dime Savings Institution, and a director of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, the Nassau Electric Railroad, the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, the Smith Vassar Telephone Company, the German American

Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, and the Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association, being also Treasurer of the latter. Having taught school at Cazenovia, N. Y., between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two, while working on a farm during the summers, he was engaged in the railroad business from 1851 to 1855, while from the latter year until 1869 he was established as a merchant in New York City. In 1860 he became Supervisor of the City and County of New York, but, at the end of eighteen months, resigned and removed to Brooklyn. From 1868 to 1877 he was Super-

visor of Internal Revenue.

In 1870 he was a Republican candidate for Congress, and, while unsuccessful, reduced the Democratic majority in the district by 4,000. By appointment of President Grant he was Pension Agent in New York City from 1872 until 1875, when he resigned to accept a position with an insurance company. Again by appointment of President Grant, he was Appraiser of the Port of New York from 1877 to 1880, when Governor Cornell appointed him State Superintendent of Public Works. He refused the appointment as Commissioner of Internal Revenue offered him by President Arthur in 1882, and was elected President of the Union



SILAS BELDEN DUTCHER.

Done Savings Institution, of which he had been an incorporator in 1859 and a trustee continuously since. He resigned from this presidency in 1891 to accept that of the Hamilton Trust Company. He has spoken in every Presidential campaign from 1848 to 1888 as Whig or Republican; was Chairman of the Young Men's Republican Committee of New York City in 1858 and 1859; President of the Wide-awake organization of the same in 1860; for four years was Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee; for many years was a member of the State Committee, and in 1876 was Chairman of its Executive Committee. He has been a delegate to several National

conventions. For four years he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. For ten years he was Superintendent of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church Sunday-school, Brooklyn, and made it one of the largest in the State. Born in Springfield, N. Y., July 12, 1829, the son of Parcefor Dutcher and Johannah Low Frink, he is of German and Puritan descent on his father's side, and Holland descent through his mother. His grandfather, John Dutcher, removed from Dover, Dutchess County, to Cherry Valley soon after the Revolution. His maternal great-grandfather, Captain Peter Low, acquired a large tract in Cherry Valley for service in the Revolution and removed thither from New Jersey.

MOTT, JORDAN L., the second to bear this name, is the only son of the late Jordan L. Mott, founder of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, entered his father's establishment as an apprentice in 1849, in 1853 was made a partner, and since 1866 has managed the business. He is President of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, is President of the North American Iron Works, and is a director of the North River Bridge Company, and the New River Mineral Company. He has been President of the North River Bridge Company, as he has been also of the Star Foundry Company. He was a member of the Rapid Transit Commission of this city which supervised the erection of the elevated roads. In 1879 he was President of the Board of Aldermen. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1876, and again in 1888. He is a member of the New York, Engineers', Fulton, New York Yacht, and American Yacht clubs. He was educated at the Irving Institute, Tarrytown, and the University of the City of New York. He married Marianna Seaman, and has a son—Jordan L. Mott, Jr., who in turn has a son of the same name.

COLE, LUCIUS AZEL, President of the National Lead Company, is also President of the Mississippi, Hamburg and Western Railroad, and a director of the Seaboard National Bank and the Assurance Company of America. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 25, 1847, the son of George Cole and Elvira Moore. His father was a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Brown University. His mother was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of the Charlestown Female Seminary of that State. His ancestors on both sides were of New England colonial stock, originally from England. Having been educated in the public schools, in 1863, when sixteen years of age, Mr. Cole entered the United States Navy and served until the close of the Civil War. Returning to civil life, he engaged in the drygoods business in Ohio, and subsequently in the petroleum trade. In 1890 he removed to New York City, having accepted the position of Secretary of the National Lead Trust. Upon the reorganization of the Trust as the National Lead Company in 1893, he was elected its Vice-

President. In 1896 he succeeded the late Colonel William P. Thompson as its President. Mr. Cole was married in 1872, and has a family of seven children.

FARLEY, GUSTAVUS, from 1864 to 1866 was at Hongkong, China; was engaged in business in Japan during the seventeen years from 1866 to 1883, and since the latter date has been in mercantile life in New York City. He is a member of the Union, Century, and New York Yacht clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Sons of the Revolution. He married Katharine Sedgwick, daughter of Frank Cheney, of South Manchester, Mass., and has a son, Frank Cheney Farley, born in 1880 at Yokohama, Japan. Mr. Farley was born in Chelsea, Mass., July 4, 1844; was educated in private schools, and completed his studies in England. He is the son of the late Gustavus Farley, of Cambridge, Mass., and Amelia Frederika Neuman, who was born in Gottenburg, Sweden. His grandfather, Major Robert Farley, enlisted in the Revolutionary Army at the age of sixteen, and served throughout the war; subsequently became Major in the militia; was High Sheriff of Essex County, Massachusetts, and became Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1786 he married Susannah Kendall, a descendant of Francis Kendall, one of the first settlers of Woburn, Mass., who came from England prior to 1640. His father, General Michael Farley, of Ipswich, Mass., was Sheriff of Essex County, a representative to the General Court, a member of the Provincial Congresses from 1766 to 1779, member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Massachusetts, and Major-General of the militia. He married, in 1745, Elizabeth Choate. He was the son of Mesheek Farley and Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Burnham, of the Pequot War, and was grandson of Michael Farley, who came from England to Ipswich, Mass., about 1675, as the agent of Sir Richard Saltoustaill.

ELWELL, JAMES WILLIAM, until his retirement in recent years, the oldest merchant doing business on South Street, New York City, where he had been established since May, 1838, has long been prominent in the commercial life of the city and as a philanthropist. From its origin in 1838, he was connected with the old Merchants' Exchange, now the Produce Exchange, and served five terms on its Arbitration Committee, which had the powers of a court of equity. For many years he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he became a member in 1845. He was one of the incorporators of the Shipowners' Association, as he was also of the Marine Bank, which later became the Marine National Bank. At various times he has been trustee or director of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, the Mariners' Sav-

ings Institution, the Great Western Insurance Company, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company, the Great Eastern Railway Company, the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railway Company, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. At the present time he is a director of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company and the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, and is President of the American Seamen's Friend Society. He has been a vice-president of the American Congregational Union, and for twenty years was a trustee. He has been a trustee of the City Mission and Tract Society of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Dispensary, and the New York Port Society. In 1871 he organized the Helping Hand Society of Brooklyn, now the Helping Hand Night Mission, and was long its president. A founder of the Home for Friendless Women and Children of Brooklyn, he paid the rent of its building during the first year. He was President of the Fresh Air Fund, now the Seaside Home; President of the Board of Counsel of the Mariners' Family Asylum on Staten Island, member of the Board of Advisers of the Mount Prospect Industrial School, trustee of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, helping to raise funds for the erection of the home. For thirty-four years he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn. He has assisted churches, missions, and educational and benevolent institutions in many States and in foreign lands. Born in Bath, Me., August 27, 1820, he is the son of John Elwell, and great-grandson of Payne Elwell, both of whom were prosperous West Indian merchants. In 1832 his father removed to Brooklyn, at the same time establishing in this city the mercantile firm of Elwell & Taylor. This firm Mr. Elwell entered in May, 1838, the style becoming John Elwell & Company. Through the enterprise of the son lines of sailing vessels were established between New York and the ports of the Southern States, South America, and the East and West Indies. After the death of his father, in 1847, he managed the business alone until 1852, when his son and bookkeeper were taken into the firm of James W. Elwell & Company, which was then established. He had two children by his first wife, Olivia P. Robertson, of Bath, Me., and two by his second wife, Lucy E. R. Stinson, of the same place.

SAYRE, LEWIS ALBERT, one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of New York City, and the "father" of orthopedic surgery as a special department, was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1842. He was at once made Professor to the Professor of Surgery in this institution, and held the position until 1852, when he became Emeritus Professor. In 1853 he was appointed Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital; in 1859 became Surgeon

of Charity Hospital, and in 1873 became Consulting Surgeon to Charity Hospital. He was one of the most active founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1861, and has been its Professor of Orthopædic Surgery from that time to the present. He was also one of the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine, as he was also of the New York Pathological Society and the American Medical Association. He was elected Vice-President of the American Medical Association in 1866, and its President in 1880. In January, 1860, he was appointed Resident Physician of the City of New York by Mayor Fernando Wood, and was continued in office under Mayor Opdyke, Mayor Gunther, and Mayor Hoffman. He issued a series of remarkable annual reports dealing with the utmost freedom and boldness with the sanitary problems of the city. He continued to urge a legislative enactment for compulsory vaccination, denounced the condition of the streets and sewers, was equally severe in exposing the condition of the tenement houses, which rendered them "pest-holes that breed typhoid and typhus fever," and gave a practical demonstration of the then disputed fact that Asiatic cholera is a contagious disease and amenable to proper quarantine precautions. With the medical authorities of surrounding cities declaring that the disease was epidemic, and attempts to quarantine it a waste of energy, he prevailed upon the New York City Government to establish a strict quarantine against the infected ship which entered New York Bay, and was subsequently able to report: "The cholera, which has arrived within our harbor, and has been so near our shores within a few weeks past, was anchored in the bay, and detained there." This was accomplished in the face of the fact that the city "was ripe for its reception, with its filthy streets, its overcrowded tenement houses, its obstructed sewers, the decaying animal and vegetable matter, and with the peculiar condition of climate, ready to spread its infectious influences into an epidemic." He advocated the establishment by the Federal Government of a uniform quarantine system on every coast and frontier of the country. But in orthopædic surgery Dr. Sayre established an international reputation. In 1854 he achieved the distinction of being the first American surgeon to perform successfully the extremely delicate and complicated operation of the removal of the head of the femur. The fame of his repeated and successful performances of this operation spread to Europe. Other original and unique work followed. Visiting Europe in 1871 he found himself recognized as the master in his chosen department. He was invited to lecture on hip-joint disease and demonstrate his method before many medical societies. He became an honorary member of the British Medical Association, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, the Surgical Society of St. Petersburg, and the Medical Society of Norway. For his services in Sweden, including attendance upon a member of the royal family, King Charles IV. created him a Knight



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of the Order of Wasa. Appointed by the American Medical Association a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876, he presented a paper on "Morbus Coxarius," or hip-joint disease, and performed his famous operation. He next took up Pott's disease and lateral curvature of the spine, and accomplished results as remarkable and as revolutionary by suspension of the body with the application of plaster-of-paris bandages or jackets. Appointed by the American Medical Association in 1877 a delegate to the meeting of the British Medical Association at Manchester, England, he received a remarkable reception in Great Britain, and lectured and gave demonstrations to illustrate these new methods before the leading hospitals and medical societies in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Cork. The *British Medical Journal* declared at the time that "his treatment of angular and lateral curvature of the spine constitutes a new era in that department of surgery." He published while in England, and dedicated to the medical profession of Great Britain, his notable work, "An Illustrative Treatise on Spinal Disease and Spinal Curvature." This book, with his "Practical Manual of Club-foot" and "Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints," are world-wide authorities, having passed through many American, English, German, and French editions. An American writer says of his work: "Dr. Sayre is the inventor of a number of important instruments used in his practice, and which have proved of the greatest service in the surgical profession; among these being the uvulotome, club-foot shoe, scrotal clamp, flexible probe, improved tracheotomy tube, and various splints and appliances for use in orthopedic surgery, which have proved of the highest value to the profession and of remarkable utility in the treatment of deformities. . . . His life work in connection with hip-joint disease alone is sufficient to entitle him to the gratitude of his own countrymen and the world. It may be said of him that in his whole peculiar department of healing he stands absolutely alone, having conceived his method, devised his practice, and invented his instruments." Dr. Sayre was born in what is now Madison, Morris County, N. J., February 28, 1820, the son of Archibald Sayre, a wealthy farmer, and grandson of Ephraim Sayre, Quartermaster in the patriot army during the Revolution. A precocious child, at four years of age Dr. Sayre recited verses of welcome in the presence of Lafayette. He received an academic education, in 1839 was graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and, as already stated, from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1842. He married, in 1849, Eliza Ann, daughter of the late Charles Henry Hall, eminent in connection with the development of the Harlem district of the city. They have had four children—Miss Mary Hall Sayre, a brilliant linguist; the late Dr. Charles H. H. Sayre, the late Dr. Lewis Hall Sayre, and the present Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre.

MOTT, VALENTINE, one of the most famous surgeons of the United States, was born at Glen Cove, L. I., in 1785, in 1806 was graduated from the Medical Department of Columbia College, having also studied with a relative, the eminent Dr. Valentine Seaman, and going to England, studied under the famous Sir Astley Cooper and others, visiting the hospitals, and attending lectures in London and Edinburgh. In 1808 he returned to this city. From 1809 to 1832 he was Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Columbia College, and its successor, the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1832 he became one of the founders of the Rutgers School of Medicine, and was its Professor of Surgery for four years. From 1836 to 1850 he held once more his old chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. "He originated a great number of operations deemed impossible before his day, and which revolutionized medicine and surgery." The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. He was a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine of Paris. He was Surgeon to six hospitals of this city, the New York, Bellevue, St. Luke's, St. Vincent's, Hebrew, and Woman's. He married Louise Dunmore Munn. The late distinguished Dr. Alexander Brown Mott was their son.

MOTT, ALEXANDER BROWN, fourth son of the renowned surgeon, Valentine Mott, was born in this city in 1826, attended Dr. Anthon's Columbia Grammar School, in 1850 was graduated from the Vermont Academy of Medicine, was one of the founders of St. Vincent's Hospital of this city, was one of the founders and long a Professor of the Bellevue Medical College, and was Surgeon to Bellevue, St. Vincent's, and Mount Sinai hospitals. Surgeon to the Second Brigade of this State when the Civil War broke out in April, 1861, he was appointed Medical Director of the Department of the East, organized the United States Army General Hospital in this city, and was its chief surgeon, with the rank of Major. In 1864 he served on the staff of General Ord as Medical Inspector of the Department of Virginia, and was present when Lee surrendered. He was mustered out with the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He married, in 1851, Arabella, daughter of Thaddeus Phelps, and died in 1889. As a youth abroad, he at one time was Secretary to Commodore Morrison, United States Navy, in the Mediterranean, while he also took part in a Spanish revolution, commanding a battery at the Siege of Barcelona.

The present Dr. Valentine Mott, only child of Dr. Alexander Brown Mott, was born in this city in 1852, in 1872 was graduated from Columbia, in 1876 was graduated from Cambridge University, England, and in 1879 was graduated from Bellevue Medical College. Through his eminent father and renowned grandfather, he descends from Adam Mott, who settled at Hempstead, L. I., some time prior to 1655.

HARRISON, GEORGE TUCKER, at present (1898) President of the New York County Medical Association, was born, July 23, 1835, at the University of Virginia, where his father was a professor; was educated in that institution, being graduated as Master of Arts in 1854, and from the Medical Department in 1856, and after nine months' service in St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, was engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Louis, Mo., until shortly before the Civil War. He served with the forces of Virginia during the war, being present at the first battle of Bull Run in the capacity of Assistant-Surgeon, and remaining connected with the Medical Department of the Confederate armies until the close of the conflict. In 1864 he was a member of the Medical Commission charged with the duty of inspecting the Confederate hospitals and discharging from them all men able to carry a musket. In 1868 he came to New York City, where he has become eminent as a specialist in gynecology and obstetrics. He served a term upon the House Staff of the Woman's Hospital after his arrival in New York, and subsequently was for fifteen years Assistant-Surgeon to the same institution. In 1890 he was elected President of the New York County Medical Association, declined a re-election, but in January, 1898, was once more elected to this position. He has also been President of the New York Obstetrical Society, and is a member of the International Medical Congress, a Permanent Member of the American Medical Association, a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and an Honorary Member of the Virginia State Medical Society. He is also a member of the Reform, Church, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Democratic clubs. He was married, in 1865, to Lelia, daughter of William Bell, at one time a New York merchant, of the firm of Bell, Pace, Lavender & Company, and has a son—Dr. Gessner Harrison—and two daughters—Elizabeth M., wife of Professor William H. Echols, of the University of Virginia, and Lelia Bell Harrison. Dr. Gessner Harrison is associated with his father in practice, and at the same time is Sanitary Inspector to the Board of Health of New York City. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia in 1858, and served several years on the House Staff of Charity Hospital, to which posi-



GEORGE TUCKER HARRISON.

tion he was appointed after a competitive examination. Dr. George Tucker Harrison is a member of the family which has contributed two Presidents of the United States. He is great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, a Captain of the Patriot Army during the Revolution, and is the son of the late Professor Gessner Harrison and Eliza Lewis Carter. His father was eminent among American educators, from 1828 to 1859 was Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Virginia, and subsequently founded a noted classical school at Belmont, Va. His book, "On Greek Prepositions" (Philadelphia, 1848), and his "Exposition of Some of the Laws of Latin Grammar" (New York, 1852), were standard authorities of their day. Dr. Harrison's grandfather, Professor George Tucker, also of the faculty of the University of Virginia, was an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, a Member of Congress, a writer on political economy, and one of the first to draw deductions from the census returns, and published a "Life of Jefferson" and a "History of the United States" in four volumes.

DOREMUS, ROBERT OGDEN, is one of the most distinguished of analytical chemists and toxicologists, his investigations in toxicology having effected a revolution in medical jurisprudence. His testimony as an expert has been a determining factor in some of the most famous criminal trials in the annals of this city. As one of the editors of the Standard Dictionary he had charge of all the chemical definitions. He entered Columbia College in 1838, was graduated from the University of New York in 1842; was the first private pupil of the late Professor John W. Draper, and becoming his assistant in 1843, participated in several of his notable discoveries. In 1847 he studied chemistry in Paris. In conjunction with Dr. Charles T. Harris he established an analytical laboratory in this city in 1848, while the following year he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy. Meantime he also studied medicine with Dr. Abraham Cox, and in 1850 received the degree of M.D. from the University of the City of New York. That of LL.D. was subsequently received. One of the founders of the New York Medical College and a member of its faculty, at his own expense he equipped for it the first chemical laboratory attached to a medical college in the United States. He performed the same service for the Long Island Hospital Medical College in 1859. He has been President of the Medico-Legal Society and President of the New York Philharmonic Society. He is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, the Union League Club, and the St. Nicholas Society. He is the son of Thomas Cornelius Doremus, a merchant of this city, and Sarah Platt, daughter of Elias Haines, and granddaughter of Robert Ogden, the lawyer. His mother was a remarkable woman. She became, in 1842, a founder and the first President of the institution for discharged fe-

male prisoners, now the Isaac T. Hopper Home, and subsequently became the first President of the Woman's Hospital, remaining at its head until her death in 1877. Dr. Doremus married Estelle E., daughter of Captain Hubbard Skidmore, and a descendant of Captain John Underhill, and has a daughter and seven sons—Dr. Charles Avery, Thomas Cornelius, Robert Ogden, Fordyce Barker, Austin Flint, Clarence Seward, and Arthur Lispenard. Mrs. Doremus for several years was Regent of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is now an honorary Vice-President of the National Society.

DOREMUS, CHARLES AVERY, eldest son of Professor Robert Ogden Doremus, the eminent analytical chemist, occupies the position of Adjunct Professor of Chemistry in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and that of Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the College of the City of New York. From 1877 to 1882 he was Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and from that institution received the degree of M.D. In 1896 he represented the United States Government at the International Congress of Applied Chemistry at Paris. He has been an original investigator and has been called as an expert on chemistry into many patent and other litigations. He was born in this city in 1851, was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1870, and, having studied at both Leipsic and Heidelberg, took the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from the latter university. He is a member of the University and Delta Kappa Epsilon clubs, and the Scientific Alliance. He married, in 1880, Elizabeth Johnson Ward, of Newport, Ky., and has a daughter.

MARKOE, THOMAS MASTERS, one of the most eminent medical practitioners of New York City, was born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1819; attended Dillingham's School, Pittsfield, Mass.; was graduated from Princeton College in 1836, and in 1841 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He became Junior Assistant in the New York Hospital in 1839, while a student in the medical college, and with the exception of a very brief period immediately after his graduation, he has been connected with this institution continuously since, a period of almost sixty years. Upon his return to the hospital staff in 1842 he was appointed Assistant Curator in the Pathological Museum, about a year later became Curator, a position which he held for five years; was then made Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy; from February 3, 1852, to April 5, 1892, was Attending Surgeon to the hospital, and since the latter date has been Consulting Surgeon. He has been a member of the faculty of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons uninterruptedly since

1860. From that date to 1871 he was Adjunct Professor of the Principles of Surgery; from 1879 to 1888 was Professor of the Principles of Surgery, and since the latter date has been Emeritus Professor of Surgery. In private practice he was long the associate of the late Dr. Edward Delafield, and subsequently had for his own associate the latter's son, Dr. Francis Delafield. Prior to becoming a member of the faculty of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was for some years Professor of Anatomy in the Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, and Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of the City of New York. He has been Attending Surgeon to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, and Roosevelt Hospital, and at the present time he is Consulting Surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital, the Woman's Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, the Orthopedic Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital,



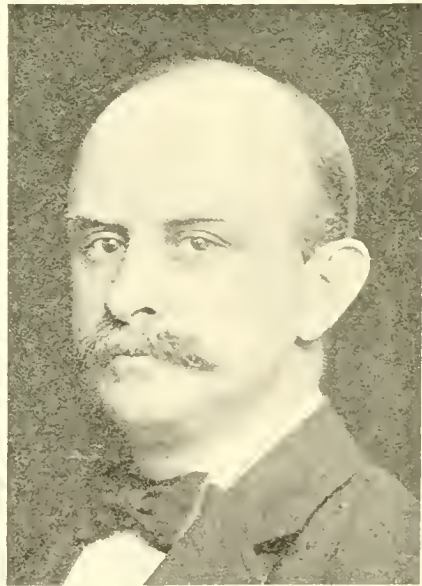
THOMAS MASTERS MARKOE, M.D.

Vassar Hospital, and the Nursery and Child's Hospital. On April 7, 1862, Governor E. D. Morgan appointed him a member of the Special Corps of Volunteer Surgeons organized at the request of the Secretary of War, and in this capacity he was stationed at Fortress Monroe, and later at Yorktown. On May 16, 1862, he was made a member of the Board of Examiners of Contract Physicians and Surgeons. On June 1, 1863, Governor Seymour appointed him Visiting Surgeon to the New York State Soldiers' Depot, at 50-52 Howard Street, as well as to the Barracks Hospital in the City Hall Park. In 1864 he was ordered to Fredericksburg and Belle Plain. He was for

some years Vice-President of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was President of the Board of Trustees of Astor Library from 1891 to 1895, when the consolidation was effected with the Lenox and Tilden foundations, since which time he has been a Trustee of the consolidated New York Public Library. He had been a Trustee of Astor Library continuously since 1863. He was one of the founders of the Musical Club in the winter of 1841-42. He attended the first concert of the Philharmonic Society, December 7, 1842, and has been a subscriber during every subsequent season. He is a member of the Century and University clubs, the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Surgical Society, the Medical and Surgical Society, and the Society for the Relief of the

Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. He has published a large number of articles and papers on vital aspects of surgical work, and is the author of the widely known "Treatise on Diseases of the Bones." He was married, November 20, 1850, to Charlotte Atwell How. Of their five children one son died in infancy. The two surviving sons—Dr. Francis Hartman Markoe and Dr. James Wright Markoe—are both successful physicians of New York City. The two daughters are Charlotte How, wife of R. H. Robertson, the well-known architect, and Sallie Caldwell Markoe.

MARKOE, FRANCIS HARTMAN, son of the distinguished Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe and Charlotte How, of New York, was born in this city, March 20, 1856; attended here Lyon's Collegiate Institute, and Holbrook's Military Academy at Sing Sing; in 1876 was graduated from Princeton College, and in 1879 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this City, being one of the honor men of his class. Engaging in general practice, he gained recognition as one of the foremost surgeons of the younger generation in New York. In 1880 he was on the surgical staff of the New York Hospital; from 1881 to 1887 was Attending Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital; since 1887 has been Attending Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital; since 1889 has been Attending Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, and since 1895 has been Consulting Surgeon to the Orthopedic Hospital. Identified with the teaching staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons since 1880, from that year to 1884 he was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; from 1884 to 1887 was Demonstrator of Anatomy, and since 1887 has been Clinical Lecturer on Surgery. For two years he was Assistant Inspector of Contagious Diseases to the Board of Health of this city. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Clinical Society, the Surgical Society, and the Medical and Surgical Society. He is a member of the Century, University, New York Yacht, St. Andrew's Golf, Meadow, and Medical clubs, and is a life member of the New York



FRANCIS HARTMAN MARKOE.

Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

MARKOE, JAMES WRIGHT, the younger of the two sons—both physicians and surgeons—of the well-known Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe, of New York City, was born here in 1862, and in 1885 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was admitted to the New York Hospital, on the sur-



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gical side, and remained there for eighteen months. Subsequently for six months he was connected with the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Going abroad, he studied in the Frauen Clinic of Munich, Germany. After his return to New York City he was for one year Resident Physician of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, this institution being opened by him. With others, in 1890 he founded the Midwifery Dispensary, which, in 1892, was absorbed by the Society of the Lying-In Hospital. Dr. Markoe has been Attending Physician at this hospital since 1892. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, the Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans, and the Century and Racquet clubs. He was married, in 1894, to Annette B., daughter of David Wetmore, of New York City, and has a daughter.

SEAMAN, LOUIS LIVINGSTON, was graduated from Cornell University, from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from the Medical Department of the University of New York, where he took a post-graduate course in medicine, and from the Law Department of the University of New York. He also studied medicine in the Universities of Vienna, Paris, and Edinburgh. He was four years Resident Surgeon of the Emigration Hospital, Ward's Island, and for six years was Chief of Staff of the Blackwell's Island Hospital. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at London in 1881, as he was to that at Berlin in 1893, and that at Moscow in 1897. In 1898 he became Surgeon to the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, with the rank of Major, and as such participated in the invasion and conquest of Porto Rico under General Miles in the recent war

with Spain. He is President of the Cornell University Club, and is a member of the Calumet, Lotus, Players', and Reform clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Pathological Society, the State Medical Society, and the Medical Union. He was the donor, in 1898, of the "Varsity Challenge Cup," the perpetual challenge cup of the Rowing Association of American Colleges. He was born in Newburgh, N. Y., October 17, 1851, and descends from the Seamans of Suffolk and Falmouth, England, being eighth in descent from the first American ancestor in this line, and is also descended from the Livingston family of Scotland and Livingston Manor, being ninth in descent from the first ancestor in America.

LUSK, WILLIAM THOMPSON, one of the most eminent of New York physicians, held the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1871 until his death, June 13, 1897, while from 1890 until his death he was President of the Faculty of this famous college. He was Professor of Physiology and Microscopical Anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital from 1869 to 1871, and was Lecturer on Physiology in the Harvard Medical College in 1870-71. The announcement of his appointment as Professor of Physiology in the Medical School of Harvard College reached him a few hours after he had accepted the Chair of Obstetrics in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was appointed Visiting Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital in 1870, and the following year became Obstetrical Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. From 1871 to 1873 he was co-editor of the New York *Medical Journal*, with Dr. James B. Hunter. He held the positions of Visiting Physician to Charity Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Maternity Hospital and to the Foundling Asylum, Consulting Obstetrician to the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York, Visiting Obstetrician to the Emergency Hospital, and Gynecological Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital. He served terms as President of the American Gynecological Society, as Vice-President of the New York Obstetrical Society, as President of the New York State Medical Society, and as Honorary President of the Obstetrical Section of the Berlin Medical Congress. He was Corresponding Fellow of the Paris Academy of Medicine, was Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, was Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh, was Corresponding Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Paris, and was Corresponding Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Leipsic. His famous work on "The Science and Art of Midwifery," which first appeared in 1881, has passed through four editions, and has been translated into French, Italian, Spanish, and Arabic. Dr. Lusk was one of the first to propound the germ theory of disease, which he did in his paper on the "Nature, Causes, and Prevention of Puerperal

Fever," read before the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876. He published numerous important articles on gynecology and obstetrics, with some on physiology, which he had made a specialty at the beginning of his professional career. He married, in 1864, Mary Hartwell, daughter of S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn. Of his five children, two sons and two daughters survive him. The eldest son, Dr. Graham Lusk, is Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of Yale University. The other, Dr. William C. Lusk, is engaged in practice in New York City. The late Dr. Lusk was born in Norwich, Conn., May 23, 1838, the son of Sylvester Graham Lusk and Elizabeth Freeman Adams. During the boyhood of Dr. Lusk his father removed to New York City and became head of the mercantile firm of Lusk, Lathrop & Company. Dr. Lusk attended Rev. Albert Spooner's school at Norwich, Conn., Anthon's Grammar School in New York City, and Russell's Military School at New Haven. He entered Yale College in 1855, but was forced to leave at the end of the first year on account of his eyes. But he subsequently received from Yale the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. After a year in business, finding his eyes still troubling him, he made a trip to Geneva, Switzerland, to consult the famous oculist, Dr. Mauvoir. He had always taken an interest in chemistry and physiology, and, after his stay at Geneva, he determined to study medicine. He spent two years in medical study at Heidelberg University, and another at Berlin. He returned to America to volunteer in the Civil War. He refused an appointment on the staff of Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, and enlisted with the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, New York Volunteers. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and subsequently won the commissions of Second Lieutenant and Captain. He was also Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. He commanded two companies of troops in New York City during the draft riots of 1863. He resigned in October, 1863, and the following year was graduated as valedictorian from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Going abroad in May, 1864, he studied four months under Sir James Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh; spent six months in Paris; for four months studied under Carl Braun at Vienna, and spent two months with Seifert at Prague. Returning to America, he was associated in practice for a time with Dr. Robert Hubbard, of Bridgeport, Conn. Between 1866 and 1873 he was associated in practice in New York City with the late Dr. Fordyce Barker, a relative.

POLK, WILLIAM MECKLENBURG, was Curator of Bellevue Hospital in 1870; the following year was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College; in 1875 was Lecturer on Diseases of the Abdominal Organs, Columbia University; from 1876 to 1879 was Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine, Bellevue Hospital Medical College; from 1879 until very

recently was Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, University of the City of New York, and is now Dean and Director of the Medical Department of Cornell University, as well as Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics in the same. He was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, under Stonewall Jackson, in 1861 entered the Confederate Army as a private, serving in the artillery for the most part, and soon became Captain. He participated in all the battles and campaigns of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Shiloh, Perryville, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Meridian campaign, North Georgia campaign, Hood's Tennessee campaign, and others, and surrendered with the army at Meridian, Miss., in May, 1865. Coming to New York after the war, he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1869. He was Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1874 to 1882, and since the latter date has been Visiting Gynecologist. Since 1880 he has been Visiting Physician to the Emergency (Lying-in) Hospital. He occupied the same relation to St. Luke's Hospital from 1878 to 1888, and since the latter date has been Consulting Gynecologist. He has been Consulting Physician to Trinity Infirmary since 1878, as he has been to the Northern Dispensary since 1881 and to St. Vincent's Hospital since 1890. He has been President of the New York Obstetrical Society, as he has been of the American Gynecological Society, and has been Vice-President of the New York Academy of Medicine. He has written chiefly on the surgery of the uterus and its appendages, dealing mainly with problems of abdominal surgery. He has contributed chapters on these subjects to Keating and Coe's "Clinical Gynecology" and to the "Cyclopaedia of Surgery." He has also contributed one of the standard works on the Civil War in his life of his father, the late Leonidas Polk, who was Lieutenant-General of the Confederate Army, as well as Bishop of Louisiana and the founder of the University of the South. Dr. Polk also descends from the famous Jonathan Edwards. His grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel William Polk, of Raleigh, N. C., and his great-grandfather, Colonel Thomas Polk, of Mecklenburg, N. C., were both Revolutionary soldiers, the first being Colonel of the Fourth North Carolina Continentals, while the second commanded the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry in Sumpter's Brigade, South Carolina Line. Dr. Polk was born in Ashwood, Tenn., August 15, 1844.

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE, interrupted his studies at the University of Virginia to enter the Confederate Army, resuming them at the close of the war, after a brilliant military career. In June, 1867, he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia. In August of the same year he also entered the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in the following March. He entered

Bellevue Hospital as House Physician, having won first honors in a competitive examination, and served the regular term. For some time he held the position of District Physician under the New York City Government, but subsequently resigned to accept the position of House Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital. He has been engaged in private practice in New York City since 1871. Since 1886 he has been Professor of Diseases of the Chest and General Medicine in the New York Polyclinic. He was Honorary Vice-President of the Paris Congress for the Study of Tuberculosis. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, and other medical associations. He is President of the New York University Medical Alumni Association, is Surgeon-in-chief of the New York Confederate Veteran Camp,



DR. RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE.

and is a member of the New York Historical Society, the New York Southern Society, and the Virginia Historical Society. He has published a "Chart of Physical Diagnosis," a "Handbook of Physical Diagnosis," and "The Practice of Medicine" (1892), with pamphlets on "Metastatic Parotitis," "Typhoid Fever," "Lead Poisoning," and "Bright's Disease of the Kidneys." He is likewise the author of the "Genealogy of the Page Family in Virginia," and a "Sketch of Page's Battery, Jackson's Corps, Lee's Army." Born at Keswick, Albemarle County, Va., January 2, 1841, he is the grandson of Major Carter Page, of the Revolutionary Army, who was a cousin of

Governor Page, of Virginia. He also descends from Hon. John Page, a wealthy merchant of England, of gentle blood, who settled in Virginia in the first half of the seventeenth century, and became a member of the Royal Colonial Council; as likewise from the latter's grandson, Hon. Mann Page, who, after Lord Fairfax, was the largest land-owner in Virginia, while his mansion, "Rosewell," was the most elegant and costly residence in the Thirteen Colonies. Dr. Page's mother was a daughter of Francis Walker, of Castle Hill, Va., and the granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, the first white man to settle in Kentucky. Colonel John Walker, Aid-de-camp to Washington, was her uncle. Having graduated from the University of Virginia in mathematics and Latin, and won honors in Greek, Dr. Page left the institution to enlist, July 14, 1861, as a private in Pen-

dleton's Rockbridge Battery, attached to General Stonewall Jackson's Brigade. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run. By the spring of 1862 he had risen to the rank of Brevet Captain of Artillery. Page's Battery was actively engaged at Fredericksburg, occupied the front in the skirmish line at Chancellorsville, and again was at the front at Gettysburg, in the last-mentioned battle losing thirty-two officers and men within an hour, Captain Page being himself dangerously wounded. He was commissioned Major of Artillery, and from October, 1864, until the close of the war was detailed on the staff of General John C. Breckinridge as Chief of Artillery for the Department of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee.

BECK, CARL, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in New York City since 1882, was born in Neckargemuend, Germany, April 4, 1856; was educated at the Heidelberg Gymnasium, and the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, and Jena, having among his teachers Simon, Langenbeck, and Virchow; and, after five years in these universities, was graduated from Jena in 1878. He served his military term in the celebrated Garde Corps at Berlin. Before coming to New York he was assistant to Dr. Hassfurth, a surgeon of repute at Eibenstock, and to Dr. Lehmann at Dresden. He wrote the first text-book on aseptic surgery published in the United States, and was the first in this city to make surgical representations with the Roentgen rays. He is Professor of Surgery at the New York School of Clinical Medicine, is President of the Medical Board of St. Mark's Hospital, is President of the Medical Board of the Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum, and is Surgeon to St. Mark's Hospital and to the German Poliklinik. He is a member of the leading medical societies, the German Club, the Arion Society, and the German Charity Society. He is the son of Wilhelm Beck and Sophia, daughter of Carl Hoehler, and is grandson of Wilhelm Beck, descending from a long line of Lutheran clergymen. His great-grandfather, A. Blinzig, enjoyed wide literary repute, and was Councilor of the Theological Consistory in Germany.

BLEYTHING, GEORGE DACRE, who has long been engaged in the successful practice of medicine in this city, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, October 18, 1842, was educated at Trenton by a private tutor, and was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the Church Club and other organizations. He married Maria Howard, daughter of Rev. S. G. Bullfinch, of Boston, and Maria, daughter of Samuel Howard, of Savannah, Ga. Dr. Bleything is the son of the late Edmund Langstreth Bleything and Mary Ward Tuttle, the latter of a family of Morris County, New Jersey, active in the Revolution; is the grandson of Joseph Duckworth Bleything and Mary, daughter of Captain

John Hughes, of the British Navy, and is great-grandson of William Bleything, a landed gentleman of ancient lineage of Wrexham, County Denbigh, Wales. His grandfather, Joseph D. Bleything, became proprietor of extensive paper mills at Manchester, England, but established still larger mills in this country, at Whippany, Morris County, N. J., Paterson, N. J., and West Chester, N. Y. The first machine-made paper manufactured in the United States was the product of the Whippany mill.

POORE, CHARLES TALBOT, a leading specialist in the surgical diseases of children, prepared for college at Dr. Dudley's School, Northampton, Mass., entered Williams College in 1857, attending until the beginning of his senior year, studied medicine with Dr. Henry B. Sands, of New York City, at the same time attending the



CHARLES TALBOT POORE.

New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1866 was graduated from this institution. In August, 1865, he entered the surgical division of the New York Hospital, where he remained for two years. He has since been engaged in private practice in this city. Since 1872 he has been Attending Surgeon to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and during the past four years has been Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. He has frequently contributed to the medical journals, notably on the subject of diseases of the joints. He has also published "Osteotomy and Osteoclasis for Deformities of the Lower Extremities" (Appleton,

1886), and contributed the article on "Osteology" in the "Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences" (William Wood & Company, 1887), and the article on "Diseases of the Major Articulations" in the "Encyclopedia of Diseases of Children" (Lippincott, 1890). He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Union League and Century clubs, the New England Society, and the St. Nicholas Society. He married, in 1893, Helen, daughter of the late Charles E. Talbot, of New York City. He was himself born in New York City, October 14, 1839, the son of David Poore and Ann Taylor Talbot. His grandfather, Dr. Joshua Poore, was a leading medical practitioner of Stratford, Conn. The founder of the paternal line settled in Newbury, Mass., in the first half of the seventeenth cen-

ture. A number of his descendants became prominent in Boston and Newburyport. Dr. Poore's mother was the daughter of George W. Talbot, a well-known New York merchant, engaged in the China trade. Her grandfather was the famous Commodore Silas Talbot, of the United States Navy, during the Revolution. He also superintended the building of the frigate Constitution and long commanded the vessel.

BUTLER, GEORGE HENRY, has successfully practiced medicine and surgery in New York City for more than thirty years, and throughout the Civil War was a Past Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy. He was born in Berwick, Me., May 31, 1841, attended the High School of Great Falls, N. H.; Bowdoin College, the University of Pennsylvania and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He has traveled much abroad, and is a member of the Union League Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the New England Society, together with various medical societies. He married, in 1872, Henrietta Louisa Lawrence, seventh in descent from Thomas Lawrence, of Long Island. Her grandfather, Hon. Samuel Lawrence, was a member of the Assembly, of Congress, and a Presidential Elector. Her great-grandfather, Hon. Jonathan Lawrence, was a prominent merchant of this city, Major in the Revolution, member of the Provincial Congress, and State Senator. Dr. Butler is sixth in descent from Thomas Butler, who was settled in Kittery, Me., prior to 1695, and was of the English house of Ormonde. His great-grandfather, Moses Butler, was an officer in the Revolution.

SHRADY, GEORGE FREDERICK, has been the editor of the *Medical Record* from 1866, when it was founded, to the present time. A native of New York City, he was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York; in 1858 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), and the same year was awarded the Intercollegiate Wood Prize for proficiency in anatomy in Bellevue Hospital. In 1869, Yale University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He was Resident Surgeon in the New York Hospital in 1857 and 1858, and has sustained official relations to many of the hospitals of the city since. He is one of the managers of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane; is Surgeon to St. Francis's Hospital; is Consulting Surgeon to the New York Cancer Hospital; is Consulting Surgeon to the Home for Incurables; is Consulting Physician-in-Chief to the Hospitals of the Health Department of New York, and is Consulting Surgeon to Vassar Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is a well-known writer and authority on subjects connected with general surgery, and has a large private practice. During the Civil War he served as an army surgeon.

He is the best-known medical editor in America. As Surgical Pathologist he assisted Dr. Bliss in the care of President Garfield after the assassination by Guiteau, and reported the results of the autopsy in this case. He also attended General Grant in the latter's last illness. He was in consultation with Sir Morell Mackenzie in connection with the case of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club. He was born January 14, 1837. His father, John Shrady, was also a native of New York City. The latter was a soldier in the War of 1812, while Dr. Shrady's grandfather, likewise a native of New York, served in the Revolution.

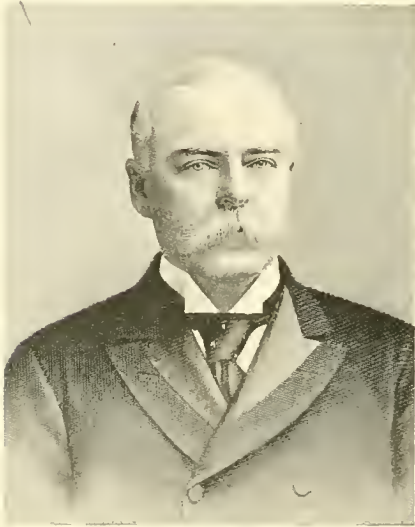
LANGSTAFF, JOHN ELLIOTT, has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn since December, 1884, and is physician to St. John's Hospital, a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, a director of the Brooklyn branch of the Co-operative Building Bank, and a member of the Church and Barnard clubs. He was born, August 10, 1856, in Langstaff, Ontario, Canada, the son of John Langstaff and Elizabeth Brett. He descends from Dr. Henry Langstaff, who emigrated from Scotland to New Jersey in 1697; from Robert Brett, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, England, and from Sir George Augustus Elliott, Lord Heathfield, the defender of Gibraltar. In the Langstaff family there have been physicians for five generations, and Dr. Langstaff has two uncles and two brothers who are physicians. He himself attended district school up to the age of twelve, during the next four years attended Richmond Hill Grammar School, and between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three attended Toronto University and the Toronto General Hospital. He studied and practiced for five years with his uncle, Dr. James Langstaff, for one year with another uncle, Dr. Lewis Langstaff, and for a year with Dr. John Reid. He spent six months in study and hospital work in Edinburgh in 1882, and then eight months in London. He married, November 19, 1884, S. Josephine Meredith, of New Brunswick, and has two sons—John Brett and Bridgewater Meredith Langstaff.

SMITH, ABRAM ALEXANDER, attended the Collegiate Institute at Newton, N. J.; in 1878 was graduated from Lafayette College, and in 1871 was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton College in 1889, and that of Doctor of Laws from Lafayette College in 1893. He was Lecturer on Therapeutics and Materia Medica at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1876 to 1879, and was Professor of the same in this institution from 1879 to 1892. From 1892 to 1898 he was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and now holds this chair in the new insti-

tution created by the consolidation of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Medical Department of the New York University. He was Attending Physician in cases of heart and lung diseases to the Demilt Dispensary from 1873 to 1879, and was Assistant Physician and Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital from 1874 to 1879. He has been Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital since 1882, Consulting Physician to Gouverneur Hospital since 1888, and Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled since 1890. He is a member of the Grolier, Princeton, and Zeta Psi clubs, the American Climatological Society, the American Association of Physicians, the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the New York Clinical Society, and the New York Practitioners' Society. He was born in Wantage, Sussex County, N. J., March 25, 1847, and is the son of James Alexander Smith and Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac Corbin. He descends from Johann Schmidt, who emigrated from Holland to New Jersey about 1640. Dr. Smith was for eighteen years associated in private practice with the late Dr. Fordyce Barker.

WYLLIE, WALKER GILL, well-known specialist in gynecology and abdominal surgery, was graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1867, came to New York City in 1868, and in 1871 was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The position of Interner of Bellevue Hospital, awarded on competitive examination during his course of study, he continued to hold for some months after graduation. He resigned in 1872 to accept a similar position in the Woman's Hospital, also secured by competitive examination. After holding this position for eighteen months he went abroad and made a special study of hospital management and nursing in hospitals. After his return he attracted attention by a paper on "Training Schools for Nurses," presented at the Cooper Institute. He took a leading part in establishing the Bellevue Hospital Training School in 1873, and has personally examined every one of its graduates since. To his efforts is largely due the present system of training schools for nurses in the United States. He also investigated hospital construction and sanitation, becoming an expert on the subject of sanitary engineering. His "Hospitals, Their History, Organization, and Construction" (1876), still a leading authority, took the Boylston essay prize of Harvard University. He has been engaged in general practice since 1873, and in 1877 became associated with Dr. J. Marion Sims. He has been an original contributor to the development of abdominal surgery. He has been Visiting Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital since 1882. Since 1885 he has conducted a private hospital for patients suffering from abdominal complaints. He is Consulting Surgeon to the Soney Hospital of Brooklyn. His notable publications include "The Influence of Imperfect Development," "Peritonitis, Local and General," and "Salpingitis." He is a member of the Interna-

tional American and British Gynecological Societies, the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, the New York Obstetrical Society, the Northwestern Society, the New York Medical and Surgical Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is a member of the Reform, Riding, Manhattan, and Democratic clubs, and the Southern Society. He married, in 1877, Fanny H., daughter of Edward A. Dawson, a St. Louis merchant, and has two daughters and



WALKER GILL WYLIE, M.D.

two sons. Mrs. Wylie is of old Puritan ancestry, and was a relative of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes. Dr. Wylie was himself born in Chester County, South Carolina, September 2, 1848. His paternal ancestors, of Scotch-Irish descent, were long established in South Carolina. His father, Dr. Alexander Pierson Wylie, was eminent as a physician and surgeon. His grandfather, Hon. Peter Kelsey Wylie, was for forty years Probate Judge of Chester County, South Carolina. His great-great-grandfather was a Protestant religious teacher, while two of his sons were patriot soldiers in the Revolution. Through his mother, Juliette Agnes, daughter of Robert Walker

Gill, merchant, of Lancaster County, South Carolina, Dr. Wylie is of English descent. A brother, Dr. Robert Hawthorne Wylie, is associated with him in practice in New York City.

DELATOUR, HENRY BEECKMAN, well-known physician of Brooklyn, received his education in the New York public schools, Columbia College, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. Shortly after being graduated from the latter, he became first House Surgeon to the Methodist Hospital of Brooklyn. In October, 1888, he was made Assistant Attending Surgeon, being associated with Dr. George R. Fowler. In 1892 he became Attending Surgeon to the Norwegian Hospital. He resigned his position at the Methodist Hospital in June, 1896, in order to become Attending Surgeon at the Long Island College Hospital and at St. John's Hospital. From 1892 to 1896 he was President of the Red Cross Society, while in 1897 and 1898 he was President of the Brooklyn Surgical Society. In 1892 he was delegate from the Kings County Medical Society to the State

Medical Society. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, as he is also of the Montauk, Crescent Athletic, and Brooklyn clubs. He married, October 10, 1895, Jeannie Marie Peck, of Brooklyn. Born in New York City, March 27, 1866, Dr. Delatour is the son of Albert Jousseauime Delatour, manufacturer of soda water, and Josephine, daughter of J. M. J. Labatut, who was a well-known New York merchant and importer of hard woods. His paternal grandparents came direct from France, while his mother's family was long established in this country.

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS, prominent physician, of this city, is also the owner of one of the notable private libraries of the United States, valued at \$200,000, and without a rival in its collection of original manuscripts of the Revolutionary and early constitutional periods. He is the grandson of the first Thomas Addis Emmet, of this city, the latter's second son, Dr. John Patten Emmet, being his father. This gentleman was born in Dublin in 1797, and died in New York City in 1842. He studied three years at West Point, studied medicine four years under Dr. William J. McNevin, was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, practiced at Charleston, S. C., from 1822 to 1824, and was long Professor of Chemistry and Natural History at the University of Virginia. He was also a sculptor of merit. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet was born in Virginia, May 29, 1828, studied with his father, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1850, and has since practiced in this city. His long connection with the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York has given him a unique pre-eminence in respect to the number of gynecological cases treated by him or treated under his observation. His "Principles and Practice of Gynecology" is a standard in England, France, and Germany, as well as the United States. He has also published the "Treatment and Removal of Fibroids," and other works. He was Assistant Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital from 1855 to 1862, Surgeon-in-Chief from 1862 to 1872, and has been since Visiting Surgeon and Member of the Board of Surgeons. In 1897 he received the Laetare Medal, annually bestowed upon the most distinguished Catholic in America. He is a member of the Catholic Club, and various medical societies of this country and Europe. He married Kate Duncan, and has two daughters and three sons—Dr. J. Duncan, Thomas Addis, Jr., and Robert Emmet.

WINTERS, JOSEPH EDCL, was graduated from Hiram Pierce's School, Smithboro, N. Y.; began the study of medicine with Dr. George P. Cady, of Tioga County, New York; in 1869 came to New York City, and in 1872 was graduated from the Medical Department of the

University of the City of New York. He then served a year as Tutor of Anatomy in the University, when he was promoted to be Demonstrator of Anatomy, a position in which he continued until 1885. He was connected with Bellevue Hospital as House Surgeon in 1873-74; as House Physician in 1874-75; as Assistant Curator and Pathologist from 1875 to 1879, and as assistant to Dr. Alfred L. Loomis in teaching diagnosis at the bedsides of patients from 1875 to 1884. In the fall of 1875 he engaged in private practice, making a specialty of diseases of children. In the summer of 1877 he prosecuted studies in the hospitals of London, England. From 1881 to 1884 he was Lecturer on Diseases of Children in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York; from 1884 to 1891 was Clinical Professor of the same, and was full Professor from 1891 to May, 1898, when he



JOSEPH EDCIL WINTERS.

resigned from the faculty of the University of the City of New York to accept the Professorship of the Diseases of Children in the Cornell University Medical School. He has been Visiting Physician to the Demilt Dispensary in the Department of Diseases of Children since 1882, since 1884 has been Consulting Physician to the same department of the University Dispensary, and since 1886 has been Consulting Physician to the same department of the outdoor service of Bellevue Hospital. He is Visiting Physician to the Willard Parker Hospital, to the Riverside Hospital, and to the Columbus Hospital. In 1889-90 he was Professor of Diseases of Children in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He devoted

the summer of 1895 to study in the children's hospitals of Europe, particularly those of France and Germany. His important papers include "Is the Operation of Tracheotomy in Diphtheritic Croup Dangerous? When Should the Operation Be Performed?"; "Diphtheria and Its Management: Are Membraneous Croup and Diphtheria Distinct Diseases?"; "The Relative Influence of Maternal and Wet Nursing on Mother and Child," and "Clinical Observations upon the Use of Antitoxia in Diphtheria, and a Report of a Personal Investigation of This Treatment in the Principal Fever Hospitals of Europe During the Summer of 1895." He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Clinical Society, the American Pediatric Society, and the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Winters was born in Minisink, Orange County, N. Y., January 11, 1850. His father, Joseph Winters,

was a teacher and School Commissioner in Sussex County, New Jersey. His great-grandfather, Dr. Winters, fought in the Massachusetts Line throughout the Revolution, and shortly after its close emigrated from Massachusetts to Orange County, New York. The founder of the line, John Winter, emigrated from England in the early colonial period, becoming one of the early settlers of Scarborough, Mass. Dr. Winters also descends from Thomas Quick, of Sullivan County, New York, a noted Indian fighter.

EMMET, BACHE McEVERS, prominent as a gynecologist, has been Professor of the Diseases of Women in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital since 1884, and since 1889 has been full surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York. He is also Gynecologist to the Columbia Hospital. He has contributed many valuable papers to gynecological journals and textbooks, and has devised many surgical instruments which have been favorably received by the profession. He has been President of the New York Obstetrical Society, is a member of the British Gynecological Society, and is a member of the leading medical societies of New York. He was born in New York City in 1843, and is the grandson of the famous Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot. On his mother's side he descends from Laurens Janszoon Coster, who disputes with Gutenberg the credit for the invention of the printing-press. Dr. Emmet attended private schools in New York, Switzerland, and Paris, and in 1863 began the study of medicine in Paris. Returning to New York in 1867, he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, while, beginning in 1869, he served eighteen months as Intern in connection with the Woman's Hospital, of which his cousin, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, was Surgeon. He has published "The Abuse of Intrauterine Medication," "Retroperitoneal Cysts of the Female Sexual Organs," "A Case of Extruterine Fotation Successfully Treated by Galvanism," "Laceration of the Cervix Uteri," "Amputation of the Cervix Often Preferable to Attempts at Repair," "Galvanism in Gynecology," "Outlines of Uterine Therapeutics, Especially Massage and Electricity," "Removal of the Uterus in Disease of the Adnexa: Argument in the Negative," and "Injured Ureters in Abdominal Surgery, their Care, with Report of a Case of Anastomosis and Recovery." (See "Biography of Ephraim McDowell, M. D.," Volume II., pp. 103-6.) Dr. Emmet married Anne Frances, daughter of the late Judge Levinus Monson.

MUNDÉ, PAUL FORTUNATUS, prominent as a gynecologist and consulting obstetrician, was editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics* from 1874 to 1892, has been Professor of Gynecology at the New York Polyclinic since 1882, Professor of the same in the Dartmouth Medical College, summer term, since 1882; has been Gynecologist

ecologist to Mount Sinai Hospital since 1881, and Consulting Gynecologist to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital since 1888, and to the Italian Hospital since 1890. He was President of the New York Obstetrical Society from 1886 to 1888; in 1884 was Vice-President of the American Gynecological Society, and in 1887 was Vice-President of the British Gynecological Society. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York and of the German Gynecological Society, and is Corresponding Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh, as well as of that of Leipsic and that of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Union League and Riding clubs of New York, the South Side Sportsmen's Club of Long Island, and the Laurentian Club of Canada. Born in Dresden, Saxony, September 7, 1846, he is the son of Charles Mundé and Bertha, daughter of Baron von Hornemann, at one time counselor to the King of Saxony. His father, a political refugee, brought him to this country when he was three years of age. He attended the Boston Public Latin School, and took his medical course in the medical departments of Yale and Harvard universities, being graduated from the latter in 1866. He was acting medical cadet in the United States Army during six months in 1864. Going to Europe in 1866, he was that year volunteer assistant surgeon on the Bavarian side in the war between Prussia and Austria. He was Battalion Surgeon in the Bavarian Army, with rank of First Lieutenant, during the Franco-Prussian War. From 1867 to 1870 he was Resident Physician to the Maternity at Wurzburg, and Assistant to Scanzoni, the famous German gynecologist. During the next two years he also studied in the hospitals of Vienna, Heidelberg, Berlin, London, Edinburgh, and Paris, in 1871 taking the degree of Master of Obstetrics at Vienna. Since 1873 he has been engaged in practice in New York City. His contributions to medical literature have been numerous and important. (See list of titles in "Biography of Ephraim McDowell, M.D.," Volume II., pp. 36-38.) Dr Mundé married, November 11, 1873, Eleanor Claire Hughes, of New Haven, Conn., and has two children, Bertha and Natalie Morris.

BRISTOW, ALGERNON THOMAS, well-known surgeon of the Borough of Brooklyn, was graduated from Yale University in 1876, while the same year he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, connected with Columbia University. Previously, in 1869, he had been graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He was Interne for one year in the Kings County Hospital, while for six years he was in the Out-Patient Department of St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. He was Assistant Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital from 1892 to 1894, in 1894 became Surgeon to the Kings County Hospital, in 1895 became Surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital, and in 1896 became Surgeon to St. John's

Hospital. He was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital from 1888 to 1894, and was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the same from 1894 to 1897. At the present time he is Attending Surgeon to the Kings County Hospital, the Long Island College Hospital, and St. John's Hospital, and is Consulting Surgeon to the Manhattan Hospital and Dispensary. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of Brooklyn, and the New York State Medical Society. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club. Dr. Bristow is the son of Isaac Bristow and Charlotte Andrews, and was born in Richmond, England, November 29, 1851.

ELLIOT, GEORGE THOMSON, formerly Professor of Dermatology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College, and now Professor of Dermatology in the University of Cornell Medical College, is a distinguished practitioner in his chosen department of medicine. As a boy he received instruction at home for ten years, attended St. John's School, Sing Sing, N. Y., and in 1877 was graduated from Yale University. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Louisiana, having spent two years in the Charity Hospital at New Orleans. He studied medicine in Paris and Vienna from 1881 to 1884, and since the latter year has been engaged in practice in New York City. He was for ten years connected with the Demilt Dispensary, and for fifteen years with the Skin and Cancer Hospital. He is Consulting Dermatologist to St. Luke's Hospital, as he is also to the Columbia Hospital. He has been a frequent contributor on subjects connected with his profession to medical journals and textbooks. He is a member of the Yale Club, the Dermatological Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Dermatological Society, the New York Society of Dermatology and Syphilography, the Pathological Society, the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, and the Hospital Graduates Club. He was married, in 1892, to Miss Eva M. Briggs, of Bath, Me. He was himself born in New Orleans, La., December 20, 1855, and is the son of Andrew Foster Elliot, banker and Brazilian Consul at New Orleans, and Marie Antoinette Odile de Buys. His paternal grandfather, after whom he was named, was a merchant of New York City, and a descendant of one of the settlers at New London, Conn., in 1665. His maternal grandfather, Pierre de Buys, was a veteran of the War of 1812, and of French descent, his first American ancestor being an emigré of 1793.

MOORE, WILLIAM OLIVER, well-known New York specialist in ophthalmology and otology, was born in Newtown, N. Y., December 3, 1851, the son of Cornelius Luyster Moore and Mary Ann Syers, his

father's family coming from England and his mother's from the north of Ireland. He attended the Newtown Academy, the Grammar School on Twenty-seventh Street, New York, and the College of the City of New York; in 1869, at eighteen years of age, began the study of medicine with Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith and Dr. Joseph W. Howe, and in 1872 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was for two years Interne at the Charity Hospital. In 1873 he became Surgeon-in-chief to the small-pox and typhoid fever hospitals on Blackwell's Island. From 1873 to 1877 he was Interne at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and from 1877 to 1887 was Assistant Surgeon to that institution. He was Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont from 1883 to 1889; from 1887



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to 1892 filled the same chair in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and since 1882 has held the same professorship in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, of which he was one of the organizers and charter members. Since 1885 he has been Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon of the Orphan Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City. He was Treasurer of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital from its foundation in 1882 to 1888. He is a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Academy of Medi-

cine, the New York Ophthalmological Society, the American Ophthalmological Society, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Society of the Alumni of Charity Hospital, the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the Republican Club. He is a frequent contributor to medical journals, and with his treatise on "The Physiological and Therapeutic Effects of Salicylic Acid and Its Compounds," in 1878, took the Joseph Mather Smith Essay Prize of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has also published "The Physiological and Therapeutic Effects of the Coca Leaf and Its Alkaloid" (1888), "Gouty and Rheumatic Affections of the Eye" (1893), "The After Treatment of Cataract" (1893), and "Exophthalmic Goitre" (1893). From 1888 to 1892 he was Editor of the *Post-Graduate*. He

contributed the article on "Herpes Zoster" to "Wood's Handbook of the Medical Sciences" (1890), and edited "Diabetic Affections of the Eye" (1894), and "Diseases of the Eye Occurring in Affections of the Spinal Cord" (1895). He married, in 1877, Katherine Underhill, of New York City, and has a son—William Underhill Moore, now a student at Columbia University.

PRYOR, WILLIAM RICE, attended Dabney's Preparatory School at Princeton, N. J.; in 1875 and 1876 attended Washington and Lee University; was at Princeton College in 1876 and 1877, and in 1881 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University). He was House Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital in 1881 and 1882. The following year he became assistant to the Chair of Surgery in the New York Polyclinic. In 1886 he became assistant to the Chair of Gynecology in the New York Polyclinic; in 1891 became Adjunct-Professor to the same, and since 1896 has been Professor of Gynecology. He was Surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, from 1888 to 1892, and in 1895 and 1896 was United States Pension Examiner. He has been Visiting Gynecologist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, was Visiting Surgeon to the City Hospital from 1895 to 1898, and since the latter date has been Consulting Surgeon. Born in Richmond, Va., October 31, 1858, Dr. Pryor is the son of Judge Roger A. Pryor and Sara A., daughter of Samuel Blair Rice. He descends from the Isham, Bennett, Cary, Randolph, Bland, Yates, Bacon, Poytlress, Blair, and Rice, or Rhys, families of Virginia, all of them being branches of old armiger families of England. He traces descent from the Ap Rhys, kings of South Wales, and from the father of Lord Francis Bacon.

FOWLER, EDWARD PAYSON, engaged in the practice of medicine in New York City for more than forty years, was born in Colchester, Steuben County, N. Y., November 30, 1834; received an academic education; in 1855 was graduated from the New York Medical College, taking the first prize, and became the partner in practice in New York City of Dr. John F. Gray and Dr. A. Gerald Hull. He has been a frequent contributor to periodical medical literature, is the author of several medical works, and has translated several from the French and German. He has served on the staff of Ward's Island Hospital for many years, as also on that of the Hahnemann Hospital. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Neurological Society, and other medical organizations. He is also a member of the Union League Club. The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Board of Regents of New York State, which body also appointed him Examiner in

Anatomy in the first Board of New York State Examiners for conferring medical degrees. Dr. Fowler was one of the organizers of the New York County Homeopathic Society. He opposed the prejudice among physicians against homeopathy. But when in 1878 the adherents of allopathy gave up their discrimination against the new school, and the latter became the ones who insisted upon discrimination, his sympathies were reversed. He is the son of Judge Horace Fowler, of Stockbridge, Mass., and the grandson of Major Eliphalet Fowler, a Revolutionary officer. He descends from William Fowler, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, from Lincoln, England, where his family had been seated since the twelfth century.

WILCOX, REYNOLD WEBB, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and Therapeutic Editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, is the son of Colonel Vincent Weiss Wilcox, of this city, President of the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, and was born in Connecticut, March 29, 1856. He was graduated from Yale in 1878, in Medicine from Harvard University in 1881, and having served as House Physician in several Boston hospitals, visited the hospitals of Vienna, Edinburgh, Heidelberg, and Paris. Returning he was appointed House Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of this city; in 1884 became Clinical Assistant in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School; in 1886 became Instructor, and in 1889 was appointed to the chair he now occupies. He is also Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital, Lecturer at the Post-Graduate Training School, and Attending Physician to Demilt Dispensary. He edited Dr. Hale White's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," and has written nearly a hundred papers, some of which have contributed to popularize apomorphine, naphthaline, hydrastis, cocillana, and cactus. He is Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York Academy, the Clinical Society, Harvard Medical Society, and Lenox Medical Society. He has been a member of the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall, and is a member of the Harvard and Manhattan clubs, the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, that of the War of 1812, is a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Sons of Veterans, being Surgeon-General of the latter.

PARTRIDGE, EDWARD LASSELL, a leading medical practitioner in New York City, especially prominent in the department of obstetrics, was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1875, since which time he has been engaged in private practice. He has held the positions of Adjunct Professor in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Visiting Physician to the New York Hospital, to the Nursery and Child's Hos-

pital, to the New York Maternity Hospital, and to the Sloan Maternity Hospital. At present he is Consulting Physician to the New York Hospital and to the New York Infant Asylum. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York State Medical Society, the Practitioners' Society, and the New York Medical and Surgical Society, as well as of the University and Century clubs and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is the author of a standard "Manual of Obstetrics," besides numerous contributions to current medical literature, and is the American author of "Verrier's Manual," devoted to the science of obstetrics. He married, September 18, 1884, Gertrude Edwards, daughter of the late Professor Theodore W. Dwight, the famous founder of the Columbia College Law School, and has one child—Theodore Dwight Partridge. Dr. Partridge was himself born in Newton, Mass., September 27, 1853, the son of Hon. Joseph Lyman Partridge and Zibiah N. Willson, and a descendant of William Partrigg, who emigrated from Berwick-on-the-Tweed to Hartford, Conn., in 1640. The families of Dudley, Strong, Dwight, Lyman, and Huntington were among the intermarrying stocks in Dr. Partridge's line. His father, now a resident of Brooklyn, was graduated from Williams College in 1828, and for many years was Collector of Internal Revenue at Lawrence, Mass. The well-known Colonel John N. Partridge, of Brooklyn, is a brother of Dr. Partridge.



EDWARD LASSELL PARTRIDGE

BURRALL, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, prominent New York physician, attended Williams Academy, Stockbridge, Mass.; in 1850 was graduated from Williams College, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts; spent three years in travel and study of modern languages in Madeira, Messina, and the continent of Europe; in 1853 began the study of medicine with Dr. Freeman J. Bumstead, of New York City; for one year was a student in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and after two years in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, was graduated from the latter in 1857. While a student he had served six months as Interne in the New York Hospital, and after taking his degree he was House Surgeon for one year in Bellevue Hospital. Since 1858

he has been engaged in active practice in New York City. He was Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary from 1858 to 1872; was Attending Physician to the Charity Hospital from 1866 to 1868; from 1875 to 1885 was Attending Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital; from 1871 to 1881 was Attending Physician to the New York Infant Asylum; in 1862 served in Virginia on the Federal hospital ship, *St. Mark*, and at the present time is Consulting Physician both to the Presbyterian Hospital and the Home for Aged, Respectable, Indigent Females. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the New York State Charities Aid Association, a Deacon of the University Place Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He was the first to suggest the use of nitrite of amyl as an antidote to chloroform (see *New York Medical Gazette*, June 11, 1870). He has published "Burrall on Asiatic Cholera" (New York, 1866), "Nitrite of Amyl as an Antidote to Chloroform" (1891), "The Use of Dry Cups in Diagnosis and Therapeutics" (1889), "A Case of Drowning with Resuscitation" (1891), "Coincidence of Certain Nervous Symptoms with Excess of Nitrate of Urea in the Urine" (1870), "Some of the Uses of the Hands and Knees Position" (1874), "Entire Excision of the Os Calcis" (1870), "Concerning Medical Ethics" (1883), "Some of the Uses of the *Oleum Hyperici*," "Are We Likely to Have Any More Epidemics of Asiatic Cholera in New York City?" (1895), "The Treatment of Bright's Disease" (1887), "Dissolving Views, Medico-Idyllic" (1895), and "The Treatment of Alcoholism by Suggestion" (1897). He married, April 19, 1859, Mary, daughter of James Lee, of New York City, and has a son—Frederick Augustus Burrall, Jr. Dr. Burrall was himself born in Machias, Me., December 13, 1830, the son of Frederick Augustus Burrall and Mary Jones Bowles. He descends from William Burrall, who immigrated to America from London, England, in 1715. His great-grandfather, Colonel Charles Burrall, was an officer in the Revolution. On his mother's side he descends from Lieutenant Ralph Hart Bowles, also an officer of the Revolution, and as well from the famous John Eliot, who came to America in 1631, and became "Apostle to the Indians."

COE, HENRY CLARK, a leading New York specialist in gynecology and obstetrics, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 21, 1856; attended the public schools of that city; in 1878 was graduated from Yale, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts; studied three years in the Medical Department of Harvard University, and, coming to New York, was in 1882 graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He served a year and a half in the

Woman's Hospital, and then spent a year in hospital study in Vienna and other European cities, in 1884 receiving degrees from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London. Since engaging in practice in New York City, in the fall of 1884, he has devoted himself exclusively to gynecology and obstetrics. He has been connected with the Woman's Hospital as Pathologist and Assistant Surgeon; with the Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary as Gynecologist; with the New York Infant Asylum as Attending Physician, and with the New York Cancer Hospital as Assistant Surgeon. At the present time he is Gynecologist to the New York Cancer Hospital, Consulting Gynecologist to the Manhattan Hospital, Consulting Obstetrical Surgeon to the Maternity Hospital and Foundling Hospital, and Assistant Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital. He was for ten years connected with the New York Polyclinic as Lecturer on Gynecology and Professor of Gynecology, and is now Professor of Gynecology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is Editor of *Clinical Gynecology*, and has frequently contributed editorials to the leading medical journals, as well as special articles. He is the author of monographs in "Wood's Reference Handbook," "The American System of Gynecology," and "The American System of Surgery." He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Clinical Society, the Obstetrical Society, the Harvard Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York State Medical Society, and the American Gynecological Society. He is also a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Society of Founders and Patriots of America, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Yale and the Harvard clubs, and the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. He was married, September 7, 1882, to Sara Livingston Worden, of Brooklyn, a cousin of Admiral Worden, of the United States Navy, and has three sons—Fordyce Baker Coe, Henry Clark Coe, Jr., and Arthur Paul Coe. Dr. Coe himself descends on both sides from old and well-known Rhode Island families. His father, the late Erastus Pease Coe, for twenty years a sea captain, subsequently engaged successfully in business in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided from 1848 until his death in 1874. Dr. Coe's grandfather, Adam Coe, served with distinction in the War of 1812, having command of Fort Adams, in Newport Harbor. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Arthur Ross, was a Baptist clergyman of Newport, R. I., and distinguished as an abolitionist. His maternal great-grandfather, Nathaniel Cook, served in the American Navy under Captain John Paul Jones during the Revolution. Dr. Coe also descends from Robert Coe, who emigrated to New England from Staffordshire, England, in 1634, and from the famous John Alden, of the Mayflower.

MORRIS, ROBERT TUTTLE, well-known surgeon of New York City, was born in Seymour, Conn., May 14, 1857, the son of Hon. Luzon Burritt Morris, Governor of Connecticut, and Eugenia Laura Tuttle. He attended the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, Conn., and Cornell University, and in 1882 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. During the next two years he was a member of the House Staff of Bellevue Hospital, after which he devoted himself to work in various European clinics until 1886. Since the latter date he has been engaged in practice in New York City. He is Adjunct Professor in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College and Hospital, and is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and a member of the American Medical Association,



ROBERT TUTTLE MORRIS.

the New York State Medical Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York, Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association, the College of Physicians and Surgeons Alumni Association, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York Medical Union, the American Geographical Society, the Linnean Society of Natural History, the Sons of the Revolution, the New England Society, Cornell Alumni Association, and the Cornell University and Alpha Delta Phi clubs. He has been especially prominent in the movements toward the adoption of scientific antiseptic methods in wound treatment and immediate operation in appendicitis cases. His brochure,

"How We Treat Wounds To-day," had a large sale, and was especially effective in reaching those far removed from the metropolitan centers. The report of his studies upon the nature of appendicitis, presented at the meeting of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893, was accepted as authoritative in this country and Europe. His "Lectures on Appendicitis" is used as a textbook in medical colleges. He has published various monographs. He is also the author of "Hopkins Pond," a work of special interest to naturalists and sportsmen. He was married, in 1898, to Mrs. Aimée J. (Reynard) Maserque, of New York City.

BACON, GORHAM, having attended private schools in New York City, was graduated from Harvard College in 1875, and from Bellevue

Hospital Medical College in 1878. From 1877 to 1879 he served as Assistant and House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, and then went to Europe, serving several months as Interne in the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, and subsequently studying in London and Vienna. In the fall of 1880 he engaged in private practice in New York City, making a specialty of diseases of the ear. He was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1880 to 1882, and since the latter date has been Aural Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1885 and 1886 he was Lecturer on Diseases of the Ear in the New York Polyclinic. From 1890 to 1894 he was President of the American Otological Society. He is now Consulting Aural Surgeon to the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, as he is also to the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients. He was for some time Professor of Otology in the New York University Medical College, but recently resigned this chair to accept the Professorship of Otology in the recently organized Cornell University Medical College in New York City. He has frequently contributed to medical journals on his specialty, and is now engaged upon a "Manual of Otology" for the use of his students. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Harvard, University, and Knollwood clubs, and of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the American Otological Society, the New York Otological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. He married, in 1881, Miss Bessie Simpkins, of Brooklyn, and has three daughters. He was himself born in New York City, October 13, 1855, and is the son of Daniel G. Bacon, now a retired merchant of New York, who was long prominent in the East India trade. The first paternal ancestor settled at Barnstable, Mass., in 1639. Dr. Bacon's mother, Mary Dwight Flint, sister of the late Dr. Austin Flint, is a descendant of Colonel William Henshaw, of the Revolution.

ALDERTON, HENRY ARNOLD, attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Columbia College, and in 1885 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, subsequently spending a year in post-graduate work in the Out-patient Departments of Bellevue and Roosevelt hospitals. He then became House Surgeon in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J., and later was engaged in general practice for three years in Brooklyn. A part of 1890 and 1891 was spent in Germany, at the University of Berlin, since which time he has practiced in Brooklyn as a specialist on ear diseases. He is now Aural Surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, as he is also to the Bushwick Hospital and to the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary. He is likewise Visiting Otologist to

the Home for Friendless Women and Children, and Assistant to the Chair of Otology at the Long Island Medical College. He is a member of the New York Otological Society, associate member of the American Otological Society, and a member of the Aurora Grata Club, the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island, and of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. and A. M. He married, in 1885, Marion Stair Decker, and has three children, Dorothy M., Barbara, and Henry Arnold Alderton, Jr. He was himself born in New York City, December 28, 1863, the son of Henry Alderton, a New York merchant. Both of his parents were natives of Sussex County, England.

THOMSON, WILLIAM HANNA, was graduated from Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.; spent the next six years in extensive travels in Syria and Egypt, and in study of the Arabic language and literature;



WILLIAM HANNA THOMSON.

entered the Albany Medical College in 1856, and was graduated in 1859. During the next two years he was Assistant Physician in the Quarantine Hospital on Staten Island. In 1862 he engaged in practice in New York City. During the Civil War he was appointed New York State Inspector to re-examine recruits for the army, and was subsequently made United States Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the Ninth District. After the war he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University Medical College. He was also appointed Physician to Charity Hospital, now the City Hospital, and for five years was Chair-

man of the Committee of Inspection of the Blackwell's Island institutions. He has been Physician to Roosevelt Hospital since 1870, and has been Physician to Bellevue Hospital for a still longer period. He is a member of the principal medical societies, and has written on medical and scientific subjects, and contributed articles on Oriental life and literature. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Wabash College in 1857, and from Yale University in 1865, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from the New York University in 1885. He attended the first meeting to organize the New York Civil-service Reform Association in 1878, and has been a member of its Executive Committee continuously since. Dr. Thomson was born at Beyrouit, Syria, November 1, 1833, the son of Rev. William MacClure Thom-

son, D.D., and Eliza Nelson Hanna. His father was for many years a missionary in Syria, founded the Syrian Protestant College at Beyrout, and was the author of "The Land and the Book." Dr. Thomson's great-grandfather, James Thomson, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, removed to Belfast, Ireland, and emigrated thence to Western Pennsylvania in 1726.

SKENE, ALEXANDER JOHNSON CHALMERS, eminent physician of Brooklyn, was born in Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 17, 1838, and is a descendant of the Skenes of Parish Skene, Aberdeenshire, where they have been seated for nearly nine centuries. He was educated in Aberdeen, and, at the age of nineteen, removing to America, continued his studies in the University of Michigan from 1861 to 1862, and was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital and Medical School in 1863. He was immediately appointed assistant to Dr. Austin Flint, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. During the Civil War he entered the Union Army, serving as Assistant Surgeon at De Camp's Hospital, David's Island, in 1863, and as Assistant Surgeon at Port Royal and Charleston Harbor, S. C., in 1864. Returning he was appointed Adjunct Professor and Instructor in Long Island Medical College in 1865, and has since been engaged in professional labors in Brooklyn. As a member of General Molineux's staff, and Surgeon of the Second Division, National Guard of New York, he instituted the ambulance corps system, since generally adopted by the National Guard. He became Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics in the Long Island College Hospital in 1866, Physician to the hospital in 1866, Instructor in Clinical Obstetrics in 1867, Instructor in Clinical Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in 1868, Professor of Diseases of Women and Clinical Obstetrics in 1869, Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Obstetrics in 1870, Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Diseases of Children in 1876, Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women in 1882, Surgeon to the Hospital in 1885, Dean of the Faculty in 1886-1893, and President of the College in 1893. He also occupied the Chair of Gynecology. He has been Professor of Gynecology in the New York Post-Graduate Gynecological School of the Kings County Medical Society. He is a member of the New York Obstetrical Society, and is corresponding member of the British, Boston, and Detroit Gynecological societies, as well as of gynecological societies of France, Germany, and Belgium. From 1886-1887 he was President of the American Gynecological Society. In 1891-1892 he was President of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society. In 1893 he became Consulting gynecologist to the Kings County Hospital. His "Treatise on the Diseases of Women" is an accepted authority. He has also published many monographs, articles, lectures, and addresses.

WIGHT, JARVIS SHERMAN, prominent physician of Brooklyn, is a descendant of Thomas Wight, an emigrant from the Isle of Wight about 1635. He was born at Centreville, Allegany County, N. Y., January 4, 1834. In 1861 he was graduated from Tufts College. Attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and at the Long Island College Hospital, he was graduated from the latter institution in 1864. Tufts College conferred on him, in 1882, the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1894 that of Doctor of Laws. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, City of New York, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Surgical Association, and the British Medical Association. He was Assistant Surgeon, by contract, in the United States Army, and in the Long Island College Hospital was Adjunct Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Registrar of the College, and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. He is Visiting Surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital, Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Faculty. He is Consulting Surgeon to Saint Mary's Hospital and the Eastern District Hospital. He has invented an artery forceps, a forceps aneurism needle, a self-threading needle adapted to closing abdominal wounds, a pressure forceps for arresting hemorrhage, a beaked knife for opening the sheaths of blood vessels, an ether inhaler, a bone drill, a pile clamp and hysterectomy clamp, and an instrument to facilitate enteropathy. He has published: "Shortening of the Lower Limb After Fracture of the Femur," "Lecture on Injuries of the Arm and Forearm," "Structure and Function of the Upper End of the Femur," "Relations of Hygiene to Practical Medicine," "Inequalities in the Lengths of the Lower Limbs Before and After Fracture of the Femur," "Several Papers Showing the Difference in Brain Development of Educated and Uneducated Men and Women," "The Rotators of the Thigh and Three Cases of Injury to the Hip," "Have Surgeons Been Mistaken as to the Natures of Fractures of the Base of the Radius?"; "The Displacements of the Femoral Fragments, etc.," "Fracture of the Neck of the Femur," "The Deviations of the Heads of Confirmed Inebriates and Incurable Epileptics, etc.," "Dislocation of the Spine, etc.," "A Plea for the Treatment of Criminals," "Sub-pubic Dislocations of the Femur," "Structure of the Os Calcis, etc.," "Fracture of the Femur Near the Knee-Joint," "Dislocation of the Carpus," "Two Cases of Dislocation of the Astragalus," "The Death Penalty," "A Case of Oesophagotomy," "On Exsection of the Knee-Joint," "On the Value of Internal Treatment in Malignant Disease," "Ten Cases of Anchylosis of the Elbow-Joint," "An Inquiry into the Structure of the Albumen Molecule," "Treatment of Cancer of the Breast." Among the papers in book form may be men-

tioned: "A Treatise on Myodynamics," "A Memorial of Frank Hartings Hamilton, M.D.," "Suggestions to the Medical Witness," "A Memorial of Orlando Williams Wight, A.M., M.D." He married, January 9, 1871, Mary, daughter of Joseph Center, and has three sons. The eldest, Joseph Center, is a lawyer; the second, Jarvis Sherman, Jr., is a physician; the youngest Carol Van Buren, has not yet finished his education.

SATTERLEE, FRANCIS LE ROY, received his general education in the New York public schools and the University of the City of New York; in 1868 was graduated from the Medical Department of that University, having also served in Bellevue Hospital, and was awarded the Mott medal for proficiency in surgery. Going abroad he studied in the leading hospitals of England and France and with Sir Joseph Lister, Sir James V. Simpson, Professor John Hughes Bennett, and Sir Erastus Wilson. Returning to New York he engaged in general practice, at the same time pursuing researches in the Department of Therapeutics and Chemistry, and becoming the assistant of Professor John W. Draper. The degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy were received from the University of the City of New York. During this period he was Surgeon of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, National Guard, with the rank of Major. He was Medical Director of two insurance companies, and was Attending Physician to two dispensaries. For sixteen years he was medical officer of the



FRANCIS LE ROY SATTERLEE.

Police Department, and in his capacity as a medico-legal expert was retained for a number of years as adviser to the Corporation Counsel. Since 1869 he has been Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics in the New York College of Dentistry. He was the first Professor of Chemistry in the American Veterinary College. He is now Attending Physician of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and Consulting Physician of the Midnight Mission. He is a trustee and Treasurer of the New York College of Dentistry, a trustee of the American Veterinary College, and a trustee of the West Side Savings Bank. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Medico-Legal

Society, the New York Neurological Society, the American Medical Association, the St. Nicholas Society, the New York Historical Society, the American Institute of Civics, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the American Geographical Society, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He is an officer of the Society of Colonial Wars, a Fellow of the Academy of Sciences, and an honorary member of the Society of Arts of London, England. His "Treatise on Gout and Rheumatism" and "The Treatment of Erysipelas" excited much interest because of the new ideas propounded in them. He was born in New York City, June 15, 1847, the son of George Crary Satterlee and Mary Le Roy Livingston. He descends from Benedict Satterlee, who emigrated from England to New London, Conn., prior to 1682. His great-grandfather, Lieutenant Benedict Satterlee, was an officer in the French and Indian War. His father was a prominent New York merchant, one of the founders and, until his death, President of the Washington Fire Insurance Company. Through his mother Dr. Satterlee descends from the famous Livingston family, both Robert and Philip Livingston, signers of the Declaration of Independence being his ancestors.

JEWETT, CHARLES, a leading physician of Brooklyn, the son of George and Sarah (Hale) Jewett, was born at Bath, Me., in 1842. He was graduated from the Bath High School, and from Bowdoin College in 1864, subsequently receiving the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Science. For a short time after leaving college he taught the physical sciences. He commenced the study of medicine in 1867, under Hiram Lathrop, of Cooperstown, N. Y., attended three courses of lectures, one at the Long Island College Hospital, one at the University Medical College, and one at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated from the latter in 1871. He has practiced medicine in Brooklyn since 1871. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, was its President from 1878 to 1880, and is one of its trustees. He is a member of the Brooklyn Pathological Society. He is a member of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, and was its President in 1893. He is a member of the New York Obstetrical Society, and was its President in 1894. He is also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Gynecological Society (being a member of its Council in 1895), the American Academy of Medicine, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association (of which he was Vice-President from 1891 to 1893), and is an honorary member of the British Gynecological Society, and the Detroit Gynecological Society, is a Fellow of the International Gynecological Congress, and was Honorary President of the Obstetrical Section of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893. He has been Professor of Obstetrics and Pediatrics in Long Island College Hos-

pital since 1880, and Obstetrician to the hospital since 1882. He has been Consulting Obstetrician to Kings County Hospital since 1893. For several years he was chief of the Department of Diseases of Children in Saint Mary's Hospital. He has been Consulting Gynecologist to the Bushwick Hospital since 1894, and a trustee to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital since 1887. He has published "Essentials of Obstetrics" and a "Manual of Childbed Nursing." He is one of the contributors to the American Text-Book of Obstetrics, to Hamilton's System of Legal Medicine, to Keating's Gynecology, and Foster's Handbook of Therapeutics, and is editor of a treatise on obstetrics. For a time he was editor-in-chief of the Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society of Brooklyn. He is one of the collaborators of the American Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics. He married, in 1868, Miss Abbie E. Flagg, of New Hampshire, since deceased, and has two children—Harold F. Jewett, M.D., and Alice H. Jewett.

FOWLER, GEORGE RYERSON, well-known physician of Brooklyn, was born in New York City, December 25, 1848. His father, Thomas W. Fowler, and his mother, Sarah Jane Carman, were both born on Long Island. He was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871, and began practice in the Eighteenth Ward of Brooklyn, subsequently locating in the Twenty-first Ward. In 1872 he was appointed to the staff of the Central Dispensary. Two years later he resigned. In 1878 he was commissioned as one of the surgeons of the Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard of New York. The same year he became one of the founders of the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society, two years later being elected its President. He was also 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; while 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, and subsequently had 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. 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 likewise 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, Dr. Fowler was appointed one of the seven members of the Examining Board representing the State Society. At the first meeting of the board 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 from General 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 the National Guard organizations in New York. A year later 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. He has made many 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, 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 of the staff of the Second Brigade, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

DUDLEY, AUGUSTUS PALMER, attended the Portland (Me.) Academy, entered the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, and in 1877 was graduated from the Dartmouth Medical College. He began the practice of medicine in Portland, Me., and for a time was connected with the Maine General Hospital. Removing to New York City in 1881, for eighteen months he was House Surgeon in the Woman's Hospital. Subsequently he became a resident of San Francisco, and for one year was Surgeon in the California Woman's Hospital. In 1884 he returned to New York City, where he has been engaged in practice since. He became Visiting Gynecologist to Randall's Island Hospital, and to the Northeastern Dispensary. In 1887 he became Instructor in Diseases of Women in the Post-Graduate Hospital Medical College, and in May, 1893, was appointed Professor of Diseases of Women in the same institution, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Charles Carroll Lee. He is at present Surgeon to the Harlem Hospital. He has performed the

Cæsarian operation several times, saving both mother and child. At the present time he is also Professor of Gynecology in the University of Vermont. He is an ex-president of the Woman's Alumni Society of the Woman's Hospital; was one of the founders of the International Gynecological Society, and is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Obstetrical Society, the American Gynecological Society, and the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons. He has published "Vaginal Hysterectomy in America," "Varicocele in the Female," "Surgical Treatment of Subinvolution," "A New Method of Surgical Treatment for Lacerated Perineum," and "A New Method for the Surgical Treatment for Certain Forms of Retro-Displacement of the Uterus with Adhesions." Born in Phippsburgh, Me., July 4, 1853, Dr. Dudley is the son of Palmer Dudley and Frances Jane Wyman. The Dudley family is from the North of Ireland, Michael Dudley having emigrated to America in 1775, and settled in Maine. Through his mother he descends from the Wyman family of Wales and the Percy family of the South of Scotland, representatives of both of which were soldiers of the Revolution and the War of 1812. Dr. Dudley married Cassandra Coon, daughter of W. J. Adams, of San Francisco, and has three daughters.



AUGUSTUS PALMER DUDLEY, M.D.

BRYANT, JOSEPH DECATUR, was educated in the high school of Norwich, N. Y.; studied medicine with Dr. George W. Avery, of that place, and in 1868 was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was Interne in Bellevue Hospital from 1869 to 1871; in 1871 served as Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, under Professor Stephen Smith; from 1871 to 1874 was Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy during the summer term; from 1875 to 1877 was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, and from 1877 to 1897 was Professor of Anatomy in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, succeeding Professor Crosby. He was Professor of the Practice of Surgery, Operative and Clinical Surgery, in the same institution in 1897 and 1898, while he is now Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, Operative and Clinical Surgery, in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is Visiting Surgeon to Belle-

vue Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital, and is Consulting Surgeon to the Manhattan Hospital for the Insane, to Gouverneur Hospital, to the Woman's Hospital, and to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, all of New York City, and to St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers. He was President of the New York Academy of Medicine from 1895 to 1897, and is a member of the American Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society and Medical Association of the State of New York, the County Medical Society, and other medical organizations, as he is of the Manhattan, Lotus, and New York Athletic clubs. By Mayor Hewitt he was appointed Commissioner of the Health Department of New York City for a term of six years, beginning in 1887. He was Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment from 1873 to 1882. He was appointed Surgeon-General on the staff of Governor Grover Cleveland in 1882, and held the same position during the succeeding administrations of Governors Hill and Flower. He has published a work on "Operative Surgery," which has reached its third edition, and has contributed numerous articles on surgical topics to the medical press. He was born in East Troy, Walworth County, Wis., in 1845. The Bryant ancestral line can be traced back in England to 1450, when members of the family were knighted for bravery. On his mother's side Dr. Bryant descends from the ancient English family of Atkins, members of which were among the knights who participated in the Holy Wars of the Crusaders. A branch of this family settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1673.

JANVRIN, JOSEPH EDWARD, well-known physician, attended Phillips Exeter Academy, taught school for a time, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. During the Civil War he was Assistant Surgeon of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. Since 1865 he has been engaged in practice as a physician and surgeon in New York City. He has been or is physician to the Demilt Dispensary, Assistant Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, and Gynecologist to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. He has been President of the New York Obstetrical Society and President of the New York County Medical Association. He is a trustee of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York County Medical Society, and of the American Gynecological Association, and also a member of the Union League Club, the New England Society, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is an officer of the Monticello Land and Improvement Company of Yonkers. He is the author of many medical papers, especially relating to gynecology and malignant diseases. He married, September 1, 1881, Laura L. La-Wall, of Easton, Pa., and has two children, Edmund R. P. Janvrin and Marguerite La-Wall Janvrin. He was himself born in Exeter, N. H., January 13, 1839, and is the son of Joseph Adams Janvrin and Lydia A.

Colcord. His father was a merchant and farmer. Through him he descends from Captain Jean Janyrin, who came from the Isle of Jersey in 1705, and married Elizabeth Knight, of Portsmouth, N. H. He also descends from John Alden, of Plymouth Colony, who came over on the first voyage to America of the Mayflower, from Governor Simon Bradstreet; from Governor Thomas Dudley, and from Henry Adams, of Braintree, Mass.

SHAFFER, NEWTON MELMAN, entered the New York Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled on May 1, 1863, the day it opened its doors. After graduating in medicine under the auspices of this institution, and under the direction of Dr. James Knight, its founder, he resigned in 1868, and soon after, at the request of Theodore Roosevelt and Howard Potter, became Surgeon-in-Chief of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, a position he has held for nearly twenty-five years. Since 1876 he has delivered annually a special course of lectures on orthopaedic surgery at this institution. From 1882 to 1886 he was Clinical Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery in the University Medical College, and for sixteen years, from 1872 to 1888, had a daily service at St. Luke's Hospital. In 1896 he was recalled to the Professorship in the University Medical College, but resigned in 1898 to join in the formation of the Cornell University College of Medicine in New York City, being appointed Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery in this institution. The establishment of an orthopaedic laboratory has been arranged by him as one of the departments of the Cornell University Medical College. In 1872 he was invited to accept a position in St. Luke's Hospital and demonstrate the value of modern orthopaedic methods. In May, 1873, the position of Orthopaedic Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital was specially created for him—the first position of the kind in the United States. When he resigned, in December, 1887, he was made Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital. He is also Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. He was the first to propose the organization of an Orthopaedic Society in the City of New York, and was one of the founders of what is now the Orthopaedic Section of the Academy of Medicine. He was President of the Society, and in January, 1887, when retiring from the Presidency, invited the members to meet at his residence to aid in the formation of a National Orthopaedic Association. At this meeting, held January 29, 1887, the American Orthopaedic Association was launched. As President of this association, Dr. Shaffer brought about its admission, in 1888, to the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, thus achieving the first public recognition of orthopaedic surgery by a national organization in the United States. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Congress of American Physicians

and Surgeons, the New York Neurological Society, the New York Orthopedic Society, the New York County Medical Society, and other organizations. He was a delegate to the Seventh International Medical Congress in London in 1881, and from 1888 to 1896 was the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. Upon his retirement from this position he was made Treasurer of the Congress. A delegate to the Tenth International Medical Congress in Berlin, in 1890, he read a paper, "What is Orthopædic Surgery?" before this body. He has devised apparatus for the treatment of nearly every chronic deformity, including club-foot, spinal disease, knock-knee, flat-foot, lateral curvature, and white swelling. His work upon clubfoot has been especially thorough, and his treatment by forcible intermittent traction in place of cutting has

been very successful. He demonstrated that ununited fracture of the neck of the femur might be cured without an operation. In connection with chronic joint disease he demonstrated the reduced electrical reaction of the muscles acting upon the articulation. He was the first to describe non-deforming clubfoot, and to demonstrate the shortened gastrocnemius muscle and the function of the ankle joint in the production of flat-foot. He is the author of works on "Pott's Disease of the Spine," "The Hysterical Element in Orthopædic Surgery," and a volume of "Brief Essays on Orthopædic Surgery." He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals. Born



NEWTON MELMAN SHAFFER, M.D.

in Kinderhook, N. Y., February 14, 1846, he is the son of Rev. James N. Shaffer, a prominent Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and Jane Emeline Hale, daughter of William Hale and Catherine Melman. On the maternal side he is of English ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather, William Shaffer, came from Holland to New York City in 1760, while in this city his grandfather, William Shaffer, Jr., was born April 15, 1773. His paternal grandmother was a Newton. In 1873, Dr. Shaffer married Margaret H., daughter of Hon. William Perkins, of Gardiner, Me. They have one son—Newton Melman Shaffer, Jr. Dr. Shaffer is a member of the University, Century, and Ardsley clubs.

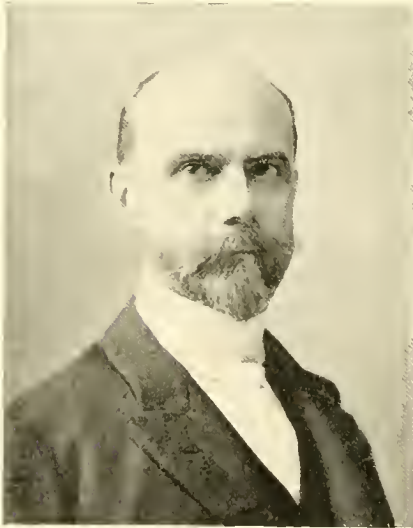
CONKLING, JOHN TERRY, eminent physician of Brooklyn, was born in Smithtown, L. I., March 19, 1825, and died in Brooklyn, March

17, 1898. He was graduated from the State Normal School at Albany in 1847, studied medicine with Dr. De Witt Clinton Enos, and in 1855 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. During the next forty years he was engaged in practice in Brooklyn. From 1864 to 1870 he was Brooklyn Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and during the same period was President of the Board of Education of Brooklyn. From 1873 to 1875 he was President of the Brooklyn Board of Health. He was a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings from 1859 until his death, and at one time was its President. He was a delegate to the American Medical Association, and was a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association and the Brooklyn Medical Book Club. He was Physician to the Brooklyn Dispensary and Eye and Ear Infirmary and Consulting Physician to the Long Island College Hospital. From 1886 to 1893 he was a member of the Council of the Long Island College Hospital. He was a member of the Hamilton Club and of the Long Island Historical Society. He was a charter member of Plymouth Church, and was a member of the committee which called Henry Ward Beecher as its pastor. He married, in 1849, Caroline E. Seaman, who survived him, with a daughter and a son—Dr. Henry Conkling—who, for several years, was his father's associate in practice, and became his successor.

VALENTINE, FERDINAND CHARLES, was born in Laer, Hanover, Germany, March 22, 1851, and the following year was brought to America by his parents, John Julius Valentine and Rosette van Biema. He was educated under private tutors and at the Hoboken Academy. In 1870 he was graduated from the Homeopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, but subsequently abandoned this school of practice, and in 1876 was graduated from the Missouri Medical College, his diploma being indorsed the following year by the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He has since practiced in New York City, making a specialty of genito-urinary diseases. He was Surgeon-General to the Army of Honduras from 1878 to 1881, since 1892 has been Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the West Side German Dispensary, and since 1895 has been Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the New York School of Clinical Medicine. He has done much work in bringing to recognition the dangerous character of the most frequent of all diseases in his specialty and in enabling physicians to understand and combat it. He has published "A Contribution to the Study of the Symptoms of Chronic Urethritis," and other papers.

GOFFE, JAMES RIDDLE, was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1873, engaged in teaching for several years, and, coming to New York, was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1881. During the next two years he served as Intern in a

branch of Charity Hospital and in the Woman's Hospital. In 1883 he entered upon the regular practice of medicine in New York, devoting himself mainly to gynecology and obstetrics. He is the discoverer of a new method in the operation for the removal of fibroid tumors. He was for several years associated with Dr. J. E. Janvrin, and later with Dr. William M. Polk, in one of the leading successful private sanitariums for women. After completing his term of service at the Woman's Hospital, he attached himself to the teaching staff of the New York Polyclinic, and steadily advanced through the successive grades of promotion to a full professorship in 1894. He was made Secretary of the Faculty of that institution, and during the next two years organized the Polyclinic Hospital and the training school for nurses. In 1896, the *Medical News* was moved to New York, and, under the editorship of Dr. Goffe, it



JAMES RIDDLE GOFFE, M.D.

took a place among the leading weekly medical journals. Dr. Goffe is Visiting Gynecologist to the New York City Hospital and to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Obstetrical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the American Gynecological Society, of which he has been Secretary during the past three years. He was one of the original members of Troop A, New York State National Guard, in which he served for three years, and is a member of the University Club and the Richmond

County Country Club. In 1890 he married Miss Eleanor Taylor, of New York City, who is descended from an old Massachusetts family. He is himself the son of William Goffe and Betsey Riddle, and was born at Kenosha, Wis., August 10, 1851. He is the grandson of Major John Goffe, a patriot officer in the Revolution; is the great-grandson of Colonel John Goffe, commander of a New Hampshire regiment in the French and Indian War, and is great-great-grandson of John Goffe, a member of Dr. Increase Mather's Church at Boston in 1676. Of the same family was William Goffe, the regicide.

KNAPP, JACOB HERMAN, eminent ophthalmologist, was born in Dauborn, Prussia, March 17, 1832, his father being a farmer and a member of the Prussian House of Representatives and the German

Reichsrath. Dr. Knapp was graduated from the Gymnasium at Weilburg, Hesse-Nassau, and after five years of study of medicine and allied branches at the universities of Munich, Würzburg, Berlin, Leipsic, Zurich, and Vienna, he was graduated in 1854 at Giessen. The following year he passed the State examination at Wiesbaden. He prepared himself for a university career by another four years of study at Paris, London, Berlin, Heidelberg, and Utrecht, and in 1859 was admitted as Lecturer at Heidelberg. In 1864 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology in that university. He founded, in 1860, an ophthalmic clinic which, in 1866, was made one of the university clinics. It is now one of the most celebrated ophthalmic clinics in Europe, and is under Professor Theodore Leber, Dr. Knapp's assistant and successor. The latter resigned his professorship at Heidelberg in 1868 and removed to New York City. Here he became one of the founders of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, a dispensary, hospital, and school for the treatment, study, and teaching of eye and ear diseases. He has ever since held the position of Executive Surgeon to this institution. In 1869 he also founded the *Archives of Ophthalmology and Otology*, a scientific and practical quarterly, published in English and German, the pioneer journal of its kind in America. He was Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of the City of New York from 1882 to 1888, resigning in the latter year to become the successor of the late Dr. Cornelius Rea Agnew as Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Knapp's literary contributions to ophthalmology and otology have been very numerous, and especially in operative surgery of the eyes.

WEBSTER, DAVID, was educated in the public schools and the Normal School of Nova Scotia; in 1868 was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; practiced medicine in West Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, in 1868 and 1869, and in the fall of the latter year became First House Surgeon of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. He held this position until the spring of 1871, while from that time to the spring of 1873 he was House Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He was the associate in private practice of the late Dr. Cornelius Rea Agnew from 1873 to the death of Dr. Agnew in 1888. He is Professor of Ophthalmology in Dartmouth College and Professor of the same in the New York Polyclinic. He is Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and to the Hackensack Hospital. He is the author of many articles in medical journals, and is a member of the Union League Club and the New York Historical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Ophthalmological Society, the American Ophthalmological Society, the International Ophthalmological So-

ciety, and the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He was born in Cambridge, Nova Scotia, July 16, 1842, the son of Asael Webster and Hepzibah Pearson. Both his parents were born in Nova Scotia, his mother being first cousin to Sir Charles Tupper. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Webster, was born in Lebanon, Conn., and through him Dr. Webster lineally descends from John Webster, born in England in 1590, who was Governor of Connecticut in 1636.

DOUGLAS, ORLANDO BENAJAH, since 1888 Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, was born in Cornwall, Vt., September 12, 1836, the son of Amos Douglas and Almira Balcom, and in the eighth generation from Deacon William Douglas, who emigrated from Scotland to



ORLANDO BENAJAH DOUGLAS, M.D.

Boston in 1640, and subsequently settled at New London, Conn. He attended Brandon Seminary, taught school at the age of eighteen, and in 1858 entered his uncle's drug store at Brunswick, Mo., at the same time studying medicine. After two years of this occupation, he was for another year engaged as a bank clerk, and then enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers in defense of the Union. He served six months in Missouri under General Fremont, and then joined the Army of Tennessee, with which he remained until the conclusion of Sherman's march to the sea. He was twice wounded, while scouting in Missouri, in 1861, and at Shiloh, in 1862. He was

commissioned Lieutenant, was made Adjutant of his regiment, and, by order of General Grant, became Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the brigade staff. He was on duty at Cincinnati, Ohio; Corinth, Miss., and in the Provost-Marshal's office at Concord, Mass. After the war he engaged in business for a number of years, then entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and subsequently the University Medical College of New York City, being graduated from the latter in 1877. He served two years in the DeMilt Dispensary. Appointed, in 1877, Assistant Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, in 1885 he became one of its surgeons and a member of its directorate. Since 1878 he has had charge of throat clinics in that institution during three days each week, no less than 200,000 visits having been made by patients to his clinics during this

period. His professorship in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital has already been referred to. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, was Secretary of its Committee on Admissions, in 1888 was Chairman of its Section on Laryngology and Rhinology, and during nine years prior to 1898 was Treasurer of the Academy. From 1879 to 1887 he was Treasurer of the County Medical Society, and in 1890 was elected its President. In 1887 he was delegate from that body to the State Medical Society, and he is now a permanent member of the latter body. From 1880 to 1883 he was Secretary of the New York Therapeutical Society. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Electro-Therapeutical Association; for ten years has been a director of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; is an honorary member of the Vermont Medical Society, and a member of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, the Linnaean Society, the Scientific Alliance of New York, the American Geographical Society, the Park and Outdoor Art Association, and the New York Botanical Garden Association. He is a companion of the First Class Military Order of the Loyal Legion, is Surgeon of Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a Mason, thirty-second degree. He was at one time prominently connected with the Young Men's Christian Association of Vermont; was Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Baptist Church in Brandon, Vt.—the largest Sunday-school in that State—and was President of the Vermont Sunday-school Association, having been its founder. He married, December 27, 1864, Mary A. Rust, of Orwell, Vt., who died, August 31, 1873, and by her had a son, Edwin Rust Douglas, M.E., who is assistant to the Professor of Physical Mathematics at Harvard University. On September 16, 1875, Dr. Douglas married Mrs. Maria Manson Tiddy.

CLAIBORNE, JOHN HERBERT, Jr., attended the University School at Petersburg, Va., and in June, 1883, was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, subsequently studying in Berlin, Paris, and London. In the fall of 1886 he engaged in practice in New York City as a specialist in the diseases of the eye and ear. He is or has been Attending Surgeon of the North Western Dispensary, Clinical Assistant to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, Assistant Surgeon to the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, Adjunct Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the New York Polyclinic, and Instructor in Ophthalmology in Columbia University. He is the author of two textbooks on his specialty, as well as of many articles. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Ophthalmological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Virginia Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, and the New York County Medical Association. He is also a member of the University, Calumet, and Fencers' clubs. He served

in the National Guard of New York for five years as a member of Troop A, and afterward of Squadron A. He enlisted for the Spanish War, and served until its close in the Twelfth New York Volunteers, becoming successively Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Battalion Adjutant, Regimental Adjutant, and Captain of Company G. He was born in Louisburg, N. C., June 29, 1861, the son of John Herbert Claiborne and Sara Joseph Alston. He is fifth in descent from Colonel Augustine Claiborne, sixth from Captain Thomas Claiborne, seventh from Colonel Thomas Claiborne, and eighth from Colonel William Claiborne, the famous colonial rebel.

LEWIS, DANIEL, is one of the leading medical practitioners of New York City in the specialty of skin diseases and cancer. He was born in Alfred, Allegany County, N. Y., January 17, 1846. His family have been prominent in the medical profession in Rhode Island, where they have been established from early colonial times, and five of the members of his immediate family besides himself were educated as physicians. Up to the age of fifteen he attended the Alfred Academy, and throughout the Civil War served in the United States Navy. Resuming his studies, he was graduated from Alfred University in 1869, and, coming to New York, attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, being graduated from the last-mentioned in 1871. He practiced medicine in the village of Andover, N. Y., from 1871 to 1873, and since the latter date continuously in New York City. After a short time he devoted himself to surgery, and particularly to the treatment of cancer and diseases of the skin. He has been identified with the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital from its organization, serving first as Assistant Surgeon, and subsequently in his present position of Visiting Surgeon. Since 1890 he has been Professor of Special Surgery (cancerous diseases) in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. He was President of the Medical Society of the County of New York in 1884 and 1885, having been a member since 1873, for three years a Delegate from that organization to the State Medical Society, and for five years a member of its Board of Censors. In 1889 he was President of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He was President of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association for ten years, and is now its Treasurer. He has been President of the New York State Board of Health since May, 1895, having been originally appointed a Commissioner by Governor Morton in 1895, and reappointed by Governor Black in January, 1898. He is also a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York Pathological Society, the New York Dermatological Society, and other organizations. He was for some time editor of the medical directory published under the auspices of the Medical Society of the County of

New York. For ten years he has been Surgeon of Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic, New York City, while in 1887 he was elected Medical Director of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. He is President of the Alfred University Alumni Association, a position which he has occupied for several terms. For many years he has annually visited Europe, and in 1882 spent some time in special study in the Cancer Hospital of London. He has been Editor of the *Medical Review of Reviews* since January, 1897. He has published "Cancer and its Treatment" (1874), "Marsden's Treatment of Cancer" (1878), "Digitalis in the Treatment of Scarlatina" (1882), "The Development of Cancer from Non-Malignant Diseases" (1883), "The Treatment of Erysipelas" (1885), "The Treatment of Eplithelioma with Mild Caustics" (1887), "The Chian Turpentine Treatment of Cancer" (1888), "A Malignant Tumor in an Umbilical Hernial Sac, with Remarks on the Etiology of Cancer" (1889), "Horsehair Sutures and Drainage" (1884), "Cancer and its Treatment" (1892), "The Use and Place of Caustics in the Treatment of Cancer" (1893), "Notes of a Case of Uterine Cancer: Remarks on Diagnosis and Treatment" (1893), "Operative Treatment of Cancer of the Rectum" (1897), and "Enemies of Sanitary Science" (1897). He was married, October 10, 1872, to Achsah D., daughter of L. C. P. Vaughan, of Springfield, Erie County, N. Y.



DANIEL LEWIS, M.D.

BRANNAN, JOHN WINTERS, was graduated from Harvard College in 1874 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1878. In 1877 and 1878 he was connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital, while in 1878 and 1879 he continued his studies in hospitals in Vienna, Paris, Strasburg, and London. He practiced medicine one year in Boston and four years in Colorado Springs, while during the last fourteen years he has practiced in New York City. He is President of the Board of Governors of the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients, is Medical Director of the Washington Life Insurance Company, is Lecturer on Infectious Diseases in Columbia University, is Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients, and Attending Physician to the Bellevue, the Willard Parker, and the Riverside hospitals, and to St. Saviour's Sanitarium and House

of Mercy. He is a member of the University and Harvard clubs, the Aztec Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Practitioners' Society, the Neurological Society, the Harvard Medical Society, and the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 14, 1853, the son of Benjamin Franklin Brannan and Mary, daughter of Joseph Doddridge, clergyman, and author of "Indian Wars in Western Virginia and Ohio." He is a nephew of General John M. Brannan, a West Point graduate, who served in the Mexican War, and in the Civil War was Chief of Artillery under General Thomas. Dr. Brannan's grandfather, John Brannan, was the editor of "Letters of Officers of Army and Navy in the War of 1812." His maternal great-uncle, Philip Doddridge, was a member of Congress from Virginia early in the present century. Philip Doddridge, the maternal ancestor in England in the seventeenth century, was a Non-conformist clergyman, the author of many hymns and of various religious books.

DEW, JAMES HARVIE, physician, of New York, was born October 18, 1843, in Newtown, King and Queen County, Va. His father,



JAMES HARVIE DEW, M.D.

Benjamin Franklin Dew, was graduated from William and Mary College, taking the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Law. He was an extensive landowner, one of his estates being Malvern Hill, where the battle of that name was fought in 1862. Dr. Dew's grandfather, Thomas Dew, a captain in the War of 1812, was a descendant of Hon. Thomas Dew, a Speaker of the House of Burgesses in the old colonial days of Virginia. The doctor's mother was Mary Susan, daughter of Colonel Reuben M. Garnett, also of King and Queen County. Dr. Dew is a nephew of the late Thomas R. Dew, President of the old William and Mary College, and a brother of Judge John G. Dew,

of Virginia. The doctor was educated at Professor Gessner Harrison's Preparatory School and at the University of Virginia. In 1861, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in "Lee's Partisan Rangers," commanded by Robert E. Lee's son, afterward Major-General Lee. This troop was soon merged into the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and here he served until the close of the contest, under "Jeb" Stuart and his successors. This experience enabled the doctor to contribute to the

Century Magazine for 1892 an account of the conditions, circumstances, and peculiarities which led to the development and characteristic features of the "Yankee and Rebel Yells." He commenced the study of medicine in January, 1866, his preceptors being Dr. William D. Quesenbery, of Virginia, and Dr. Joseph W. Howe, of New York. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in June, 1867, served as House Physician and Surgeon to the Charity Hospital, New York, from April, 1868, to October, 1869, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1870. He was appointed Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene in the New York Evening High School in 1872, and continued his lectures till 1881. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Alumni Association of the Charity Hospital, the County Medical Association, and the New York Southern Society. He prepared a paper, "Establishing a New Method of Artificial Respiration in Asphyxia Neonatorum," called "Dew's Method," which was read before the New York Academy of Medicine in February, 1893. He was married, in 1885, to Miss Bessie Martin, only daughter of Dr. Edmund H. Martin, late of Memphis, Tenn., now of Louisville, Ky. They have but one child—Caroline Welborn Dew.

DANA, CHARLES LOOMIS, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1872, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts; in 1876 was graduated from the National Medical College, at Washington, and in 1877 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia University). In 1878 he was an Interne of Bellevue Hospital. He was Visiting Neurologist to the New York Infant Asylum from 1885 to 1888, and the Northeastern Dispensary from 1882 to 1887, while since 1889 he has sustained the same relation to the Montefiore Home. Since 1885 he has been Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital. From 1880 to 1883 he was Professor of Comparative Physiology in the Columbia School of Comparative Pathology, from 1882 to 1887 was Professor of Physiology in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and since 1884 has been Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. He has also been Professor of the same in Dartmouth College since 1889. From 1886 to 1888 he was President of the New York Neurological Society. He has published "On the Benignity of Syphilis" (1881), "Concussion of the Spine and Hysteria" (1884), "Medical Expert Testimony" (1885), "Clinical Studies of Neuralgias" (1887), "The Cortical Localization of the Cutaneous Sensations" (1888), "Cranial Topography" (1889), and "The Anesthesias of Hysteria" (1890). He was born in Woodstock, Vt., March 25, 1852, and is the son of Charles Dana, Jr., and Charity, daughter of Judge Jonathan Loomis. On the

paternal side he descends from Richard Dana, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. On the maternal side he descends from Joseph Loomis, who settled in Connecticut in 1638.

LINCOLN, RUFUS PRATT, physician, of New York, was born in Belchertown, Mass., April 27, 1840, and is descended from Thomas Lincoln, one of the original settlers of Hingham, Mass. He was gradu-

ated from Amherst College in 1862. Enlisting in July of that year in the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, he served with distinction throughout the Civil War, rising rapidly through the successive grades of Second Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of his regiment. During the last year of the war he served as Assistant Inspector-General, First Division, Sixth Corps. Returning from the war, he spent one year in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1868 was graduated from the Harvard Medical School. During the succeeding eighteen months he was one of the House Surgeons in the Massachusetts General Hospital. Beginning practice in New



RUFUS PRATT LINCOLN.

York in 1869, he rapidly became a recognized specialist in the treatment of diseases of the throat and air passages. In 1881 he was a delegate from the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Laryngological Association to the International Medical Congress in London. In 1887 and 1888 he was President of the American Laryngological Association, in 1891 he was President of the Harvard Medical Society of New York, and in 1897 was Vice-President of the American Academy of Medicine. He has published many articles connected with his special studies, such as "Laryngeal Phthisis," "Selected Cases of Disease in the Nasal and Post-Nasal Regions Treated with the Galvano-Cautery," "Naso-Pharyngeal Polypi, with illustration of Cases"; "On the Results of Treatment of Naso-Pharyn-

geal Fibromata, with demonstration of successful cases, together with a table of seventy-four operations by different surgeons"; "A Case of Melano-Sarcoma of the Nose, Cured by Galvano-Cauterization"; "The Surgical Uses of Electricity in the Upper-Air Passages," "Recurrent Naso-Pharyngeal Tumor caused by Electrolysis. Exhibition of Patient"; "Report of the Evulsion of a Laryngeal Tumor which had returned twenty-two years after its removal by Laryngotomy"; "Pyoktanin, Its Uses"; "The Exanthemata in the Upper-Air Passages"; "Turbinotomy: Method of Operating," and "Oro-Pharyngeal Mycosis." He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Pathological Society, New York Neurological Society, American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Laryngological Association, American Climatological Association, Harvard Medical Alumni Association, Harvard Medical Society, of New York. He married, August 24, 1869, Caroline Carpenter, daughter of the late Wellington Tyler, of Pittsfield, Mass. They have had three children—Carrie Anna, Rufus Tyler, and Helen, of whom only the latter is living.

BREWER, GEORGE EMERSON, was graduated from Hamilton College and from the Harvard Medical College, and since 1886 has been engaged in the practice of medicine in New York City. Devoting himself to general practice at first, he subsequently confined himself to the practice of surgery. He is Attending Surgeon to the City Hospital and Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia University). He is a member of the Century, University, and Larchmont Yacht clubs, and the New York Academy of Medicine. He married, in 1892, Effie Leighton Brown, of Chester, Pa., and has a son—Leighton Brewer. Dr. Brewer himself was born in Westfield, N. Y., July 28, 1861, and is the son of Francis B. Brewer and Susan Rood. His father, a physician, subsequently engaged in banking and manufacturing. He was a member of the New York Legislature and of Congress.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM CANNON, was educated in the Illinois Agricultural College, Geneva College, and the Missouri Medical College. He practiced medicine for two years in Mansfield, Ohio, and, since 1882, has practiced in New York City, where he is connected with a private dispensary. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York County Medical Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine. While in Ohio he belonged to the North West District Medical Society. He was Medical Examiner in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Examining and Visiting Physician in the R. P. B. C. A. He is a member of the Washington Lit-

erary Club, the United Presbyterian Church, and of Copestown, No. 641, Free and Accepted Masons. He married Mary Aiken, of Logan County, Ohio, and has two children—Roscoe Emdon and Edna M. Kennedy. Born in Elkton, Washington County, Ill., September 2, 1856, Dr. Kennedy is the son of William Kennedy and Eleanor M., daughter of Dr. Andrew Todd, of South Carolina. His father was a wealthy farmer. His two brothers were soldiers in the Civil War, one of them being General John C. Kennedy, of Denver, Colo. His mother's ancestors came from Scotland, while his father's ancestors were seated in the North of Ireland, some of them having fought at the siege of Derry.

FORBES, HENRY HALL, was educated in the New York grammar schools, the College of the City of New York, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia College). He was graduated from the latter institution in 1890, taking the Harsen Prize, No. 1. He was House Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital for two years, and for one year was House Surgeon to the New York Foundling Asylum. He is Surgeon to the Demilt Dispensary, Physician to the New York Maternity Hospital, Attending Surgeon to the New York Hospital, and Assistant Surgeon to the Trinity Hospital and the French Hospital. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Alumni of the Presbyterian Hospital, the Hospital Graduates' Club, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Sons of Veterans. He was Assistant Surgeon in the Naval Militia of the State of New York, and was Past Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy during the recent war with Spain. Born in New Bedford, Mass., March 20, 1868, he is the son of Frank Herbert Forbes and Maria H. J. Cox. The paternal ancestors came from Scotland. His great-great-uncle was Court Physician. His father served in the United States Navy as Master's Mate during the Civil War. His great-great-grandfather, James Hall, of Milford, Conn., was a Revolutionary soldier, died in a British prison-ship at New York in 1780, and was buried in the churchyard of Trinity, on lower Broadway, New York City.

CARTER, DE LANCY, physician, of New York City, was born in Brooklyn, October 18, 1855, and is the son of W. Frank Carter and Mary A., daughter of Luke Clark. He descends from the Carters, of Virginia, who intermarried with the Breckinridge, Carroll, and Lee families of that State and Maryland. His grandmother was Mary A., daughter of John A. Ellis, who emigrated from New Hampshire to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and became one of the founders of Oberlin College. The father of John A. Ellis, Colonel John Ellis, commanded the First New Hampshire Volunteers during the Revolution.

The Ellis line has been traced back to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. One of the sons of Dr. Carter's maternal grandfather, Luke Clark, was the celebrated General Clark of the Crimean War. The father of Luke Clark served in the French Army during the French Revolution, while the doctor's great-great-grandfather, in this line, was a captain in the English Army, was stationed at Drogheda, Province of Ulster, Ireland, and married the only child of Sir Phelim O'Neil, the last scion of the eldest branch of the O'Neils of Ulster. Dr. Carter was educated in the New York public schools, the College of the City of New York, was graduated as a civil engineer from the University of the City of New York in 1878, and in 1881 was graduated from the Medical Department of Columbia University. Between 1881 and 1883 he was House Physician at the Workhouse and Almshouse, a branch of Charity Hospital. In 1884 and 1885 he was connected with the Board of Health of New York City. He was Visiting Physician of the Northeastern Dispensary from 1884 to 1893, and Visiting Physician to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females from 1884 to 1897. He was President of the Medical Board of the latter institution from 1894 to 1896. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Pathological Society, the New York County Medical Association, the Medical and Surgical Society, the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon Society, the Alumni of the



DE LANCY CARTER.

University of the City of New York, the Alumni, Class of 1878, University of the City of New York, and the Alumni of Columbia University, Medical Department. He is Past Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, 1886; is a Past District Deputy Grand Master, 1887, and is a past member of the Grand Finance Committee, 1888. He is a Past Regent, Royal Arcanum, 1889. He is also a prominent Mason. He is Past Master of Alma Lodge, No. 728, 1894; is Past High Priest of Amity Chapter, No. 160, 1893; is a member of Union Council, Royal and Select Masters; is Surgeon of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templars; is a member of the Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix, the Council of Princes of Jerusalem Consistory, thirty-second degree Mason, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple.

FEENY, JOHN L., physician, was born at Stapleton, S. I., May 29, 1845, the son of the late Dr. Joseph Feeny. His father was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, while he himself received his early education from his father. He studied medicine under Dr. T. C. Moffatt, at the Seaman's Retreat Hospital, now known as the Marine Hospital, and in 1866 was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. From 1866 to 1870 he was House Physician of the Seamen's Retreat Hospital, and since the latter date has been engaged in the practice of medicine on Staten Island. He was Police Surgeon to the Metropolitan Police in 1870 and 1871, and has held the same position in connection with the Richmond County Police. He was Supervisor for the town of Middletown from 1893 to 1898. Since August 10, 1898, he has been Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Borough of Richmond, New York City. He has been Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Richmond County during the past six years, and is a member of the Democratic Club of Manhattan Borough. He has four children living. The eldest, now the wife of C. P. Norcross, was graduated from Wellesley College. The second, Marguerite, was graduated from the Staten Island Academy, while the two younger children, Elsa and John L. Feeny, Jr., are now students at the Academy. Dr. Feeny's father, a Greek and Latin scholar, was graduated from the old Crosby Street Medical College, New York City, and, at the time of his death, was City Physician of Jersey City.

WOOD, JOHN WALTER, was graduated, in 1873, as valedictorian from Grammar School No. 35, New York City; in 1878 was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and in 1881 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He also took special courses at Bellevue Hospital and the New York Hospital. He began practice at Madison, N. J., in 1881, but since 1883 has practiced at Port Richmond, S. I. He is Visiting Surgeon to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, and a member of the Richmond County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He has been Health Officer of the town of Northfield, Health Officer of the village of Port Richmond, Coroner of Richmond County from 1889 to 1891, and Coroner's Physician of the same from 1886 to 1888, and from 1892 to 1897. He is now Assistant Registrar of Records for the Borough of Richmond. He is Examining Physician of the Foresters, the Red Men, the A. L. of H., and the A. O. U. W. He is Past Master of Richmond Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons; is Past High Priest of Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 219, and is Past District Deputy of the Twenty-seventh Masonic District. He married, in 1881, Mattie S., daughter of Professor J. S. Sprague, of West New Brighton, and has three children—Agnes S., Walter Dongan, and Leroy Colye Wood. Born in Mariners'

Harbor, S. I., April 23, 1856, he is himself the son of Walter Dongan Wood and Catherine S., daughter of David Van Name.

BILLINGS, JOHN HASKELL, son of John Haskell Billings and Julia A. Hubbell, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., August 20, 1856; attended the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn.; commenced study for his profession at the Yale Medical School, and continued at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which he was graduated in 1878. He went abroad for a year of post-graduate work in the Vienna Hospital, devoting himself to the specialty of throat diseases, to which he has confined himself in his practice in this city continuously since. He was officially connected with the Metropolitan Throat Hospital for three years, and with the throat department of the Vanderbilt Clinic for two years. For one year he also performed duties in the line of his specialty for the Board of Health of New York City. He is a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and a member of the County Medical Society and of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M. He married, in 1880, Louise, daughter of Parker P. Clark, of Morristown, N. J., and has a daughter and a son—Haskell Clark Billings.



JOHN HASKELL BILLINGS, M.D.

BARTLETT, HOMER L., attended the Jericho (Vt.) Academy, the Bakersfield Academical Institute, and was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was for a year and a half in the Kings County Hospital, and has since been Consulting Physician to the same. In 1856 he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Du Bois and Dr. Crane, of Utrecht, L. I., then recently deceased, and subsequently removed to Flatbush, L. I., where he has since remained. He has been Physician to the Kings County Penitentiary for twelve years, for the same period was Health Officer of Flatbush, for three years was President of the Police Board of Flatbush, for three years was School Commissioner, and for forty years has been a trustee of the Erasmus Hall Academy. He originated the Midwood Club and was its first President. He was born in Vermont, October 17, 1830, and is the son of Elias Bartlett and Eliza Wheelock. He descends from Dr. Elisha Bartlett, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and from

Rev. Elisha Wheelock, an early missionary to the Indians. His family is an ancient one in England, of Norman antecedents. Sir Walter Bartelatt is its present representative in England.

ELY, ALBERT HEMAN, gynecologist, attended the Phillips (Andover) Academy, in 1885 was graduated from Yale University, and subsequently was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia University). He was an interne at St. Luke's Hospital, and was graduated from that institution as House Surgeon in 1889. He studied for a year and a half at Vienna and at the old Rotunda Maternity Hospital in Dublin. For five years he was connected as Surgeon and Gynecologist with the Out-Patient Department of Roosevelt Hospital. He is Lecturer on Gynecology at the New York Polyclinic, and is Attending Gynecologist at Charity Hospital. He is a member of the University and Manhattan clubs. He was born in Elyria, Ohio, November 22, 1860, and is the son of Heman Ely and Mary Francis Day. Ex-President Day, of Yale College, was his great-uncle. He lineally descends from Nathaniel Ely, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1634, while in 1636 he was associated with Rev. Thomas Hooker in the first settlement of Hartford, Conn. Dr. Ely's grandfather, Heman Ely, founded Elyria, the first settlement in Lorain County, Ohio, and named both the town and the county.

DRAPER, WILLIAM HENRY, engaged in the general practice of medicine in New York City, was graduated from Columbia University in 1851, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1855 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was Interne at Bellevue Hospital in 1856. He was Visiting Physician to St. Luke's Hospital from 1859 to 1868, and since the latter date has been Consulting Physician to the same. From 1862 to 1889 he was Visiting Physician to the New York Hospital, while since 1889 he has been one of its consulting physicians. He has been Visiting Physician to Roosevelt Hospital since 1872, and Consulting Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital since 1880. He is a member of the leading medical societies, and has published many articles in the medical journals.

BULL, WILLIAM TILLINGHAST, eminent physician and surgeon of New York, was born in Newport, R. I., May 18, 1849. He descends from Henry Bull, one of the original founders of Rhode Island, who was associated with Roger Williams in the settlement of Providence, was one of the seven purchasers of the island of Adquidneck, or Rhode Island, and served two terms as Governor of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations. He received a large tract of land upon a portion of which the city of Newport now stands.

The property at the corner of Bull and Broad streets, Newport, owned by the father of Dr. Bull, is a part of this original tract, and has passed from father to son for more than two centuries and a half. Dr. Bull was graduated from Harvard College in 1869, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1872 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. His graduating thesis, on "Perityphlitis," captured the first prize. After serving for eighteen months as the Resident Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, he studied medicine for two years in Europe, engaging in the active practice of his profession upon his return to New York City in 1875. He was for two years Physician-in-Charge of the New York Dispensary, of which he has since been a trustee. As Attending Surgeon, with a staff of assistants, during the eleven years dating from 1877, he was in charge of the Chambers Street Hospital, a branch of the New York Hospital. He resigned this position to connect himself with the parent institution. He was also Attending Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital for four years, and since 1883 has been one of its consulting surgeons. He is Consulting Surgeon to the Orthopedic Hospital and Dispensary, is Consulting Surgeon to the Manhattan Hospital, and is Surgeon-in-Charge of the Hernia Department of the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled. He has been one of the Visiting Surgeons of the New



WILLIAM TILLINGHAST BULL, M.D.

York Hospital since 1883. He is associated with Dr. R. F. Wier in the Professorship of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He had held several minor positions as a teacher of anatomy and surgery prior to his call to this chair, having become Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1879, and Demonstrator of the same in 1879, while he was Adjunct Professor of the Practice of Surgery from 1887 to 1889. He has been Professor of Surgery since 1889. He was Consulting Surgeon to the New York State Emigrants' Hospital from 1884 to 1890, and in 1885 was Manager of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. In 1893, he married Mrs. Mary

Nevius Blaine, and has a son, born in 1894. He resides during the summer at Newport, R. I. He is a member of the principal medical societies and of the New York Club.

BANGS, LEMUEL BOLTON, is engaged in the practice of general surgery in New York City. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1861, in 1872 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1873 was Interne at Bellevue Hospital. Since 1884 he has been Visiting Surgeon to the City Hospital, formerly the Charity Hospital. Since 1885 he has been Visiting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital. He is the author of numerous articles and monographs on surgical subjects, and is a member of the leading medical societies.

KINNICUTT, FRANCIS P., was graduated from Harvard University in 1868, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1871 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was House Physician to Bellevue Hospital, resigning the position. He studied medicine at Vienna in 1872 and 1873, and at the University of Heidelberg, and in London in 1873. He was Clinical Assistant in diseases of the mind and nervous system at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1873 to 1880, and was Instructor in Diseases of Children at the same institution from 1880 to 1887. From 1875 to 1880 he was Attending Physician to the Bellevue Hospital Dispensary in diseases of the heart and lungs. From 1877 to 1887 he was Attending Physician to the New York Hospital Dispensary in diseases of children. Since 1880 he has been Visiting Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and, since 1887, has been Visiting Physician to the New York Cancer Hospital. Of the latter institution he has also been a trustee since 1887. He has been Consulting Physician to the Babies' Hospital since 1889. In 1890 he was President of the Practitioners' Society, while from 1890 to 1892 he was President of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia University). In 1891 he was also elected a trustee of the last-mentioned institution. He is engaged in general practice in New York City.

CLEVELAND, CLEMENT, prominent as a specialist in gynecology and obstetrics, was born in Baltimore, Md., September 29, 1843, the son of the late Dr. Anthony Benzetto Cleveland, of that city. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and in 1867 was graduated from Harvard University. He taught for one year in a private classical school at Newport, R. I., and in 1871 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He served the full term as Interne at Charity Hospital, and subsequently at the Woman's Hospital. He then served seven years as Attending Surgeon

to Charity Hospital, resigning in 1881 on account of his private practice. For a time he was also Assistant Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, and since 1888 has been Attending Surgeon. One of the founders of the New York Cancer Hospital, at the outset he became Attending Gynecologist on its staff, and is now its Consulting Gynecologist and a member of its Board of Managers. He is likewise Consulting Gynecologist to St. Vincent's Hospital. He has published "Some Observations upon the Feeding of Infants," "A Case of Interstitial Pregnancy," "On Trachelorrhaphy," "On Laparo-Vaginal Hysterectomy," "The Palliative Treatment of Incurable Carcinoma Uteri, Based upon Observations at the New York Cancer Hospital," "Description of a New Self-retaining Speculum," "Laparotomy in Treuddenberg's Posture with Exhibition of a New Operating Table," "The Treatment of Pelvic Abscess by Vaginal Puncture and Drainage," and "The Alexander Operation." He is a member and trustee of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the County Medical Society, the Obstetrical Society, the Practitioners' Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, as well as of the Century Association and the Harvard and University clubs. He was married, June 17, 1874, to Annie Ward Davenport, of Boston, and has a daughter, Elizabeth Manning, and two sons—Henry Davenport and Clement Cleveland, Jr. The family reside at Newport, R. I., in the summer.



CLEMENT CLEVELAND, M.D.

WALKER, HENRY FREEMAN, New York physician, engaged in general practice, was graduated from Middlebury College in 1860, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1866 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was Interner of Bellevue Hospital in 1867. He was Assistant Attending Physician in Diseases of Digestion at the Demilt Dispensary in 1869 and 1870, was Attending Physician in Diseases of the Heart and Lungs at the Bellevue Hospital Dispensary from 1870 to 1872, and was Attending Physician in the Diseases of Women to the same institution from 1872 to 1875. He was Visiting Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital from 1871 to 1875, and Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1875 to 1884. From 1876 to 1881 he was Clini-

cal Assistant in the Diseases of Women of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University). He is a member of the leading medical societies.

STEARNS, HENRY S., attended the School of Mines, Columbia University from 1879 to 1881; in 1884 was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York; in 1885 was Interne of Bellevue Hospital, and in 1887 studied at the University of Vienna. He was Attending Physician in the Diseases of Children at the Bellevue Hospital Dispensary from 1887 to 1889, and was Attending Physician in General Medicine to the Demilt Dispensary from 1889 to 1892. In 1892 he was also Assistant Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. Since 1888 he has been Assistant in Pathology in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He is a member of many leading medical societies, and is engaged in the practice of general medicine in New York City.

CLARK, ALONZO, one of the best known New York physicians of his day, was graduated from Williams College in 1828, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts from that institution and from Dartmouth College. In 1835 he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, while in 1843 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Berkshire Medical College. Ten years later he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Vermont. He was Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1848 to 1856, while from 1856 to 1887 he was Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the same. From 1875 to 1883 he was President of the faculty of this institution. He died in New York City in 1887 at the age of eighty. From 1884 to 1887 he was Consulting Physician to Bellevue Hospital. He held many similar positions, and was a prominent member of the leading medical societies.

ABBE, ROBERT, born in New York City, April 13, 1851, attended the public schools, and in 1870 was graduated from the College of the City of New York; for two years was a teacher in this institution, and in 1874 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city. In 1873 he had become a member of the House Staff of St. Luke's Hospital and so remained for three years. In 1876 he engaged in private practice, at the same time being connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons as Quiz Master, Surgical and Clinical Assistant, and Curator of the Museum. He was Surgeon to the Out-patient Department of the New York Hospital for seven years, beginning with 1877, and between that year and 1884 filled a number of subordinate surgical positions in connection with several

other large hospitals. Since 1884 he has been Attending Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital. For two years he was Professor of Surgery in the Woman's Medical College, and for six years was Professor of Surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. For four years he was Attending Surgeon to the Babies' Hospital. In addition to the relation to St. Luke's Hospital mentioned above, at the present time he is Attending Surgeon to the Cancer Hospital, Assisting Attending Surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital. From the beginning of his career he has devoted himself strictly to surgical practice. Besides important contributions to the surgery of the spinal cord, the brain, the kidneys and the liver, and gall bladder, his more important treatises are "On Dupuytren's Finger Contraction," "The Surgical Treatment of Chronic Tic Douloureux," "An Original Method of Treating Strictures of the Esophagus," "Intestinal Anastomosis," "A New Method to Elucidate the Internal Pathology of Appendicitis," and "Tubercular Peritonitis and Acute General Peritonitis." Besides the Century and Riding clubs and the College of the City of New York Alumni Association, he is a member of the American Surgical Association, the Society of American Physicians and Surgeons, the New York Surgical Society, the Practitioners' Society, the Clinical Society, the Pathological Society, and the Medical and Surgical Society.



ROBERT ABBE, M.D.

He married, in 1891, Catherine Amory (Bennett) Palmer, widow of the late Courtlandt Palmer. He is himself one of five sons of George Waldo Abbe, who was a drygoods merchant in this city, and Charlotte Colgate. His paternal ancestor, of French descent, emigrated from England in early colonial days, and settled in Salem, Mass., where two members of the family became prominent in opposing the witchcraft delusion. Dr. Abbe's eldest brother, Professor Cleveland Abbe, formerly Director of the Cincinnati Observatory, established in that city the first weather bureau in the United States, and in 1871 organized the Government Weather Bureau, and has since been its meteorologist.

FLINT, AUSTIN, who died in New York City in 1886, at the age of seventy-four, was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1833, and subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale University and the Louisville University. He founded the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, and was its editor from 1846 to 1856. He was also one of the founders of the Buffalo Medical College in 1846, and was its Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Pathology from 1846 to 1852, and from 1856 to 1858. He was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Louisville from 1852 to 1856, was Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Louisiana from 1858 to 1861, and was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1861 to 1886. He was Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine in the Long Island College Hospital in 1861. He was Visiting Physician to Charity Hospital, New Orleans, from 1858 to 1861. From 1873 to 1875 he was President of the New York Academy of Medicine, while in 1883 and 1884 he was President of the American Medical Association. He published the following books: "Continued Fever" (1852), "Report on Dysentery" (1853), "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs" (1856), "Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine" (first edition, 1866; sixth edition, 1886), "Diseases of the Heart" (1870), "Heart Sounds" (1870), "Conservative Medicine" (1874), "Phthisic" (1875), "Clinical Medicine" (1879), "Physical Exploration of the Lungs" (1882), "Medical Ethics and Etiquette" (1883), and "Manual for Auscultation and Percussion" (1885). He also published "The Variation of Pitch in Percussion and Respiratory Sounds," a prize essay (1852), and "The Clinical Study of the Heart Sounds in Health and Disease" (1859).

FLINT, AUSTIN, son of the late Dr. Austin Flint, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1857, from which, in 1885, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was Surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital in 1858, and from 1862 to 1866 was Surgeon to the United States General Hospital at New York City. From 1874 to 1878 he was Surgeon-General of the State of New York. He was editor of the *Buffalo Medical Journal* from 1857 to 1860; was Professor of Physiology in the University of Buffalo in 1858 and 1859; was Professor of the same in the New York Medical College in 1859 and 1860; was Professor of the same in the New Orleans School of Medicine in 1860 and 1861, and, since 1861, has been Professor of Physiology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is the author of "Physiology of Man" (five volumes, 1866-74; second edition, 1875), "Chemical Examination of Urine in Disease" (1870; sixth edition, 1884), "Physiological Effects of Severe and Protracted Muscular Exercise" (New York, 1871; London, 1876), "Textbook of Human Physiology"

(1875; fourth edition, 1888), "Source of Muscular Power" (1878), with a large number of important articles and addresses. He delivered the address in behalf of the United States at the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington in 1887.

FLINT, AUSTIN, son of the present Dr. Austin Flint, and grandson of the late Dr. Austin Flint, was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1889. He was an Interne of Bellevue Hospital in 1890. Since 1891 he has been Visiting Physician to the Midwifery Dispensary, New York City, and since 1891 has also been Assistant Visiting Physician to the Bellevue and the Emergency hospitals. Since 1892 he has been Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children of Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

HARTLEY, FRANK, attended the public schools of Washington, D. C., and Emerson Institute; in 1877 was graduated from Princeton College, and in 1880 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He served two years as Interne of Bellevue Hospital, and spent another period of two years in study in Berlin, Heidelberg, and Vienna. Upon his return to New York, in 1884, he engaged in private practice, confining himself to surgical work. He has been Assistant Surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital since 1885, Attending Surgeon to the New York Hospital since 1892, and Consulting Surgeon to the New York Cancer Hospital since 1892. From 1889 to 1892 he was Attending Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. For some time he has also been Instructor in Operative Surgery upon the Cadaver in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

He is President of the New York Surgical Society, and a member of the New York Clinical Society, the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Dermatological Society, the Genito-Urinary Society, and the New York Pathological Society. He is a member of the University Club. He is the author of valuable papers, especially upon the subjects of the extirpation of the spleen and the thyroid gland. He originated the new method of incision upon the neck, involving operating in the natural cleavage of the skin, exposing the anterior and the pos-



FRANK HARTLEY, M.D.

terior triangles of the neck so that diseased processes may be removed in an anatomical manner and leave the slightest observable scar. He also originated the method of removing the Gasserian ganglion for inveterate trigeminal neuralgia, an operation which becomes necessary in critical cases where operations upon the terminal nerves, as well as all medications, have failed to relieve persistent pain. Dr. Hartley was born in the city of Washington, June 10, 1856, the son of John Fairfield Hartley and Mary D. King. His ancestors on both sides are of colonial New England stock, the immediate paternal ancestors being natives of Maine. His father was connected with the Treasury Department at Washington during the thirty-five years from 1838 to 1875, in the capacities of Clerk, Chief Clerk, and Assistant Secretary. After holding the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for ten years he resigned in May, 1875, and removed to the old Hartley homestead, near Saco, Me., which has been in the possession of the family for more than a century.

SIMS, JAMES MARION, has been styled the "Father of American Gynecology." There is a sense in which this claim may be allowed, without conceding the extravagant claims made by Dr. Sims himself, and by others for him. He was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, January 25, 1813, and died at Washington, D. C., November 13, 1883. Through his father, John Sims, he descended from an old Virginia family, while his mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, a daughter of Charles Mackey. He was graduated from the South Carolina College in 1832, attended lectures at the Charleston Medical College, and in 1835 was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He was a country physician from this time until December, 1840, when he settled in Montgomery, Ala. Here he gained a local reputation as a surgeon, performing a successful operation for club-foot. Between December, 1845, and June, 1849, he conducted his famous experiments to cure vesico-vaginal fistula, having from six to eight patients who were afflicted with this dreadful disorder. From 1849 to 1853 chronic diarrhea incapacitated him for practice for the most part, while he visited various parts of the country. Believing himself about to die, he gave his first account of his method for vesico-vaginal fistula in the article, "On the Treatment of Vesico-Vaginal Fistula," in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, for January, 1852. In March, 1853, he sold his house and lot in Montgomery, Ala., to Dr. Nathan Bozeman, of that city, for \$10,000, while on May 27, 1853, Dr. Sims removed to New York City. To some of the leading physicians of New York Dr. Sims advanced the project of a hospital devoted entirely to the diseases of women, but none of these cared to go out of their way to inaugurate such an institution for him. With the aid of a newspaper man he announced a meeting through the press, at which he would address the medical profession on this subject.

Many attended the meeting, the project was indorsed, and a committee of eminent physicians appointed to take the matter in hand. A number of prominent society women were also interested, and the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York was incorporated, opening its doors in a small way, in May, 1855. Dr. Sims was its surgeon, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet becoming his assistant, and subsequently his successor. With the exception of a few months, Dr. Sims resided and practiced in Europe throughout the period of the Civil War. He was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Anglo-American Ambulance Corps with the French Army in 1870. Returning to New York he became a member of the Board of Surgeons of the Woman's Hospital, from January, 1872, to December, 1874, when he resigned, because the Board of Managers objected to the presence of more than fifteen medical observers of operations at a time. In 1876 he was elected President of the American Medical Association, while in 1880 he was President of the American Gynecological Society. He was at Paris during the greater part of the years 1882 and 1883. His wife, four daughters, and a son, Dr. Harry Marion Sims, survived him. Between Dr. Sims and Dr. Nathan Bozeman there is a historic question of priority in perfecting the treatment for vesico-vaginal and recto-vaginal fistula. While the popular opinion favors Sims, the documentary evidence establishes the claim of Dr. Bozeman. It is now admitted that "in every particular feature of the operation on which his success depended Dr. Sims had been anticipated" (Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet: "Principles and Practice of Gynecology," 3d ed., p. 817). In Holland, Great Britain, Germany, and France the speculum had been employed to display the fistula, while sutures of various kinds had been applied. The operation had been successful in some cases, where the fistula was small, but was generally unsuccessful. The speculum, the clamp sutures, the knee-and-chest position, and the paring of the edges of the fistula, which were the features of Dr. Sims's original paper, published in 1852, had been published by Metzler in 1846. Moreover, in his paper, Sims recognized that Hayward, of Boston, had been successful between 1836 and 1840 with the silk suture; and that Dr. Mettauer, of Virginia, had been successful in 1847 with interrupted sutures of lead wire,—the latter expressing the belief that every case of vesico-vaginal fistula could be cured in this way. Dr. Sims originally advocated the quill suture, securing the edges of the fistula with clamps. He claimed that he had effected cures in six or eight cases, *but did not publish his cases*. Those who attempted to follow him, however, almost uniformly reported failure in all cases except the very simplest, through the sloughing out of the clamps, enlarging the fistula. Dr. Bozeman, who had assisted Dr. Sims in some of the latter's operations, at Montgomery, Ala., becoming his follower, and, for a time, his partner, found that this was a cause of failure in all his cases except the simplest. To meet this, he modified the practice. He abandoned

the quill, or clamp, suture, using the simple interrupted metallic suture, as Mettauer had done, but with a button or shield, which enabled him to secure the sutures firmly, and, at the same time, protect the parts from the poisonous urine. With this arrangement, coupled with the preparatory treatment devised by him, he announced almost uniform success in the most complicated cases, *publishing his cases*. Others who tested the matter in practice corroborated his claims. In his "Silver Sutures in Surgery" (1857), Sims charged that Bozeman was grasping after laurels which belonged on Sims's brow. He acknowledged that none of his followers had realized the success with his clamp suture claimed by himself, but he attributed it to lack of skill. Nevertheless, in the same address, he announced his own abandonment of the clamp suture and the adoption of the simple interrupted metallic suture. But since Mettauer and others had preceded him here, he claimed that his merit lay in the introduction of the silver wire as a suture in surgery. But here, again, priority must be denied. The credit belongs to Dr. H. D. Levert, of Mobile, Ala., who, in a treatise published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, in May, 1829, announced the results of experiments upon animals with sutures of silk, hemp, gold, silver, platinum, lead, etc. The advantage of the silver wire in surgery was here set forth. Moreover, in a letter in the *Lancet*, for November 21, 1834, M. Gosset, of London, announced his successful use of wire, gilded with silver, as a simple interrupted suture secured by twisting, in a case of vesicovaginal fistula. "His paper," says Dr. Emmet, "as clearly defines the advantages of the metallic sutures as if given in the words of Dr. Sims himself" (*Id.*, p. 817). Moreover, Dr. Sims's early claims of success with his clamp suture have been impugned. One of the cases which he had thought cured—that of his own servant—proved not to be so, the cure in this case being subsequently accomplished by Dr. Bozeman. The slave-girl, "Anarcha," mentioned in Dr. Sims's "Story of My Life," as one of the patients originally cured by him, was never cured, according to the written statement of her former owner, seen by the writer of these lines. The facts in the other cases are unknown, as Dr. Sims did not record the cases. Dr. Sims's published statements also show that he resorted to kolpokleisis for some time, in the complicated cases which Dr. Bozeman had learned to cure. In his "Silver Sutures in Surgery," Dr. Sims mentions three cases in which he resorted to the expedient of kolpokleisis to secure continence of micturition, while he mentions seven others in letters published in the *Virginia Monthly Stethoscope and Medical Reporter*. This was the identical practice of Professor Gustav Simon, and such an authority as Dr. Emmet says of it, that "no greater mistake can be made in surgery," and that even "incurable cases are better without the retentive power when gained by Simon's methods" (*Id.*, p. 836). Yet this was Sims's method in at least ten cases, between December 10,

1855, and June 24, 1856, a little more than six months! But the really revolutionary feature in the treatment of vesico-vaginal fistula consisted in the practice originated by Dr. Bozeman, of freely dividing cicatricial bands and dilating the vagina for the purpose of relieving the tension of the tissues before attempting to close the fistula. This it was which actually brought under the control of the surgeon these dread disorders, and without it, the methods of Sims and of all others were almost equally unavailing in all except the simple cases, of a small fistula without complications. Dr. Bozeman's preparatory treatment so diminished the resistance that the simple interrupted metallic suture was capable of holding the parts until union was effected; and, with this advantage, the form of suture employed became a secondary matter. While himself abroad, exhibiting his method, in the *London Medical Times and Gazette* for November 27, 1858, Dr. Bozeman emphasized the fact that failures were always liable "unless the preparatory treatment is carried to the extent of complete dilatation of the vaginal canal before attempting closure of the fistula." The Register of the Woman's Hospital shows that it was subsequent to this, in the latter part of December, 1858, that Dr. Sims introduced this gradual preparatory treatment, with his new form of suture,—the simple interrupted silver suture, with a modification of the Bozeman suture adjuster, but with the Bozeman button omitted. On January 24, 1859, in the case of Mary McL., for the first time Dr. Sims combined incisions with the use of his glass plug. On the other hand, all must concede that Dr. Sims's success in organizing the Woman's Hospital was a principal factor in gaining for the department of gynecology in general the prominence which it has since attained. For this, for his skill as a gynecologist, and for the publication of his "Uterine Surgery," he deserves full credit. But it is plain that his claim of having perfected the treatment for vesico-vaginal fistula was premature, and that the actual accomplishment of this was the work of another, who began as his follower. Yet it was largely in virtue of his mistaken claim that Dr. Sims obtained the Woman's Hospital. And since he adopted the expedient of kolpokleisis, contemporaneously with Dr. Simon, of Heidelberg, it is evident that his inability really to solve the problem which he had claimed to have solved would have soon become apparent, had not the work of Dr. Bozeman been published in the nick of time. Dr. Sims had the merit of promptly adopting modifications of Dr. Bozeman's methods, and the demerit of appropriating the credit to himself.

BOZEMAN, NATHAN, was born near Greenville, Butler County, Ala., March 26, 1825, the son of Nathan Bozeman and Harriet, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Knotts, a patriot officer in the Revolution. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Bozeman, a native of Bladen County, North Carolina, of Dutch descent, was also a patriot soldier in the

Revolution. Dr. Bozeman attended the public schools, was prepared for college, and in 1848 was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, having also been a private pupil of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, Professor of Surgery in the University. Subsequent to his graduation, as assistant to Professor Gross, Dr. Bozeman administered chloroform in an operation of ovariectomy by Professor Henry Miller, of Louisville, the first successful one under anesthesia in the United States. Dr. Bozeman began practice in Montgomery, Ala., where Dr. J. Marion Sims then resided and practiced, and in June, 1849, the very month in which Sims perfected his treatment of vesico-vaginal fistula with the clamp suture. Dr. Bozeman assisted in some of Dr. Sims's operations, their relations being very friendly. As stated by Dr. Sims, in "The Story of My Life," death stared him in the face from chronic diarrhea. He had found that the water and climate of New York agreed with him, and he was enabled to remove thither in 1853 through the assistance of Dr. Bozeman, who purchased his residence at Dr. Sims's own valuation, \$10,000, agreeing to pay interest on this sum at eight per cent., semi-annually. The income thus received sustained Dr. Sims while making his start in New York. In recognition of the service, he announced a partnership with Dr. Bozeman during the three months before he removed with his family from Montgomery, Ala., to New York City. In his autobiography Sims states that at this time he initiated Dr. Bozeman in his own method of treating vesico-vaginal fistula. In fact, Dr. Bozeman began as an enthusiastic follower of Sims. In his original publication of his method, in January, 1852, Sims attributed his success to the form of suture used by him, a form of the metallic quill suture, which he styled the "clamp suture." "This suture is far preferable to anything before suggested for the purpose," was Sims's original claim. "Its introduction dates from June, 1849, since which time I have had comparatively little trouble in the treatment of the great majority of cases of vesico-vaginal fistula." Between May, 1853, and May, 1855, Dr. Bozeman employed the Sims's method and clamp suture in eight cases of vesico-vaginal fistula, and was successful in two cases. These two were of a simple character, without loss of tissue. He published full accounts of them, giving Dr. Sims credit in the terms of an enthusiastic pupil. (See *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, for May, 1854, and the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, for August, 1855.) A letter from Sims to Bozeman subsequent to these publications is interesting as showing (1) the cordial relations then existing between the two men, (2) Sims's estimate of Dr. Bozeman's skill in the use of Sims's own method and clamp suture, and (3) the recognition by Sims that in one of these cases Bozeman had succeeded where there was a complication with which not even Sims himself had theretofore been successful. The original of this letter, dated November 6, 1855, was examined by the writer. It contains the following: "I am

under great obligations, and science is under lasting obligations to you, for your beautiful, successful operation for vesico-vaginal fistula, complicated by laceration of the cervix uteri. Yours is the first successful operation of the kind on record. Four or five weeks ago I performed just such an operation as yours, and with the same happy result. Previously to seeing the report of your case, I had some fears as to the success of the operation, but you drove them all away, and I operated with the utmost confidence of success. I am proud of your achievement. . . . You wield a moral power that will place you before the eyes of your professional brethren exactly as you deserve to stand. Persevere in your straightforward, high, and honorable course, and no human effort can prevent you from reaching both fame and fortune. I do not know any man of your age in our whole country so fortunately circumstanced as you are at this moment." This is a powerful commentary upon Sims's preposterous claims, and outrageous insinuations against Bozeman, in his "Silver Sutures in Surgery" (1858). But while Dr. Bozeman had cured two cases by Sims's method, he had failed in six cases. In one of these six cases, where there was a double fistula complicated with cicatricial contractions, he had devised and introduced his gradual preparatory treatment. After several weeks of this, he applied the clamp suture, March 23, 1855. But the tissues ulcerated and the clamps cut out. He then perceived that the poisonous urine prevented the union of the tissues. To remedy this, he abandoned the clamp, or modified quill suture, of Sims, and combined his own device of a supporting and protecting shield, or button, with the simple interrupted metallic suture, with its independent action, which had been employed by Mettauer. He substituted silver wire for the lead wire used by Mettauer, while his protecting button was an improvement upon the methods of both Mettauer and Gosset. His first application of the new suture, on May 12, 1855, was in one of the six cases in which he had failed with the clamp suture after three trials. The button suture effected a cure on the first application. In fact, he now cured every case. In the *Louisville Review*, May 1, 1856, he gave details of the first seven cases under the new method in his "Remarks on Vesico-Vaginal Fistula, with an account of a New Mode of Suture, and seven successful operations." The editors of the *Review* justly said at the time: "Dr. Bozeman now stands before the world as the most successful operator for the disease in question that the profession has yet produced." Operators who had been unsuccessful by the method of Sims, reported success by the method of Bozeman. Baker Brown succeeded with the button suture in his first operation, October 15, 1856 (*London Medical Times and Gazette*, November 15, 1856), and "observed that this method of operation had convinced him that cases hitherto intractable to treatment would be found to be curable by this operation." Before the Georgia State Medical Society, April 8, 1857, Dr. Kollock, of Savannah, said: "Nine

operations by suture were performed, seven by the clamp suture of Dr. Sims, and the other two by the button suture of Dr. Bozeman. The clamp suture failed in every instance to effect cure—even in the two cases which seemed as favorable for its success as could be desired." But he announced complete success with Bozeman's suture. Even Dr. Sims, as he tells us in his "Silver Sutures in Surgery," abandoned the clamp suture twelve days after the publication of Bozeman's button-suture method, with gradual preparatory treatment. Fifty-four days later he adopted the simple interrupted silver-wire suture, with Bozeman's suture adjuster, slightly modified,—dispensing with the shield. In the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, for July and November, 1857, Dr. Bozeman published accounts of fifteen new cases, involving twenty-four operations, twenty-one of which had succeeded at the first trial. In three cases additional operations were necessary, and these proved successful. In this group, vesico-uterine, urethro-vaginal and urethro-vesico-vaginal fistule were included. Valuable as was the shield or button, still more so was Dr. Bozeman's method of gradual preparatory treatment for overcoming cicatricial contractions of the vaginal passage. The importance of this was not so soon appreciated by the profession, however. In June, 1858, Dr. Bozeman visited Europe, operating for vesico-vaginal fistula in the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paris. In a letter he insisted upon gradual preparatory treatment with an emphasis which led Dr. Sims and others to take the hint.



NATHAN BOZEMAN, M.D.

(See preceding sketch.) Like Dr. Simon, of Heidelberg, having failed to see that the functions of the organs could be preserved in nearly every case by preparatory treatment, Dr. Sims had been resorting to kolpokleisis to secure continence of urine. He now abandoned this, substantially adopting the Bozeman method in every feature except the shield. The register of the Woman's Hospital shows he also frequently adopted the shield in complicated cases. In 1859, Dr. Bozeman established a private hospital for women in New Orleans. In 1861 he became Attending Surgeon to Charity Hospital in that city. He published accounts of his cases in Europe and of later cases in America, together with the record of successful application of the button suture to varicose veins. In 1861 he successfully performed an original operation—Kolpo-cystotomy—for drainage in a case of

chronic cystitis and ulceration of the bladder. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run as Surgeon in the Confederate Army, subsequently serving on the Medical Examining Board. In 1866 he removed to New York City, two years later establishing a private hospital for women. He successfully performed an original operation for uretero-vaginal fistula in 1870, and one for recto-utero-vaginal fistula in 1871. He published several pamphlets in controversy with Dr. Simon, who was still practicing kolpokleisis, carrying many in Europe with him. In 1874-77, Dr. Bozeman was in Europe demonstrating the superiority of his method over kolpokleisis at the University of Heidelberg in 1874, at the General Hospital in Vienna in 1875, and at the Hospital Beaujon, Paris, in 1876. From February, 1878, until his resignation eleven years later, he was Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of this city. He devised a system of preparatory treatment for the operation of ovariectomy. On December 2, 1881, he removed a cyst of the pancreas weighing 20½ pounds, the first successful case on record (*Medical Record*, January, 1882). In 1885 he converted a vesico-uterine fistula, attended by loss of tissue, into a vesico-utero-vaginal fistula, which he cured, preserving the normal outlet of the uterus. This had not been done before. The following year he cured a young man who had suffered for twenty years from a recto-urethro-vesical fistula. In November, 1886, in a case in which he performed kolpo-cystotomy to drain the bladder and give it physiological rest, he invented his vesico-vaginal drain. The same year, by means of preparatory treatment, he cured a case where vesico-vaginal fistula was complicated by almost complete laceration of the perineum, loss of the vaginal portion of the cervix uteri, partial incarceration of the latter in the bladder so as to obstruct the mouth of the left ureter, pyonephrosis and septic poisoning. By means of incisions and his drain he exhibited the mouth of the ureter, dilated it, completely catheterized it, and irrigated the pelvis of the kidney which was filled with pus. When the diseased kidney was cured, the fistula was closed (*Trans.*, 9th Int. Med. Cong., 1887, vol. ii.). Another remarkable case is recorded in his "Chronic Pyelitis successfully treated by Kolpo-uretero-cystotomy, Irrigation of the Pelvis of the Kidney and Intra-vaginal Drainage" (*American Journal of Medical Sciences*, March and April, 1888). He contributed a historical study of the early history of ovariectomy by the long incision (about 200 pages, octavo) to the "Biography of Ephraim McDowell, M.D." (1890). He has published numerous monographs, which can not be referred to here. In 1891 the University of Alabama conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

BOZEMAN, NATHAN GROSS, son of Dr. Nathan Bozeman, of this city, and, like his father, a specialist in gynecology, was born in Montgomery, Ala., February 13, 1856, attended Manhattan College,

New York City; Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., schools in Morristown, N. J., and Baltimore, Md.; between 1873 and 1877 studied at Coburg, Germany, Vevay, Switzerland, and Paris; was graduated from the Academic Department of the University of Virginia in 1877; from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1882, and in 1885 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city. He became one of the House Staff of the Woman's Hospital through competitive examination, and during the last year of his term acted as House Surgeon. In 1888 he became Assistant Attending Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, Outdoor Visiting Physician to the French Hospital, and Instructor in the Post-Graduate

Medical School. At the present time he is Visiting Gynecologist to St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, and to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, and Consulting Gynecologist to the Bayonne City Hospital. He has contributed to medical journals and has developed an original method of applying continuous irrigation for drainage after certain surgical operations. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association, the New York County Medical Association, the New York County Medical Society, the Woman's Hospital Medical Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He married, in 1889, Marion, daughter of the late Colonel John G. McHenry, of Madison, Ga. He is himself also of Southern stock. His great-grand-



NATHAN GROSS BOZEMAN, M.D.

father, Joseph Bozeman, of Dutch descent, was a prominent citizen of Bladen County, South Carolina, and a Revolutionary soldier. His mother was a daughter of Rev. B. B. Lamar, one of the founders of Macon, Ga., and granddaughter of John Lamar, of Huguenot descent, who served under Marion and Pickens in the Revolution, participated at Eutaw, Cowpens, and the siege of Augusta, and was thrice wounded.

THOMAS, THEODORE GAILLARD, was graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1852, and studied at the Lying-in Asylum in Dublin in 1854, and at the hospitals of Paris from 1854 to 1856. From 1855 to 1860 he was Attending Physician of Demilt Dispensary in this city (diseases of the skin). During the

same period he was Lecturer on Obstetrics in the University of the City of New York. From 1863 to 1865 he was Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, while he was Professor of the same from 1865 to 1879. He was Professor of Diseases of Women in the same institution from 1879 to 1889. He was Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1859 to 1871, having been an Interne of the same in 1853, and was Visiting Physician to the Charity Hospital from 1860 to 1866, to the New York State Woman's Hospital from 1864 to 1870, to the Strangers' Hospital in 1871 and 1872, to Roosevelt Hospital from 1871 to 1881, and to the Maternity Hospital from 1878 to 1880. He was Consulting Physician to St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn, from 1869 to 1884, and to St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, from 1870 to 1880, while he has been Consulting Physician to the Woman's Hospital since 1870, to the Nursery and Child's Hospital since 1871, to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children since 1871, to the New York Foundling Asylum since 1880, and to the French Hospital since 1881. He was President of the New York Obstetrical Society in 1866, and in 1869 was President of the Medical Society of the County of New York. He was Secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine from 1859 to 1861, and was its Vice-President from 1878 to 1881. His well-known "Practical Treatise on Diseases of Women" reached its fifth edition in 1880. He has several times operated successfully for inversion of the uterus by an incision through the abdominal wall, so as to reach the constricted os uteri from above and apply a dilating force. He has advocated the removal of fibrous growths from the uterus and tumors by enucleation. In 1878 he advocated the use of Kibbee's fever-cot as a means of applying cold to the body so as to reduce the high temperature during ovariectomy. In February, 1870, he removed an ovarian tumor from Douglas's cul-de-sac by making an incision in the septum, drawing the tumor into the vagina, and there separating it from its attachments (*American Journal of Medical Sciences*, April, 1870). He has invented a wire curette or scraper, a serrated scoop, or spoon-saw, and a trocar for tapping ovarian cysts.

BARROWS, CHARLES CLIFFORD, was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1879, in 1880 was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and was, for eighteen months, Interne at Bellevue Hospital. He then entered the United States Army as Assistant Surgeon with the rank of First Lieutenant. For five years he served under General Crook in the Apache campaigns, was with the detachment which captured the famous chief, Geronimo, and as medical officer on General Crook's staff, was in charge of five hundred prisoners from Geronimo's band who were conveyed to

Fort Marion at St. Augustine, Fla. Resigning his commission in 1887, he began the practice of medicine in New York City in partnership with Dr. William M. Polk, son of General Leonidas Polk, and has made a specialty of gynecology and obstetrics. He is Assistant Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital, and Instructor in Gynecology in the University of the City of New York. He has been President of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital, is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society, and is a member of the Clinical Society, the County Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Century, Calumet, and Democratic clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Southern Society. He married, in 1886, Hettie Curtis, of San

Francisco, and has a daughter and a son—David Nye Barrows. Born in Jackson, Miss., June 5, 1857, Dr. Barrows is the son of David Nye Barrows and Caroline Elizabeth Moseley. His father, a prominent lawyer, was Assistant Treasurer of the Confederacy during the Civil War. His great-grandfather, Captain Nye, was a member of the Massachusetts General Court, commanded a company in the Massachusetts line during the Revolution, and distinguished himself at the battle of Fair Haven, September 14, 1778. Dr. Barrows descends from John Barrows, who emigrated from England to Salem, Mass., in 1637, and traced descent from Thomas Barrows, Master of



CHARLES CLIFFORD BARROWS, M.D.

the Rolls in London in 1483; from Henry Barrows, the Martyr, 1592, and from Richard Barrows, whose bronze tablet, dated 1605, is in the church at Winthrop, England.

TAYLOR, ISAAC E., who died in New York City in 1889, at the age of seventy-eight, was graduated from Rutgers College in 1830, and in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1834. He was Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1861 to 1867, and was Emeritus Professor from 1867 until his death in 1889, while during the entire period, from 1861 to 1889, he was President of the Faculty of Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was Consulting Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1876 to 1889.

MCCREADY, BENJAMIN W., was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1835. For a time he was Professor of Materia Medica in the New York College of Pharmacy. From 1861 to 1872 he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and from 1872 until his death in 1892 was Emeritus Professor. He was Consulting Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1874 to 1892. His death occurred at New York City, when he was seventy-nine years of age.

CHAMBERS, PORTER FLEWELLEN, was graduated in 1873 from Emory College, Oxford, Ga.; in 1876 was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and from 1881 to 1891 was associated in practice with Dr. Thomas Gaillard Thomas, the eminent gynecologist of this city. Dr. Chambers has since continued to follow this specialty. He has been a very successful operator, his abdominal work showing a mortality of but three per cent. He has served on the House Staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, and been a member of the staff of the Woman's Hospital. He has contributed to medical journals, is a member of various medical societies, and is also a member of the Century, Riding, and Chi Phi clubs, and the Southern Society. He married, in 1893, Alice, daughter of William H. Ely, and niece of Smith Ely, formerly Mayor of this city, and has one child—William Ely Chambers. Dr. Chambers was himself born in Russell County,



PORTER FLEWELLEN CHAMBERS, M.D.

Alabama, December 25, 1853, and is the son of William Henry Chambers, a lawyer, and Anne L. Flewellen; is the grandson of Joseph M. Chambers and Martha Alexander, and is the great-grandson of General Abercrombie of the Revolution, and a lineal descendant of Sir William Alexander (Lord Stirling), who came to Virginia in 1659. The American pioneer of the Chambers family came from the north of Ireland, while the founder of the Flewellen family came from Wales.

FRANCIS, JOHN WAKEFIELD, who died in New York City at the age of seventy-two, in 1861, was graduated from Columbia College in 1809, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1811 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and

Surgeons. In 1850 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College. For a time he was Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence in Rutgers Medical College, New York City, while in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons he was Professor of Materia Medica from 1813 to 1816, was Professor of the Institutes of Medicine from 1816 to 1820, and from 1820 to 1826 was Professor of Obstetrics. He was President of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1848.

PARKER, WILLARD, was graduated from Harvard University in 1826, received the degree of Master of Arts in 1829, and in 1830 was graduated from the same in medicine. In 1870 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton College. In 1827 he was House Physician in the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. He was Professor of Surgery at Berkshire Medical College in 1832, and at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1836. From 1868 until his death in 1884 he was Consulting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. From 1870 to 1881 he was Professor of Clinical Surgery in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, while he was Emeritus Professor from 1881 until his death, which occurred in New York City in 1884, when he had reached the age of eighty-four.

WEIR, ROBERT FULTON, was graduated in 1854 from the College of the City of New York, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1859 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1860 and 1861 he was Curator of the New York Hospital. He was Assistant Surgeon in the Twelfth New York Volunteers in 1861, while from 1861 to 1865 he was Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. He was Visiting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital from 1865 to 1875. He was Clinical Assistant in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1865, while from 1866 to 1874 he was Aural Surgeon to the same. He was Visiting Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital from 1866 to 1870. He was Consulting Surgeon to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in 1869, and has sustained the same relation to the Roosevelt Hospital since 1888, having been Visiting Surgeon to this institution from 1871 to 1881. He has been Visiting Surgeon to the New York Hospital since 1876, and was Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital in 1882. In 1868 and 1869 he was Professor of Surgery in the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, while in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons he was Lecturer on Genito-Uterine Diseases from 1873 to 1880, was Professor of Clinical Surgery from 1884 to 1892, and since the latter date has been Professor of Surgery.

FRUITNIGHT, JOHN HENRY, specialist in the diseases of children, was born in New York City, November 9, 1851, the son of

John Henry Fruitnight and Sophia Lemkau, both parents being natives of Hanover, Germany, where his father served in the Queen's Body-guard. He attended the New York public schools; in 1872 was graduated from the College of the City of New York; studied medicine under Dr. Charles A. Leale, at the same time attending the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and, in 1875, was graduated from this institution. He had meantime supported himself by teaching in the evening in the public schools and giving lessons in languages and mathematics to private pupils. Beginning the practice of medicine in this city, he devoted himself mainly to obstetrics at first, and then to pediatrics, or the diseases of children. In 1879 he became Attending Physician to the Outdoor Department of the New York Foundling Asylum, resigning two years later. Since 1887 he has been connected with St. John's Guild. He is one of its trustees, and Consulting Physician to its Floating and Seaside Hospital at New Dorp, Staten Island. He was one of the organizers, in 1891, of St. John's Guild Free Hospital, and is one of its visiting physicians. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, as he is also of the American Pediatric Society, being one of the founders of the latter. He is a member of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons. He was Secretary of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society of New York City from 1881 to 1885, and in 1886 was its President. In 1895-96 he was Second Vice-President of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and since 1897 has been Chairman of its Committee on Hygiene. He is a member and, from 1880 to 1883, was a trustee of the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence. Since 1895 he has been a member of the Committee on Admissions of the New York Academy of Medicine, and he has represented the Academy as a delegate to the State Medical Society. He is a Fellow of the Section of Obstetrics of the New York Academy of Medicine, and in 1887 was one of the organizers of the Section of Pediatrics, of which, in 1898, he was serving his second term as Chairman. He was also the first Secretary of this Section of the Academy. He is a member of the New York Medico-Surgical Society, as he is of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association and the Bellevue Hos-



JOHN HENRY FRUITNIGHT, M.D.

pital Medical College Alumni. He was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington in 1887, and was a member, by invitation, of the British Medical Association, held at Montreal, Canada, in 1897. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the New York Historical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is cited as an authority on the diseases of children in Europe as well as the United States, but has declined to attach himself to the teaching body of any institution. His published papers include "Delivery of the Breech with the Forceps," "Pudendal Hæmatocele," "Induction of Premature Labor in Hyperemesis Gravidatum," "Kairine and Antipyrine," "Urinary Concretion in Children," "Treatment of Scarlet Fever," "Perityphlitis in the Young," "Treatment of Rachitis with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime," "Status of the Midwife, Legal and Professional," "Compulsory Vaccination," "Malarial Fever in Infancy and Early Childhood," "Infantile Scurvy, Especially its Differential Diagnosis," "Sarcoma of the Kidney," "Malignant Endocarditis," and briefer papers on empyema in childhood. To the "American Textbook of Diseases of Children," edited by Dr. Lewis Starr, he contributed the articles on "Constipation," "Ascites," "Acute Peritonitis," and "Tumors of the Omentum and Peritoneum." Dr. Fruitnight has been a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of New York City since 1880; was Secretary of its Board of Deacons from 1880 to 1886, and since 1886 has been President of this Board. He married, in 1876, Gertrude Huggins, of New York City. She died in 1879. In 1881 he married Mary Augusta Stewart, of Iowa City, Iowa, by whom he has one child—Henry Stewart Fruitnight.

DRAPER, HENRY, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, March 7, 1837, and died in New York City, November 20, 1882. He was graduated in medicine from the University of the City of New York in 1858, the following year studied in Europe, and in 1860 was an Internist of Bellevue Hospital. He was Professor of Natural Science in the Academical Department of the University of New York from 1860 to 1882, the time of his death, and was Professor of Physiology and Analytical Chemistry in the same department from 1871 to 1882. He was Adjunct Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of the same institution in 1866 and 1867, and from the latter date until 1873 was full professor. In connection with microscopic photography, he discovered in 1857 the value of the use of palladium protochloride to darken collodion negatives. Constructing a large reflecting telescope, in 1861 he made the largest photograph of the moon ever obtained. His treatise on the grinding and polishing of telescopic mirrors, published by the Smithsonian Institute in 1864, is considered an authority on the subject. He helped to construct a twenty-eight-inch equatorial telescope with which he subsequently photographed

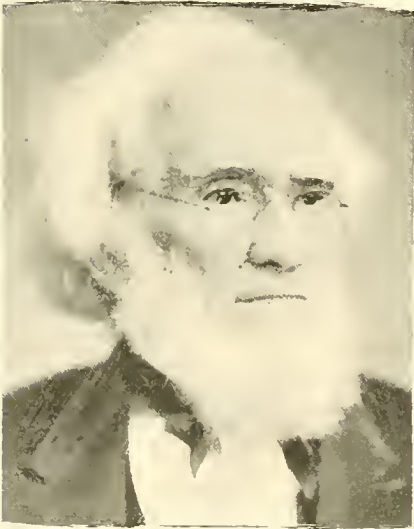
the spectra of the stars, and in connection with its construction was the first to demonstrate and announce the superiority of pure silver for the spectrum. In 1872 he obtained the best photograph of the diffraction spectrum ever obtained. He was Superintendent of the Photographic Department of the United States Commission to observe the transit of Venus in 1874, and for this service received a gold medal from Congress. In 1877 he announced the presence of oxygen in the sun. He published "A Textbook of Chemistry," and "On the Construction of a Silvered-glass Telescope," with many articles.

DRAPER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, brother of the late Professor Henry Draper, was born in Virginia, March 31, 1835, and died in New York City, December 20, 1885. He attended the Academical Department of the University of New York from 1851 to 1854, and in 1857 was graduated from the Medical Department, the same year becoming an Internist at Bellevue Hospital. In 1857 and 1858 he studied in Europe. He was Professor of Theoretical Chemistry in the University of New York from 1858 to 1871, and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the same from 1866 until his death in 1885. He was a surgeon of volunteers at the surrender of Harper's Ferry. From 1860 to 1863 he was Professor of Chemistry at Cooper Institute, while from 1863 to 1885 he was Professor of Natural History in the College of the City of New York. He published a "Textbook of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene" (1866), "Practical Laboratory Course in Chemistry" (1882), and "A Textbook of Medical Physics" (1885), edited "Scribner's Year-Book of Nature and Science" (1872), the "Note-Book of Nature and Science" (1873), and the Nature and Science Department in *Scribner's Monthly* from 1872 to 1876.

WOOD, JAMES RUSHMORE, who died in New York City in 1882, at the age of sixty-nine, was graduated in medicine at Castleton, Vt., in 1846, subsequently receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws from another institution. In 1846 and 1847 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy at Castleton, subsequently removing to New York City. He was at one time President of the New York Pathological Society, was Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital from 1847 until his death in 1882, and was also Visiting Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital and the New York Ophthalmological Dispensary, and Consulting Surgeon to the Colored Orphan Asylum. He successfully ligated the carotid and subclavian arteries on the same side for aneurism of innominate. His cure of aneurism by digital compression in 1848 was among the first cases on record. It is estimated that prior to 1879 twenty-five per cent. of all the operations in the world for the removal of Meckel's ganglion with superior maxillary division of trigeminus were done by him. He was a pioneer in periosteal surgery, and was one of the first to perform resection of the shoulder- and elbow-joints in this country. He first

suggested division of hamstrings and the tendon Achilles in chronic inflammation of the knee-joints. He first suggested division of the peroneus muscles in chronic inflammation of the tendon. He published "Strangulated Hernia" (1845), "Spontaneous Dislocation of Head of the Femur into Ischiatic Notch Occurring in Morbus Coxarius" (1847), "Phosphorus Necrosis of Lower Jaw" (1856), "Ligation of External Iliac Artery, Followed by Secondary Hemorrhage" (1856), "Early History of Operation of Ligation of Primitive Carotid Artery" (1857).

DELAFIELD, EDWARD, one of the most eminent physicians of New York, was graduated from Yale in 1812, studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Borrowe, of this city, and in 1815 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After completing the regular term of service in the New York Hospital, he studied in Europe for a year, chiefly in London, where he was the pupil of Sir Astley Cooper and Dr. Abernethy. In November, 1820, in conjunction with Dr. John Kearney Rodgers, he founded the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, with which he remained identified until his death, February 13, 1875. He was its Attending Surgeon until 1850, when he was elected Consulting Surgeon. In 1870 he became its Vice-President. He practiced medicine in association with Dr. Borrowe at the outset. He became Attending Physician to the New York Hospital in 1834,



EDWARD DELAFIELD, M.D.

and the following year became Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His private practice subsequently led to the resignation of both positions. He founded the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in 1842, and was its first President. He was President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city from 1858 until his death. He served on the Board of Governors of Roosevelt Hospital, acting as its President, and was Chairman of the Building Committee of the institution. He was one of the founders of the New York Ophthalmological Society in 1865, and was its first President. From 1858 until his death he was Senior Consulting Physician of St. Luke's Hospital. He also became Senior Consulting

Physician of the Woman's Hospital upon its establishment in 1872, and was also President of its Medical Board. He was President of the Medical Board of the Nursery and Child's Hospital from its foundation in 1854. He probably contributed more than any other man of his time to the promotion of intelligent and efficient organization for public ends in the medical profession in this city. Born in New York City, May 17, 1794, he was one of the thirteen children of the first John Delafield, of New York, hereditary Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and merchant, capitalist, and pioneer in the creation of the insurance interests in this city which sprung up after the Revolution. The present Dr. Francis Delafield, of New York City, is a son of the late Dr. Edward Delafield.

DELAFIELD, FRANCIS, in 1876 succeeded the late Dr. Alonzo Clark as Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), having previously been for one year Adjunct Professor, and has held the chair continuously since. He has a reputation at home and abroad in the department of pathology. His "Studies in Pathological Anatomy" is a standard work of reference. He early published a "Handbook of Post-mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," which, with the assistance of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, he made the basis of his notable "Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology." This work is in general use for reference among practitioners, and is employed as a textbook in nearly all medical colleges. Dr. Delafield has also published a "Manual of Physical Diagnosis" and many important monographs and articles, including papers on "Renal Diseases" (1892) and "Inflammations of the Colon" (1897). He was born in New York City, August 3, 1841, the son of the late Dr. Edward Delafield and Julia Floyd. He was graduated from Yale in 1860, and from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1863, subsequently studying in Europe. He became Curator to Bellevue Hospital in 1866, was one of its visiting physicians from



FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M.D.

1875 to 1886, and since the latter date has been Consulting Physician. Since 1873 he has been Visiting Physician to Roosevelt Hospital and Pathologist to the same, and since 1870 has been connected with the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary as Surgeon or Consulting Physician. He is Consulting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital. In 1890 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale University. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, City, Riding, and Yale clubs, the Yale Alumni Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the State Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

POWELL, SENECA DANIEL, was born in Wilcox County, Alabama, January 5, 1848, the son of Augustus H. Powell, a planter, who was Quartermaster in the Confederate Army, and subsequently President of the Kansas City Savings Association, and a member of the Missouri Legislature. Dr. Powell was a cadet at the University of Alabama at the time of the Civil War, volunteered in the Confederate service, and, at the close of the war, when seventeen years of age, engaged in farming and storekeeping. In 1869 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, came to New York, in 1870 was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and the following year became Interne at Bellevue Hospital. He became Surgeon of the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island. In 1871 and 1872 he was assistant Inspector of the Health Department of New York City, and during the same period was Clinical Assistant to the Chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was Attending Physician to the Central Dispensary from 1871 to 1875, as he was to the Northwestern Dispensary from 1875 to 1879. In 1875 he was Surgeon of the Second Brigade of the National Guard. From 1878 to 1882 he was Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Surgery of the University of the City of New York. He was Lecturer on Surgical Dressings in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School in 1882 and 1883, was Instructor in the same in this institution in 1883 and 1884, was Professor of Minor Surgery in the same from 1885 to 1887, and, since 1887, has been Professor of Clinical Surgery. He has been Visiting Surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital since 1886, and to the New York Infant Asylum since 1887. He was Vice-President of the New York County Medical Society in 1891, and its President in 1893. He has recently served two terms as President of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was Vice-President of the Pan-American Medical Congress which met in Washington in 1893. He has served as Chairman of the Business Committee of the State Medical Society. He was one of the founders and proprietors of the New York *Post-Graduate Medical Journal*.

SANDS, HENRY BERTON, was born in New York City, September 27, 1830, and died there November 17, 1888. He was graduated from Yale in 1853. In 1854 he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, was Interné at Bellevue Hospital in 1855 and 1856, studied in Europe in the latter year, and in 1856 and 1857 was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. From 1857 to 1866 he was Demonstrator of the same in this institution, and from 1867 to 1879 was Professor of Anatomy, while from 1879 until his death he was Professor of the Practice of Surgery. He was Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital from 1862 to 1877; to St. Luke's Hospital from 1862 to 1870; to the New York Hospital from 1864 to 1881; to Charity Hospital in 1865 and 1866; to the Strangers' Hospital in 1871 and 1872; to Roosevelt Hospital from 1872 to 1888, and also to Mount Sinai Hospital. He was Consulting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital from 1870 to 1884, and to the New York Hospital from 1881 to 1884. He has published "A Case of Cancer of the Larynx Successfully Removed by Laryngotomy; with an Analysis of Fifty Cases of Cancer of the Larynx Treated by Operation" (1861); "On the Use of the Plaster of Paris Bandage in the Treatment of Fractures, Especially Fracture of the Femur" (1871); "A Case of Traumatic, Brachial Neuralgia, Treated by Excision of the Cords which go to form the Brachial Plexus" (1873); "Notes on Perityphilitis" (1880), "An Account of Two Cases of Pelvic Aneurism" (1881), "The Question of Laparotomy for the Relief of Acute Intestinal Obstruction" (1882), "The Question of Trephining in Injuries of the Head" (1883), "The Value of Internal Esophagotomy in the Treatment of Cicatricial Stricture" (1884), "Rupture of the Ligamentum Patellæ, and its Treatment by Operation" (1885); "On the Use and the Abuse of Passive Motion" (1887), and "An Account of a Case in which Recovery Took Place after Laparotomy had been Performed for Septic Peritonitis, due to a Perforation of the Vermiform Appendix; with Remarks upon this and Allied Diseases" (1888).

LOOMIS, ALFRED LEBBEUS, was graduated from Union College in 1851, the following year was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from the University of the City of New York subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Laws. He became Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of the City of New York in 1867. From 1859 until his death he was Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital. From 1890 to 1892 he was President of the New York Academy of Medicine. His "Physical Diagnosis," first published in 1868, reached its sixth edition in 1890. He also published "Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, and Kidneys" (1875), "Lectures on Fevers" (1877), and "Practical Medicine" (1884; second edition, 1889).

LOOMIS, HENRY PATTERSON, son of the late Alfred L. Loomis, was graduated from Princeton College in 1880, in 1883 was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from 1887 to 1890 was Adjunct Professor of Pathology in the University of the City of New York, and since 1890 has been Professor of the same in this institution. He has been Curator of Bellevue Hospital since 1886, and Visiting Physician to the same since 1887, while he was an Interne in 1884. He has been Pathologist to the Health Department of New York City since 1888, and during the same period has been Director of the Loomis Laboratory of the University of the City of New York. He was Visiting Physician to Gouverneur Hospital in 1890 and 1891.

ADAMS, JOHN LANSON, prepared for college in the Selleck School at Norwalk, Conn., in 1883 was graduated from Yale University, and in 1886 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia University). While a medical student he was for six months an Interne of the old Chambers Street Hospital. He held a similar position in the New York Hospital for eighteen months immediately after his graduation. Subsequently, for two years, he was a member of the House Staff of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He selected as his specialties diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and spent the next year in studies in Europe, at Heidelberg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris,



JOHN LANSON ADAMS, M.D.

and London. Returning to New York City he engaged in practice, confining himself to his chosen line of work. He resumed his connection with the Eye and Ear Infirmary, serving one year as Assistant Surgeon, and, since that time, as Surgeon. In 1892 he organized the Saint Bartholomew Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Dispensary, under the auspices of Saint Bartholomew's Church, and has since been its Executive Surgeon. During the last four years he has been Ophthalmologist to the Society of the New York Lying-in Asylum. He has published a number of articles and monographs. He is a member of the Manhattan, University, Yale, Lotus, Indian Harbor Yacht, New York Athletic, and Knickerbocker Athletic clubs, is a charter member of the New York Otological Society, and is a member of the County Medical

Society, the American Otological Society, the American Rhinological, Otological, and Laryngological Society, the Medico-Surgical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York Hospital Alumni Association, and the Hospital Graduates' Club. He was born in Westport, Conn., August 9, 1860, and is the son of George Sherwood Adams and Polly Morehouse Coley. He lineally descends from Edward Adams, who emigrated from England to New Haven, Conn., in 1640. He also descends from the notable Burr family of Fairfield County, Connecticut. His ancestors, who were either Revolutionary officers or officers in the colonial wars, include Lieutenant Nathan Adams, Captain Phineas Hanford, Sr., Captain Ebenezer Coley, and Colonel John Burr.

BARKER, FORDYCE, who died in New York City, in 1891, at the age of seventy-four, was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1837, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the same institution in 1841, and from the Paris University in 1844. He afterward received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia College and Edinburgh University. He was Professor of Obstetrics at Bowdoin in 1845 and 1846, while from 1861 to 1868 he was Professor of the same in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. From 1868 to 1882 he was Professor of Clinical Midwifery and the Diseases of Women in the last-mentioned institution, while from 1882 until his death he was Emeritus Professor. He was Consulting Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1879 to 1891. In 1856 he was President of the Medical Society of the State of New York. In 1882 he was President of the New York Academy of Medicine. He published "Lectures on Uterine Displacements" (1853), "Fibrous Tumor of the Uterus; Excessive Hemorrhage; Removal by Excision" (1857); "Remarks on Puerperal Fever" (1857), "On the Comparative Use of Ergot and the Forceps in Labor" (1858), "On the Use of Anesthetics in Midwifery" (1861), "Blood-letting as a Therapeutic Resource in Obstetric Medicine" (1871), "The Puerperal Diseases: Clinical Lectures Delivered at Bellevue Hospital" (1874), and "The Relation of Puerperal Fever to the Infective Diseases and Pyæmia" (1875).

JANEWAY, EDWARD G., was graduated from Rutgers College in 1860, and from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1864. He was Interne at Bellevue Hospital in 1865, while in 1862 and 1863 he had been Acting Medical Cadet of the United States Hospital at Newark, N. J. He was Curator of Bellevue Hospital from 1866 to 1892, and was Visiting Physician from 1872 to 1892. He was Visiting Physician to Charity Hospital from 1868 to 1871, and in 1870 was its chief of staff. From 1870 to 1874 he was Visiting Physician to the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, while, since 1885, he has

held the same relation to Mount Sinai Hospital. He has been Consulting Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital since 1886, and to the French Hospital since 1888. He was Consulting Physician to the New York State Emigrants' Hospital from 1880 to 1889, and to the hospitals of the Health Department of New York City from 1881 to 1892. He has been Consulting Pathologist to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled since 1875. In 1871 and 1872 he was Professor of Physiological and Pathological Anatomy in the University of the City of New York. From 1872 to 1876 he was Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1876 was Professor of Pathological Anatomy and Histology and Diseases of the Nervous System and Clinical Medicine in the same institution, from 1873 to 1876 was Lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the same, from 1876 to 1879 was Professor of Practical Anatomy, from 1881 to 1886 was Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System and Clinical Medicine and Associate Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and from 1886 to 1892 was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. In 1874 he was Vice-President of the New York Pathological Society. From 1875 to 1881 he was Health Commissioner of New York City. He has published "Pathological Report of Autopsies made in Bellevue Hospital" (1870), "Leucocythæmia" (1876), and "Clinical Points in the Diagnosis of Hepatic Affections."

BODECKER, CARL F. W., has practiced dentistry in New York City since 1871, and is a leader in his profession. He was Chairman of the Dental Clinic in the International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., in 1887, and he presided over the clinic of the International Dental Congress at Chicago during the World's Fair. He has occupied the chair of Dental Histology and Embryology in the New York College of Dentistry and the University of Buffalo, and has published "The Anatomy and Pathology of the Teeth," an authoritative work, as well as many papers and pamphlets. He is a member of the New Jersey State Dental Society, the New Jersey Central Dental Society, the California State Odontological Society, the American Dental Society of Europe, *Der Central Verein Deutscher Zahnärzte* and the *Svenska Tandlakare Sällskapt*. The son of Henry Bodecker and Doris Lohmann, he was born in Celle, Hanover, attended the public schools and studied dentistry in Germany; from 1866 to 1869 practiced his profession in London, and coming to this city in the latter year, was graduated in 1871 from the New York College of Dentistry, being awarded the first prize by the faculty. He married, in 1874, Wilhelmina Himbeck, granddaughter of Count Von Himbeck, and has two sons, Dr. Henry W. C. Bodecker and Charles F. Bodecker.

GUERNSEY, EGBERT, at the head of the homeopathic medical practitioners in New York City, was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 8,

1823. He attended Phillips Andover Academy, and spent two years in the Scientific Department of Yale College. He then traveled in Europe, while in 1846 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York. He was one of the founders of the Williamsburg *Daily Times*, now the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, in 1847, and became its editor. He also compiled several textbooks on history. In 1849 he was appointed City Physician of Williamsburg. About this time he adopted the system of homeopathy. He removed to Fishkill, N. Y., in 1849, returning to New York City in 1851. He has held the chairs of Materia Medica and of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Homeopathic College. He has been President of the County Medical Society, as he has been of the State Medical Society. He has been President of the Board of Charity Hospital. The Western Dispensary was founded by him in 1868. He was also the founder of the New York *Medical Times*. He has published "Domestic Medicine" and "Gentleman's Handbook of Homeopathy," together with many articles. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Regents of the State University.

ATWOOD, JOSEPH FREEMAN, President of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kings County, until his death in 1898, was born in Gloucester County, New Jersey, September 20, 1845; in 1862 was graduated as valedictorian from Pennington Seminary in that State; engaged in teaching; entered the New York wholesale drug house of S. R. Van Duzer & Company, and in 1870 was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, winning the Second Faculty Prize for graduating thesis. After some months of hospital and dispensary work, he began practice in Brooklyn, during the next seven years being the associate of the late Dr. Henry F. Aten. He became Attending Physician to the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital soon after its establishment, subsequently becoming its Physician-in-Chief. He was Visiting Physician to the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, and has been Secretary of its Medical Staff. He was also Secretary of the Board of Control of its Training School for Nurses, as well as Lecturer on Obstetrics in this school. For twelve years he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions, and during his service examined ten thousand men. He was Surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, with rank of Major, for five years, when he resigned, holding the same rank on the supernumerary list. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society and of the Brooklyn Medical Club. He was an active member of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, was one of its trustees, and for eight years was Superintendent of its Sunday-school. He married Miss Viola C. Du Bois, of Brooklyn, January 12, 1876. His father, Rev. Joseph Atwood, and his

uncle, Rev. Anthony Atwood, were both prominent clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His mother, Louisa Crammer, was a lineal descendant of the famous Archbishop Crammer of England.

FISKE, WILLIAM M. L., homeopathic physician, of Brooklyn, was born in New York City, May 10, 1841. He descends from Symond Fiske, lord of the Manor of Stadhaugh, Suffolk County, England, A.D. 1399 to 1422. Phineas Fiske, in the seventh generation from this Symond, settled in Salem, Mass., in 1642, and removed to Wenham, Mass., in 1644. He was a Representative in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1653. Dr. Fiske's father, Almond D. Fiske, was a manufacturer and inventor. He died in 1850. The family removed to Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y., when Dr. Fiske was ten years of age. The latter attended academies at Bakersville, Vt., and Champlain, N. Y., subsequently becoming a student in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He also served eight months as one of the physicians of Blackwell's Island Charity Hospital. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment. He acted as Steward in the Convalescent Hospital at Fort McHenry, subsequently becoming Acting Assistant Post Surgeon, in charge of the Post Hospital. Returning, he was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1863, while in 1864 he was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College. After a few months of private practice, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and served until the close of the war. He then practiced two years in Aurora, Ill., and five years in Rochester, N. Y. Returning to Brooklyn, he became the partner of Dr. Wright, until the latter's death in 1874. He became Assistant to the Chair of Surgery in the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary. Upon the organization of the Cumberland Street Hospital he became one of its surgeons, while, in 1882, he was elected Medical Director and President of Staff. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn E. D. Homeopathic Dispensary, and was its President during a long period. He is now Consulting Surgeon and Physician. He was one of the organizers of and lecturers in the Brooklyn Maternity and Training School for Nurses, is Consulting Surgeon to the Woman's Memorial Hospital, is ex-President of the Kings County Homeopathic Society, was President of the New York State Homeopathic Society in 1892, is senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and is a 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. He is author of a number of monographs on surgery published in the transactions of the State and County Medical Societies. He is a member of the Brooklyn Union

League, West Hampton Country, Lake Champlain Yacht, and Hanover clubs, and for years has been President of the Board of Trustees of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn.

BOYLE, CHARLES CUMBERLAND, attended the New York public schools, and for two years the College of the City of New York, and in 1877 was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College. From 1876 to 1878 he was Intern or Member of the House Staff of the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island. In 1880 he was graduated as surgeon of the eyes and ears from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and was appointed one of its assistant surgeons. He is now one of the governing surgeons of this hospital, and a professor in the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. He is Eye and Ear Surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital of Blackwell's Island and to the Hahneman Hospital of New York City. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Metropolitan Hospital Polyclinic of Blackwell's Island, and is a member of the New York County Homeopathic Society, the New York State Homeopathic Society, the Academy of Pathological Science, and the Clinical Club. He has published "Therapeutics of the Eye." He was born in New York City, February 19, 1854, the son of John Churchill Boyle and Anna Augusta Cook. His grandfather, George Boyle, a British officer, came to this country at the time of the Revolution. The latter's wife, Martha Holmes, was a member of an old Massachusetts family. On the maternal side he descends from Joseph Brower, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam during the early colonial period.

STORRS, RICHARD SALTER, was born in Braintree, Mass., in 1821; in 1839 was graduated from Amherst College, studied law with Rufus Choate for some time, and in 1841 entered the Andover Theological Seminary. He interrupted his studies to serve as tutor at Williston Academy, being graduated from Andover in 1845. In that year he was also ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church, of Brookline, Mass. In November, 1846, he was installed as pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, of Brooklyn, and he has continued to serve in this capacity to the present time. He was one of the founders of the Long Island Historical Society, was a director from its organization, was long Chairman of its Executive Committee, and has served many years as President of the Society. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and is an officer of other institutions. He has been President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and has been prominent otherwise in various departments of church work. In 1881, on the completion of his thirty-fifth year as pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, his congregation gave him a present of \$35,000. He received the degree of Doctor of Divin-

ity from Union College in 1853, and from Harvard in 1859, and that of Doctor of Laws from Princeton in 1874. In 1855 he delivered six lectures on "The Constitution of the Human Soul," two in 1878 on "Russia and France, and Their Long Duel"; eight in 1879 on "St. Bernard, His Times and His Work," and ten in 1880 on "The Divine Origin of Christianity, Indicated by its Historical Effects." He delivered orations on Lincoln, June 1, 1865, and at the unveiling of the Lincoln Statue in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in 1869. In 1883 he delivered an address on the occasion of the opening of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. His published addresses also include "The Obligation of Man to Obey the Civil Law, Its Ground and Extent" (1850); "The True Success of Human Life" (1852), "The Relations of Commerce to Literature" (1854), "Colleges as a Power in Civilization" (1855), "Character in the Preacher" (1856), "The Puritan Scheme of National Growth" (1857), "The Law of Growth in the Kingdom of God" (1858), "Things Which Are Not—the Instruments of Advancing God's Kingdom" (1861), "The Preaching of Christ in Cities" (1864), "The Aim of Christianity for Those Who Accept It" (1867), "The Incarnation and the System which Stands Upon It" (1869), "The Attractions of Romanism for Educated Protestants" (1873), "The Early American Spirit, and the Genesis of It" (1875); "The Declaration of Independence, and the Effect of It" (1876); "The Recognition of the Supernatural in Letters and Life" (1880), and "John Wickliffe, and the First English Bible" (1880). Dr. Storrs is the son of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, for more than fifty years pastor of the Congregational Church of Braintree, Mass.; is the grandson of Rev. Richard P. Storrs, for nearly forty years pastor of the Congregational Church of Long Meadow, Mass., and is the great-grandson of Rev. John Storrs, born at Mansfield, Conn., who, for many years, was pastor of the Congregational Church at Southold, L. I.

DUFFIE, CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT, founder and first Rector of St. Thomas's Church, was born in 1789 and died in 1827. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1809, studied law with a cousin, Chancellor Samuel Jones, engaged in business for some time, and from 1817 to 1823 was a vestryman of Trinity Church; began the study of theology in 1821; was ordained a deacon in 1823, and in 1824 was ordained a priest, and founded St. Thomas's Church. He married Helena, daughter of James Bleecker, a New York merchant, and his wife, daughter of Theophylact Bache, and had a son, the present Dr. Cornelius Roosevelt Duffie. He was the son of John Duffie, who was in business in this city in partnership with his brother-in-law, Cornelius C. Roosevelt, and was a trustee of the Gold Street Baptist Church, and was the grandson of Major Duncan Duffie, of the Revolution, who came to New York City in 1741, having been born in Edinburgh in 1733, the son of John Duffie and Catherine



Was by me
P. S. Harris

Carmichael. Through his mother ancestral strains descended to Dr. Duffie from the American founders of the Roosevelt, Bogart, Herring, Cozine, Van Lent, and other families.

DUFFIE, CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT, Rector Emeritus of the Church of the Epiphany, and founder, in 1848, and first Rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist, which was subsequently consolidated with the Church of the Epiphany, was the son of the late Dr. Cornelius Roosevelt Duffie, founder and first Rector of St. Thomas's Church, and his wife, Helena, daughter of James Bleecker, and granddaughter of Theophylact Bache. He was born in this city in 1821, was graduated from Columbia College in 1841, and from the General Theological Seminary in 1845. From 1846 to 1848 he was connected with Trinity parish, and in 1849 was ordained a priest. He was appointed Chaplain of Columbia College in 1857, and is now Chaplain Emeritus. He has been a trustee of the General Theological Seminary since 1865. He holds the degree of D.D. "Through the Bleeckers, Barclays, and Gordons, Dr. Duffie can trace his descent to six generations of the Earls of Sutherland, and over twenty generations of kings of England, Scotland, and France, a queen of Castile and an empress of Germany." He married, first, Sarah Brush, daughter of Joel Clark and Mary Brush; and, second, Lillian A., daughter of John Pelton, and has a daughter, Mrs. Edward Hamilton Cahill, and two sons, Cornelius Roosevelt, Jr., and Archibald Bleecker Duffie. The latter is engaged in the real estate business in this city.

BEECHER, HENRY WARD (see steel engraving in Volume II. of this work, facing page 242), a son of the celebrated Rev. Lyman Beecher, was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1834, and studied theology at Lane Theological Seminary, of which his father was then President. For a short time in 1837 he was on the editorial staff of a journal published at Cincinnati, Ohio. From 1837 to 1839 he was pastor of a small Presbyterian church at Lawrenceburg, Ind., while, at the same time, he did some farming. He was pastor of a church at Indianapolis, Ind., from 1839 to 1847, and during this period also edited an agricultural journal, his contributions to which were subsequently published under the title of "Fruit, Flowers, and Farming." Being in New York City in behalf of the American Home Missionary Society in 1847, he was invited to preach for the newly organized Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, and accepted a call as its pastor. This connection continued until his death. He was editor of the *New York Independent* from 1861 to 1863, and subsequently published his contributions under the title of "Star Papers." From 1870 to 1880 he was editor of the *Christian Union*. He has also

published "Lectures to Young Men," "Life Thoughts," "Yale Lectures on Preaching," "Industry and Idleness," "Sermons on Liberty and War," "Eyes and Ears," "Norwood" (a novel), and "Plymouth Hymns and Tunes." He made several visits to Europe, preaching and lecturing in England. He made frequent lecturing tours in America. Although he had previously been a Republican, he advocated the election of President Cleveland in 1884. When scandalized by the charges of Theodore Tilton, Beecher's innocence was maintained by the members of his congregation. He was acquitted in the suits brought against him by Tilton for alienation of the affections of the wife of the latter.

HALL, JOHN, Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for many years prior to his death in 1898, was of Scotch-Irish descent,

and was born in County Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829. He entered Belfast College when thirteen years of age, and, during his course, won many prizes. This was also true of the theological course which followed. He was licensed to preach at the age of twenty, and was selected as the students' missionary to western Ireland. Three years later he was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Armagh. In 1858 he accepted a call to the Church of Mary's Abbey, now Rutland Square, Dublin. He also became Editor-in-Chief of the *Evangelical Witness*. He advocated popular education, and by the Queen was made Commissioner of Education for Ireland. In 1867 the Presby-



JOHN HALL.

terian General Assembly of Ireland sent him as a delegate to the Presbyterian churches of the United States. Upon his return to Ireland he received a call to become Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York City, which he accepted. He began to labor here November 3, 1867. In 1874-75 a new church edifice was erected. In 1881 he succeeded the late Dr. Howard Crosby as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, holding this position until his resignation in 1891. He was Lyman Beecher Lecturer in the Yale Theological School from 1875 until his death. He received the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws.

GALLAUDET, THOMAS, is a son of Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, a Yale graduate and Congregational clergyman, who founded and incorporated, in 1816, the Connecticut Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, the first institution of the kind in the United States, has likewise won an international reputation through his lifelong efforts in behalf of the same class of unfortunates. From 1843 to 1858 he was an instructor in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Having been ordained in the Episcopal Church, in 1852 he founded and became rector of St. Ann's Church of this city, a feature of which has always been its services for deaf mutes. He has been Rector Emeritus since 1892. He has been pastor of the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd since 1869, and was Chaplain of its midnight missions for three years. He has been General Manager of the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes since its incorporation in 1872. In 1885 he founded the Gallaudet Home for Deaf Mutes on a farm in Dutchess County overlooking the Hudson. He has several times visited Europe in the interest of the cause to which himself and his family have addicted themselves. Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet, founder, in 1864, of the Gallaudet College for the Deaf at Washington, and its President for more than forty years since, is his brother. A graduate from Trinity College, in 1862 Mr. Gallaudet received its degree of D.D. He married, in 1845, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. B. W. Budd, and has five daughters and a son, Dr. Benjamin Gallaudet, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. The first American ancestor, Pierre Elisee Gallaudet, a French Huguenot physician, came to New Rochelle, Westchester County, as early as 1711. He was born near Rochelle, France, the son of Joshua Gallaudet and Margaret, daughter of Rev. Elisha Prioleau, Minister of Niort.

BACKUS, BRADY ELECTUS, Rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, New York City, since 1876, was born in 1839 at Troy, N. Y., the son of the late Professor Augustus Backus and Martha Cordelia, daughter of Judge Benning Mann, of Hartford, Conn. He is lineally descended from William Backus, of Norwich, England, who settled at Saybrook, Conn., and subsequently, in 1659, became a founder of Norwich, Conn., and also from Sir John Peters, of Exeter, England, in 1509. His grandfather, Electus M. Backus, was a Revolutionary soldier, Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army, and commander of the American forces at Sackett's Harbor during the War of 1812, being killed while defending it against the British in 1813. His father was Professor of Music in the Emma Willard Seminary, subsequently pursuing a business career at Grand Rapids, Mich. Dr. Backus was bred to the law, and practiced in Grand Rapids until 1866, when he entered Trinity College. He was graduated in 1870, as he was from the General Theological Seminary of this city in 1873. The

same year he was appointed assistant minister of St. Peter's, New York; in 1874 became rector of Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., and in 1876 entered upon his present charge. He has received the degree of D.D., and is a member of Trinity College Alumni, the New England Society, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of the War of 1812. He married, in 1875, Annie Taylor, and has a daughter and a son, Electus T. Backus.

POTTER, HENRY CODMAN, seventh Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York, is a nephew of the sixth Bishop, the late Dr. Horatio Potter. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., May 25, 1835, attended the Philadelphia Academy, and in 1857 was gradu-



HENRY C. POTTER.

ated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia. He was at once made a deacon, and, on October 15, 1858, was ordained a priest. He was in charge of Christ Church, at Greensburg, Pa., from the time of his graduation until May, 1859. During the next seven years he was Rector of St. John's, at Troy, N. Y. For two years following he was Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, Boston. In May, 1868, he became Rector of Grace Church, New York, so remaining for the sixteen years following. In 1863 he was elected President of Kenyon College. From 1866 to 1883 he was Secretary of the House of Bishops. In 1873 he was elected Bishop of Iowa, but declined the office. In 1883 he

was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and in January, 1884, he resigned as Rector of Grace Church. The duties of Bishop practically devolved upon him while he was Assistant. After the death of his uncle, January 2, 1887, he was elected Bishop of the Diocese. Union College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1863, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1865. From Trinity College he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1881, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1883.

RYLANCE, JOSEPH H., since 1871 Rector of St. Mark's Church, New York City, was born in Ireland, June 16, 1826; was graduated from King's College, London; for two years was curate of a parish in a London suburb; for five years Rector of an English Protestant Episcopal Church in Paris, and came to the United States in 1865, bearing letters of sympathy from Queen Victoria to Congress on the death of

Abraham Lincoln. Prior to his call to St. Mark's in 1871, he had been called successively to St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, and St. James's Church, Chicago.

DUFFIELD, HOWARD, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City since 1891, was graduated from Princeton College and Princeton Theological Seminary, and for many years was pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Detroit, Mich., prior to his call to his present charge. Dr. Duffield attracted attention by a remarkably brilliant patriotic address delivered at a banquet of the Republican Club of the City of New York, in March, 1898, at the height of the excitement occasioned by the destruction of the United States battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor, and the reports of terrible suffering in Cuba through Spanish cruelty.

HOFFMAN, EUGENE AUGUSTUS, has been Dean of the General Theological Seminary of the City of New York, the most notable institution of its kind of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, since 1879. Not merely has he drawn no salary during this period, but he has himself endowed the office of Dean, and is allowing the interest to accrue for the benefit of the Seminary. By himself and his family three professorships in the Seminary have been endowed, while its memorial chapel of the Good Shepherd was erected by the Dean's mother in memory of his father, the late Samuel Verplanck Hoffman. Through his efforts, in fact, over one million dollars have been secured to the institution, while the large block, known as Chelsea Square, upon which stood two old stone houses when he became Dean,



EUGENE AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN.

“has been more than half covered by a magnificent pile of buildings.” He has also been a liberal contributor and able executive officer to church charities and various institutions. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society, the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, Trinity School, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He is also Chairman of the Building Committee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

During many consecutive years he has represented the Diocese of New York in the General Convention. He is a member of the commission appointed for the Revision of the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Rutgers College in 1863, by Racine College in 1882, by the General Theological Seminary in 1885, and by Columbia College in 1886. The degree of Doctor of Common Law was bestowed upon him in 1890 by King's College University, Windsor, Nova Scotia. The degree of Doctor of Laws was given him by the University of the South in 1891 and by Trinity University, Toronto, in 1893. He has published "The Eucharistic Week," "The Legal Use of Church Bells," and "The System of Free Churches," besides sermons, addresses, and magazine articles. He is a member of the Century, Riding, and City clubs, the Archæological Society of New York, the American Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the New

E. A. Hoffman

York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. He was born in New York City, March 21, 1829, and descends from the old New York families of Hoffman, De Witte, De Crispel, Benson, Verplanck, Beekman, Storm, and others. The late Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Rector of All Angels, New York City, was his younger brother. His mother was the daughter of Garrit Storm, well known as a New York merchant. His father, the late Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, was bred a lawyer, but later became head of the celebrated drygoods commission house of Hoffman & Waldo, of New York City. He was a director in important business corporations, prominent in church work and a member of the Union League Club. Dr. Hoffman is lineally descended from Marten Hoffman, a wealthy resident of New Amsterdam as early as 1660; from his son, Captain Nicholas Hoffman; from the latter's son, Colonel Martinus Hoffman, while the son of the last-mentioned, Captain Harmanus Hoffman, was the Dean's grandfather by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Philip Verplanck and Ellie Beekman. Dr. Hoffman was himself married in 1852 to Mary C., daughter of the late Peter Zabriskie Elmendorf. Of their four children, the son, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, is Astronomical Fellow in Johns Hopkins University, while the three daughters are the wives, respectively, of Rev. John Harry Watson, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Thomas White Nickerson, Jr., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J., and Charles Ludovic Hackstaff. It remains to speak of Dr. Hoffman's earlier career. He attended the Columbia College Grammar School, in 1847 was graduated from Rutgers College, in 1848 was graduated from Harvard, and in 1851 was graduated from the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained dea-

con by Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, in 1851, and during the next two years did mission work in connection with Grace Church Parish, Elizabeth, N. J. From 1853 to 1863 he was Rector of Christ Church, Elizabeth, and erected a stone church building, a parish schoolhouse, and a rectory, and established a classical school for boys, and a girls' school. He made his church free, organized the parish of Milburn, erected the church of St. Stephen, brought about the erection of a church building at Woodbridge, where he revived the parish, and freed St. James's, Hackettstown, from debt. Urged by Bishop Odenheimer to become Rector of St. Mary's, Burlington, N. J., within a year he lifted its debt of \$23,000, and raised funds for a peal of bells and an endowment for bell-ringers. During this time he became a trustee of Burlington College and St. Mary's Hall, and was Secretary of the Diocesan Convention and Secretary of the Standing Committee. During the five years following 1864 he was Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn. The erection of Long Island into a separate diocese occurred at this time, and he became President of its Standing Committee, and was prominently mentioned for the first Bishop. He became one of the trustees of the Church Charity Foundation. He was Rector of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, during the ten years from 1869 to 1879, and displayed his wonted energy.

HOFFMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK, Rector and founder of All Angels Protestant Episcopal Parish, New York City, was born in White Street, New York, November 18, 1830, and died in the same city, March 4, 1897. He was the second son of the late Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, the prominent New York merchant, his elder brother being Rev. Dr. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary of New York City. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman attended Rutgers College, in 1851 was graduated from Trinity College, and prepared for the Protestant Episcopal ministry at the General Theological Seminary in New York. Ordained a deacon by Bishop G. W. Doane, of New Jersey, he was for two years stationed at Morristown, in that State, in charge of a number of small chapels in the surrounding villages. He then became curate of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., of which parish Bishop Doane was Rector, as well as head of the diocese. Upon the death of Bishop Doane, two years later, he became Rector of the parish of St. Philip's, at Garrisons, N. Y., where he remained for fourteen years. In 1873 he accepted the charge of the little mission chapel of All Angels, at that time in West Central Park, and made of it one of the largest and most popular Protestant Episcopal parishes in the City of New York. The present church edifice, at the corner of Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, was largely built at the expense of his private fortune, as a memorial to his parents. It was erected in 1890. He was also a liberal benefactor beyond the limits of his own parish. To St. Stephen's College, Annan-

dale, N. Y., he gave the Hoffman Library Building and its contents. He erected the new dormitory for the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn. He founded the Church Association for the Promoting of the Interests of Church Schools, Colleges, and Seminaries—an organization which has already saved a number of institutions threatened with extinction, added to the equipment of others, and founded scholarship. He was a trustee of St. Stephen's College, Anandale, and of the General Theological Seminary of this city. At the time of his death he was Vice Chancellor of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.,—a position held at one time by the late Hon. William E. Gladstone. He published "Notes on the Angels," "Days and

Nights with Jesus," "The Principle of the Incarnation," "Books: A Library Lecture," "A Ramble at Sewanee," and "The Artists' and Authors' Prayer Book." He left incomplete a magnumopus illustration of the Bible. The degrees of D.D., D.C.L., and LL.D. were conferred upon him. About 1854 he was married to Eleanor Louise Vail, of New Brunswick, N. J., who survives him, with their daughter, Mrs. Jacob Van Vechten Olcott, of New York City, and two sons—Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., and William Mitchell Vail Hoffman—both of whom are engaged in real estate business in New York. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., is a director and



CHARLES FREDERICK HOFFMAN.

Secretary of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, and a director of the Fruit Auction Company. The ancestral antecedents will be found given in the notice of Dean Eugene Augustus Hoffman.

ABBOTT, LYMAN, successor of Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, is also well known as an editor and author. One of the sons of Professor Jacob Abbott, the voluminous author of the famous "Rollo Books," and other series for the young, he was born in Roxbury, Mass., December 18, 1835, was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1853, studied law, was admitted to the New York bar, and for a short time was the partner of his distinguished brothers, Benjamin Vaughan and Austin Abbott, after which he studied theology. Pastor of a Congregational Church at Terre Haute, Ind., from 1860 to 1865, during the next three years he was Secretary at New York City of the American Union

Commission, in the interest of the freedmen. He was also pastor for a time of the New England Church of New York City, resigning in 1869 to devote himself to literary work. He had previously been joint author with his two brothers of the novels, "Cone-Cut Corners" (1855) and "Matthew Caraby" (1858). He now edited a department of *Harper's Magazine*, as well as the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*. He subsequently became joint editor with Henry Ward Beecher of the *Christian Union*, and from Mr. Beecher's retirement to the present time has been its editor-in-chief. He resigned the pastorate of Plymouth Congregational Church in 1898. He delivered a series of sermonic lectures on "The Bible as Literature," in which he supported the Driver-Briggs variation of the Kuenen-Wellhausen school of higher criticism of the Bible.

CONCANEN, RICHARD LUKE, first Roman Catholic Bishop of New York, was consecrated at Rome, Italy, April 24, 1808 (the State of New York and Eastern New Jersey having been erected into a diocese, with New York City as the Episcopal See, on April 8 of that year), but failed to reach New York on account of the military conditions in Europe, and died at Naples, June 19, 1810.

KOHLMANN, ANTHONY, Jesuit, held the office of Vicar-General and Administrator of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, on account of the inability of the first Bishop, Richard Luke Concanen (whom see), to reach New York City. With his associate, Fenwick, another Jesuit, Kohlmann founded the New York Literary Institute, the first Catholic school of importance in the city, located at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, a portion of the present site of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

JOQUES, ISAAC, a Jesuit, ransomed from captivity among the Iroquois, and given passage to France by the city of New Amsterdam in 1643, is said to have been the first Catholic priest who set foot in New York City. "He found in the city," says the chronicler, "only two Catholics—a Portuguese woman and a transient Irishman from Maryland—whose confessions he heard."

HARVEY, THOMAS, a Jesuit, who accompanied Dongan, the Catholic Governor, to New York City in 1683, was the first Catholic priest having a charge in the city, a Catholic chapel near Bowling Green, and a Latin school about where Trinity Church now stands being then established. When Leisler assumed the government he fled to Maryland, but subsequently returned.

MCGLYNN, EDWARD, Catholic priest, of New York City, is distinguished for his eloquent advocacy of the system of political economy

of the late Henry George. Pastor of St. Stephen's Church at the time, Dr. McGlynn espoused the candidacy of George as Mayor of New York City in 1884, and, refusing to desist at the command of Archbishop Corrigan, was suspended as a priest. Not appearing before the Pope at Rome when summoned, he was excommunicated; but soon after the arrival in this country of the Papal Delegate, Archbishop Satolli, by this dignitary he was restored to his priestly functions, in December, 1892. While he was under the ban of the church, thousands of his parishioners and other sympathizers openly identified themselves with Dr. McGlynn, willing to share his ecclesiastical exile. These formed the nucleus of the large congregation whom the clergyman, as President of the Anti-Poverty Society of this city, addressed each Sunday night at Cooper Union for many years. He is now in charge of a parish in Newburg.

CONNOLLY, JOHN, Prior of St. Clement's Dominican Convent at Rome, Italy, was appointed by Pius VII. in 1814, the Second Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, was consecrated at Rome on November 6 of that year, and arrived in New York City on December 24, remaining Bishop of New York until his death in this city, February 6, 1825. Having at first but four priests under him in a diocese including the State of New York and a part of New Jersey, he did missionary work himself, founding, among others, the Catholic churches at Utica and Rochester, N. Y. He introduced the Sisters of Charity into New York City, and placed under them the orphan asylum which he had founded in 1817, and incorporated



JOHN CONNOLLY.

as the New York Benevolent Society. He was active during the yellow fever plague of 1822 and 1823. He was born in Drogheda, Ireland, in 1750, and educated in Belgium.

POWER, JOHN, Roman Catholic priest, was Vicar-General under Bishop John Connolly, and during nearly two years, from the death of the latter, February 6, 1825, until the appointment of his successor, Bishop Du Bois, was Administrator of the Diocese of New York.

PRESTON, THOMAS S., Assistant Minister of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, New York City, prior to 1849, in that year entered the Roman

Catholic communion. He subsequently became Pastor of St. Ann's Catholic Church, New York City; was Chancellor and Vicar-General under both Cardinal McCloskey and Archbishop Corrigan, and was made Monsignor.

DU BOIS, JOHN, succeeded John Connolly as Roman Catholic Bishop of New York in 1826. He had been the founder of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., and had assisted Madame Seton in founding the Sisters of Charity. He dedicated a number of churches and established a diocesan seminary at Nyack, N. Y., which was subsequently destroyed by fire. He died December 15, 1842.

HUGHES, JOHN, the first Archbishop of New York, was born in Anamoghlan, County Tyrone, Ireland, June 24, 1797, the son of Patrick Hughes and Margaret McKenna. About 1816 the family emigrated to Chambersburg, Md., and the future Archbishop was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmetsburg, Md. He was ordained priest in 1826, the following year became Pastor of St. Mary's Church, at Emmetsburg, and subsequently was assigned to St. Joseph's, at Philadelphia. He organized the Catholic Tract Society and St. John's Orphan Asylum at Philadelphia. He was also active in founding a theological seminary. He had controversies with Dr. Delancey and Rev. John Breckinridge. In 1837 he was appointed Coadjutor-Bishop to Bishop Dubois, of New York. Two years later he succeeded the latter. He reorganized the lay trustee system of New York, founded the Church Debt Association, in 1840 founded St. John's College at Fordham, subsequently turning it over to the Jesuits; engaged in the public school controversy, in 1841 introduced at New York the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, and in 1846 the Sisters of Charity. He also engaged in controversy over "Know-Nothingism." He secured the erection of the dioceses of Albany and Buffalo by a subdivision of his diocese, while in 1849-50 his diocese was erected into an archdiocese, he being made its first Archbishop. He opposed the revolutionary movements in Europe in 1852, and was antagonistic to Kossuth on the occasion of the latter's visit to this country. He erected the Church of the Immaculate Conception in 1854, and in 1858 laid the cornerstone of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1859 he sent a present of \$50,000 to Pope Pius IX., collected in his archdiocese. In 1861 he visited Europe at Lincoln's request. A little later he founded the theological seminary of his denomination at Troy, N. Y. He died in New York City, January 3, 1864.



+ John Hughes, 1864

McCLOSKEY, JOHN, was appointed Coadjutor to Bishop Hughes in 1844, and on May 6, 1864, succeeded him as Archbishop of the



JOHN McCLOSKEY.

Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York. He placed the Catholic Protectorate on a firm foundation, and carried St. Patrick's Cathedral to completion. Many churches were erected under his administration, many institutions organized, and many new Catholic orders introduced in the city. On April 27, 1875, he was made Cardinal, New York thus becoming the See of the first American Cardinal. The Catholic Union and the Catholic Club were formed during this period. Upon the death of Pope Pius IX., in 1878, Cardinal McCloskey was summoned to the conclave of cardinals at Rome. Pope Leo XIII. was elected, how-

ever, before he arrived. Cardinal McCloskey died October 10, 1885.

MACCRACKEN, HENRY MITCHELL, was born at Oxford, Ohio, September 28, 1840, his paternal great-grandfathers, of Scotch descent, being Revolutionary soldiers. Being graduated from Miami University at the age of sixteen, he taught the classics, and was superintendent of a school. He studied theology two years at the United Presbyterian Seminary at Xenia, Ohio, and in 1863 was graduated at Princeton. For four years Pastor of the Westminster Church of Columbus, Ohio, he was one of the Committee of Three of the Ohio Synod, who founded the University of Wooster in 1866. In 1867 he was a delegate to the Free Church Association of Edinburgh and the Assembly at Dublin. Resigning his pastorate, he studied a winter at the universities of Tübingen and Berlin. On his return he became Pastor of a Presbyterian church in Toledo, Ohio. He proposed the Presbyterian Ter-centenary celebration of 1872 in the General Assembly of 1870. In 1881 he became Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, as well as its Professor of Philosophy. He secured its removal from Pittsburg to Allegheny and its establishment on a better foundation in 1882. In 1884 he delivered the address at the Scotch-Irish Reunion at Belfast, Ireland, the same year becoming Professor of Philosophy in the University of the City of New York. He subsequently became executive officer of this institution, with the title of Vice-Chancellor, while, in 1891, he succeeded the late Dr. John Hall as its Chancellor. He was active in founding its School of Pedagogy, in forming

its alliance with Union Theological Seminary in 1890, in the purchase of the new site, University Heights, in 1892; in the removal thither in 1894, in the erection of the system of college halls and the library, at a cost of \$600,000; in the erection, for \$700,000, of the new building of eleven stories on the old site on Washington Square, as offices, council-room, and location for the Schools of Law and Pedagogy, and in the consolidation of the School of Medicine with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He holds the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws. In the General Assembly of 1890 he moved for a committee to revise the Westminster Confession. He is Vice-President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

CORRIGAN, MICHAEL AUGUSTINE, Archbishop of New York since October 10, 1895, the date of the death of the late Cardinal McCloskey, had performed the active functions of his present position from September 26, 1880, when, under the title of Archbishop of Petra, he was made the Coadjutor of Cardinal McCloskey, with the right of succession to the archdiocese. Prior to this he had labored in Newark, N. J., in which city he was born, August 13, 1839. Graduated from Mount St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, Md., in 1859, he was one of the first students to enter the American College at Rome, Italy, and was ordained a priest in that city, September 19, 1863,



MICHAEL AUGUSTINE CORRIGAN.

receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity the following year in public competition. He was appointed Professor of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture in Seton Hall College, Orange, N. J.; became President of that institution in 1868, administered the Diocese of Newark in the absence of Bishop Bayley in 1870, and, in March, 1873, was appointed Bishop of Newark by Pius IX. It was the record made by him in this diocese in establishing Catholic institutions, erecting churches, and creating new parishes, as well as for his skill in adjusting ecclesiastical differences, which led to his assignment to the Diocese of New York.

LOW, SETH, President of Columbia University, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 18, 1850, and is one of the sons of the late Abiel A. Low, referred to elsewhere. (For portrait of Seth Low, see Volume

II, of this work, page 272.) He attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and in 1870 was graduated from Columbia College at the head of his class. During the last year of the course he also attended law lectures. In 1875 he entered his father's tea-importing business, becoming manager of the firm business. He became a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Reform Club of Brooklyn, and became its first President. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of Brooklyn as an independent candidate, while in 1883 he was re-elected. He won distinction by his economical administration and his efforts to introduce the principle of civil-service examinations in connection with municipal offices. At the end of his second term he visited Europe. Returning he re-entered his father's business, subsequently closing up the enterprise. In 1890 he was elected to succeed the late Dr. F. A. P. Barnard as President of Columbia College. He at once secured a close union of the several departments, all of them being controlled by a university council. In 1890, for the first time, the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons held its annual commencement at the same time as the other departments of the college. By act of the Legislature, March 24, 1891, it was made an organic part of the corporation of Columbia University. A new site for the University was obtained by the purchase of Bloomingdale Asylum and grounds on Morningside Heights, the payment of \$2,000,000 for this property being consummated in 1894. The institution now occupies the new buildings erected there. Mr. Low devoted one-half of his private fortune, the sum of \$1,000,000, for the erection of the new library building. In 1893 was established the *Columbia Union Press* for the publication of valuable documents and treatises. Mr. Low was also a founder of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and was its first President. He is President of the Archaeological Institution of America, and is Vice-President of the New York Academy of Sciences. By Governor Morton he was appointed one of the commissioners to draft the present charter of the City of New York. In the first election for Mayor of the consolidated city, in the fall of 1897, he was the candidate of the Citizens' Union, Mayor Van Wyck, Benjamin F. Tracy, and Henry George being the other candidates. His resignation as President of Columbia University was not acted upon during the campaign, and, after his defeat, was withdrawn.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, Governor of the State of New York, was born in New York City, October 27, 1858. He is the son of the late Theodore Roosevelt and a nephew of the present Robert B. Roosevelt and the late James A. Roosevelt. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1880, and began the study of law in New York. He served in the New York Assembly in 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, representing the Twenty-first District of New York City. In 1886 he was Republican candidate for Mayor of New York, in a triangular con-

test, Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and Henry George being the other candidates. By President Cleveland, during the latter's first administration, he was appointed a Republican member of the United States Civil-service Commission, and distinguished himself in this position by his vigorous efforts in enforcing civil-service regulations. He resigned from this office, May 1, 1895, to accept his appointment by Mayor Strong as Police Commissioner of New York City, while, by the Board of Police Commissioners, he was elected its President. After a vigorous administration in this capacity, he resigned to accept his appointment by President McKinley, April 6, 1897, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He held this position during the period of preparation for the Spanish War, and then resigned to accept the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of so-called "Rough Riders," which had been organized to serve under him. This command participated in the Santiago campaign, while, after its engagement at Siboney, Roosevelt was commissioned Colonel. Returning to the United States with his troops, he became the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, and was elected to this office November 8, 1898. He is the author of "Naval War of 1812," "Life of Thomas H. Benton," "Life of Gouverneur Morris," "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail," "The Winning of the West," "History of New York City," "Essays on Practical Politics," "The Wilderness Hunter," "American Political Ideals," and, in collaboration with Henry Cabot Lodge, "Hero Tales from American History."



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BEAL, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, was Superintendent of the Gas Light Company of Yonkers, N. Y., from 1855 to 1866; was President and Manager of the Central Gas Light Company of New York City from 1866 to 1897, and is now President of the Central Union Gas Company of this city. He originated the Northern Gas Light Company of New York City, and the William R. Beal Land Improvement Company, and is a director of both corporations. For several years he was a School Trustee in the Twenty-third Ward, and Chairman of the Board of School Trustees. He is Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Union of Harlem, is a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Harlem, and is a vestryman of Holy Trinity Church (Episcopal), of this city. He is a member of the New York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Church, and Harlem clubs, and of Alexander Hamilton Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was born in Newark, N. J., May 13, 1838, and was educated in Grace Church School of that city. His parents, James R. Beal and Elizabeth Austen,

who died when he was a child, were both natives of England. His mother was of the same family as Jane Austen, the authoress.

PARSONS, CHARLES, has been President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company since 1883, and is President of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company, and President and Receiver of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad. He is Vice-President of the Oswego and Rome Railroad Company, and a director of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, and the National Bank of the Republic. He was Chairman of the Purchasing Committee of the New Jersey Midland Railway Company, which bought that property under foreclosure sale, and having reorganized it, was its president prior to its consolidation with the New York, Susquehanna and Western. In 1892 he was elected President of the New York and New England Railroad Company. As President of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, he increased the earnings from \$1,600,000 to \$3,500,000, through the purchase of the Syracuse, Phoenix and Oswego, and the Rochester and Ontario Belt Railway, the building of the Norwood and Montreal Railroad, and the lease and consolidation of the Utica and Black River Railroad. As thus reorganized he leased the lines to the New York Central in 1891. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Stock Exchange. Born in Alfred, York County, Me., February 6, 1829, he is the son of William Parsons, and seventh in lineal descent from Joseph Parsons, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Springfield, and subsequently in Northampton, Mass. He enjoyed a good academic education. In the winter of 1853-54 he shipped produce to the North from New Orleans. He was in the commission business at Savannah, Ga. from 1854 to 1861, when the war forced him to discontinue. Forming a partnership with his brother, Edwin Parsons, in 1862, he has since resided in this city.

WELLS, JAMES L., is President of the North Side Board of Trade, President of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association, a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank, and a director of the Twenty-third Ward Bank. He has been actively engaged in the real estate business for twenty-six years, and has been a director of the Real Estate Exchange. He has divided into city lots and successfully marketed nearly all the large properties in the Borough of the Bronx during the past twenty years. From 1884 to 1888 he acted as Official Appraiser for New York City in acquiring lands (about 4,000 acres) for the "new parks" and parkways. By appointment of Mayor Strong he was Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments in 1895, 1896, and 1897. He was a Member of the Assembly in 1879, 1880, and 1892; a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1881, 1882, and 1883, and was a member of the Board of Education of the town of West Farms from 1869 until

its annexation by the city in 1874. As an Alderman he obtained the charter under which was constructed the Suburban Elevated from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Tremont, while as an Assemblyman he introduced and passed the bill compelling the running of continuous trains and the carrying of passengers from the Battery to Tremont for a single fare of five cents. Active in the citizens' movement which secured a separate Department of Street Improvement in the annexed district, he twice refused nomination as Commissioner of this Department. In 1897 he refused the Republican nomination as President of the Borough of the Bronx. He was one of the founders of the North Side Board of Trade, one of the founders of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, and one of the founders of the Dollar Savings Bank. An Episcopalian, he was Vestryman and Warden of Grace Church, West Farms, and subsequently of St. Ann's Church, Morrisania. He was born in West Farms, now a part of New York City, December 16, 1843, and is the son of English parents, his father removing to this country in 1817. He married Florence Edith Fowler, and has a daughter.

FOSDICK, CHARLES B., for many years prior to his death was prominent both as a leather merchant and financier. He was born in New York City, August 31, 1824, and was descended from one of the old New York Huguenot families. Having received a common school education, he began a commercial education at the age of twelve, and was very soon thereafter launched upon a business career, which continued until his death. For forty-five years he was engaged in the tanning and leather business. He was chosen President of the Hide and Leather National Bank, upon its organization, in June, 1891. This institution, under Mr. Fosdick's direction, became exceptionally successful, acquiring a large volume of business in a short time. He was also interested as a director in such institutions as the Second National Bank, the Hamilton Bank, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and other enterprises. A remarkable feature of his career has been thus described: "There is no man in New York who has served so often upon the Grand Jury as he has; and owing to his thorough mastery of everything relating to the work of that



CHARLES B. FOSDICK.

august tribunal—the ‘Palladium of Liberty,’ as Horace Greeley designated it—Mr. Fosdick was invariably made foreman, and the presentments upon matters of great public moment were usually drawn up and read by him in open court. Many of the suggestions that he made from time to time in his official capacity have been embodied in the laws and statutes of this Commonwealth.” He served continuously as foreman of the Grand Jury for more than ten years. He was foreman when the “Boodle” Aldermen were indicted, and when the case of Sheriff Flack was investigated, as well as upon a number of other important occasions. He served as a Commissioner of Lunacy in the celebrated Stephanie murder case, and found Stephanie sane after a previous commission had pronounced the culprit insane. The report of this second commission was confirmed, and Stephanie was subsequently tried and sentenced to State’s prison for life.

KORTTRIGHT, LAWRENCE, was one of the notable merchants of this city of the Revolutionary period. He was joint owner of several privateers during the colonial war with the French. In 1770 he was one of the original incorporators of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He acquired large tracts at Kortright, N. Y., which would have been erected into a manor, had not the Revolution swept away this English institution. He was descended from Jan Bastiaensen Kortright, who came to New Amsterdam in 1663 from Beest, Gelderland. By his wife, Hannah Aspinwall, Lawrence Kortright had one son—Captain John Kortright—and daughters who became the wives, respectively, of President James Monroe and Nicholas Gouverneur, head of the famous firm of Gouverneur, Kortright & Company.

DOTY, ETHAN ALLEN, has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1847, and by appointment of Mayor Seth Low in 1883 became Chairman of the Civil-service Commission of the City of Brooklyn. Since 1889 he has been President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn. He is also a director of the Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn, and of the Franklin Safe Deposit Company of the same Borough. He is a member of the Union League, Lincoln, Hamilton, Manufacturers’, and Whist clubs of Brooklyn, and the Hardware and Unitarian clubs of New York, and has been active in politics in Brooklyn as an independent Republican. He was born in New York City, June 14, 1837, and was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York. The son of the late Warren S. Doty and Sarah M., daughter of Rev. Caleb Child and Sarah Bramhall, he is eighth in lineal descent from Edward Doty, who came over in the Mayflower. He also descends from Benjamin Child, who emigrated from England to Roxbury, Mass., in 1630, while his first American ancestor in the Bramhall line was one of the early settlers of Plymouth, Mass. In 1852, Mr. Doty became Assistant Librarian of the

Mercantile Library of New York City, and a year or two later became Librarian of a large library in Brooklyn. He was subsequently book-keeper with a firm of publishers, while in 1857 he entered the employ of the manufacturing firm of Doty & Bergen, of which his father had been founder and head, and some time subsequent to the death of the latter succeeded to his father's interest in the business. In 1862 he purchased the interest of Mr. Bergen, and formed the firm of Doty & McFarlan. This firm, with manufactory in Brooklyn and warehouse in New York, for many years has been one of the largest houses engaged in the manufacture of fancy papers in the United States.

MOORE, WILLIAM HENRY HELME, was graduated from Union College in 1844, studied law, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar, and was long prominent in New York City in the adjustment of marine losses. He became Third Executive Officer of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, being for thirty years its Second Vice-President, from 1886 to 1895 was its First Vice-President, and since 1895 has been its President. He is a trustee of the Atlantic Trust Company, and the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and is a director of the Phenix National Bank. He is President of the Life Saving Benevolent Association, President of the Workingmen's Protective Union, President of the New York Port Society, is one of the vice-presidents of the American Geographical Society, and since 1882 has been a trustee of Union College. In 1890 he was elected President of the Union College Alumni Association. He is a member of the Union League and Reform clubs, and the City Bar Association. He married Adelaide L. Lewis. Born in Sterling, L. I., in 1824, he is the son of Colonel Jeremiah Moore, and descends from Thomas Moore, born in England about 1615, who married Martha, daughter of Rev. Christopher Youngs, Vicar of Reydon, Suffolk, England, emigrated to Salem, Mass., in 1636, and eventually settled at Southold, L. I., where he was the largest taxpayer, was Representative to the Connecticut General Court, was Chief Town Officer, and a Member of the first New York Provincial Assembly. Through his mother, Julia Brush, he also descends from Rev. George Phillips, one of the founders of Watertown, Mass., in 1630, who had been born in Rainham, England, in 1593, and was graduated from Cambridge University, England.

MACKEY, CHARLES WILLIAM, head of the law firm of Mackey, Forbes & Hughes, of Franklin, Pa., spends the greater portion of his time in the office which he has long maintained in New York City. He is President of the Indiana Central Railroad Company, President of the Franklin Steel Casting Company, President of the Pennsylvania Mining and Milling Company, President of the Anglo-American Oxide Company, Vice-President of the Firth Sterling Steel Company, and Vice-President of the Wheeler Sterling Projectile Com-

pany. He is President of the American Axe and Tool Company. He is Vice-President of the New York Connecting Railway Company, having in hand the project of building a bridge across the East River between Morrisania and Brooklyn. He is Vice-President and General Counsel of the Colorado and Northwestern Railway Company. He is President of the Columbia Gas Light and Fuel Company, which supplies natural gas to Sharon, Mercer, Meadville, Oil City, and other places in Pennsylvania, having been its organizer. He organized and is President of the Franklin Natural Gas Company of Franklin, Pa. He was President of the American Oxide Company prior to its recent sale to the National Lead Company. He is President of the Pennsylvania Reduction Company, which has recently erected at Boulder, Col., one of the largest plants for the reduction



CHARLES WILLIAM MACKEY.

of gold and other ores in the United States. He is Vice-President of the Shenango Coal and Mining Company, one of the largest coal companies of Western Pennsylvania. He is a director of the Savings Bank of Franklin, Pa., the Emlenton Bank of Emlenton, Pa., and the Edinburgh Bank of Edinburgh, Pa. He organized the Columbia Spring Company, a combination of nearly all the manufacturers of springs in America, and was for some time one of its officers. He also organized the National Lead Trust, the American Axe and Tool Company, and other notable consolidations. He was for many years Attorney of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, a branch of the

Pennsylvania system. He projected the Olean, Bradford, and Warren Railroad, subsequently absorbed by the Western New York and Pennsylvania system, and was its Vice-President and General Solicitor. Of the Pittsburg, Bradford and Buffalo Railroad, now linked with the Pittsburg and Western, he was both projector and President. He was one of the organizers of the Cincinnati and South Eastern Railroad, now a part of the Chesapeake and Ohio system, and was its Vice-President and General Solicitor. He was a director and General Solicitor of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company. Formerly President of the Norfolk and Virginia Beach Railroad Company, under his management it established at Virginia Beach, near Norfolk, one of the well-known winter resorts of the country. He was born in Franklin, Pa., November 19, 1842, re-

ceived a good education, acquired the printer's trade, and published a newspaper when a boy. At the age of eighteen he studied law with his brother-in-law, Hon. Charles E. Taylor, subsequently President-Judge of the Venango District, Pennsylvania. After the firing upon Sumter, he assisted in organizing the first company raised in his county for the Civil War, which became Company C of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps; rose to the rank of First Lieutenant, and, when mustered out, July 11, 1863, had participated in numerous battles, from Dranesville to Gettysburg, and served as Ordnance Officer on the staffs of General M'Call and General E. O. C. Ord. By appointment of Secretary Chase, from August, 1863, to August 1, 1865, he served as Special Agent for the United States Treasury for the Eastern Virginia and North Carolina District. At the close of the war he became a member of the law firm of Taylor & Gilfillan, of Franklin, Pa. In 1875 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, formerly Attorney-General of the United States. Mr. Mackey was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania District in 1884, and again in 1886, but failed of election, though receiving the largest majorities received by a Republican in the district for many years. He did effective work as a campaign speaker in New York and New Jersey in 1888. He was Captain in the Pennsylvania National Guard in 1872 and 1873. He is Past Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the New York Medico-Legal Society, the Army and Navy, Lawyers', Colonial, and Hardware clubs of New York City, the Grosvenor Club of London, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, and the Nursery Club of Franklin, Pa. He is a Knights Templar, District Deputy Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania, and District Deputy Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of Pennsylvania. He married, May 9, 1867, Laretta B., daughter of the late Cyrus Paige Fay, of Columbus, Ohio. She descends from an old New England family, which settled at Hardwick, Mass., in 1645. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, both her paternal grandfather and her maternal great-grandfather being distinguished officers in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey have six children—Susan Taylor, wife of Edward Everett Hughes, her father's law partner; Myra Fay, wife of Cyrus Clarke Osborne, Representative of the Standard Oil Company at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Cyrus Fay, William Chase, Julia Ann, and Marion Paige Mackey.

CHANDLER, ALBERT BROWN, has long been prominently identified with some of the most important telegraph corporations, and latterly has also interested himself in electric lighting. At the present time he is President of the Sprague Electric Company, President

of the Electric Building, Loan and Savings Association, Acting President of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company, Vice-President and General Manager of the New York Quotation Company, Trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and a director of the Commercial Cable Company, the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, the Brooklyn District Telephone Company, the American District Telephone Company of Philadelphia, the United States and Hayti Telegraph and Telephone Company, the Commercial Cable Building Company, the Sprague Electric Elevator Company, and the Van Kannel Revolving Door Company. In 1858, at the age of eighteen, he became Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Bellaire, Ohio, and subsequently was employed in Pittsburg. In 1863 he became cipher operator in the War Department at Washington, and was also General Eckert's Disbursing Clerk. Upon the consolidation of the telegraph companies in 1866 he became Chief Clerk in the Superintendent's office, Eastern Division, and had charge of the transatlantic cable service. Becoming Assistant General Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, in January, 1875, he was successively Secretary, Trustee, Treasurer, Vice-President, and in 1879 President, so remaining until its absorption into the Western Union in 1882. In 1881 he had been elected President of the Fuller Electrical Company. In December, 1884, John W. Mackay employed him as counsel of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, and in 1885 he was appointed Receiver of the same. Upon its reorganization he was elected President and Manager. He also became President of the Commercial Telegraph Company, Vice-President of the Commercial Cable Company, Vice-President of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company, and Manager of the United Lines Telegraph Company. He was likewise President of the Brooklyn District Telephone Company. Through his exertions the New York Stock Exchange obtained control of the Commercial Telegraph Company. In 1887 he arranged uniform rates with the Western Union, terminating a severe competition.

MAIRS, WILLIAM H., as the head of William H. Mairs & Company, whose establishment he founded in 1857, has long ranked as the leading manufacturer of wall paper in the United States, and he is now Treasurer of the National Wall Paper Company. He was born in Utica, N. Y., June 29, 1834, the son of John Mairs and Rachel, daughter of James Van Deusen, of Leeds, N. Y. His grandfather was a Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. James Mairs, who came from the north of Ireland to Saratoga County, New York, about 1790. He is also seventh in descent from Jan Frause Van Hussam, who came from Holland about 1645, and made large purchases of land in the vicinity of Fort Orange, now Albany. His father, for a quarter of a century a merchant in Utica, removed to Brooklyn in 1845. Mr. Mairs attended the Brooklyn Mechanics' Institute. From 1850 to

1857 he was engaged with his father and a brother in the fancy dry-goods trade, but in the latter year modestly began the manufacture of wall paper on his own account.

PIERREPONT, HENRY EVELYN, eldest son of the late distinguished citizen of Brooklyn of the same name, who died in 1888, is a trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank and a director of the Franklin Trust Company and the Home Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He married, in 1869, Ellen A., daughter of the late Abiel Abbot Low, and sister of Seth Low, President of Columbia University, and has two daughters, Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer and Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, and four sons, Henry Evelyn, Jr., Robert Low, Rutherford Stuyvesant, and Seth Low Pierrepont.

MALLORY, CHARLES, Vice-President of the New York and Texas Steamship Company, and a director of the Mallory Steamship Line, was born in Mystic, Conn., January 18, 1844, and was educated in the public schools of that place, and of New Haven, Conn. Upon leaving school he became a clerk in his father's firm of C. H. Mallory & Company, and his career since has been identified with the growth and development of the Mallory steamship interests. He is a member of the Union League and Racquet clubs, of New York City, and the Crescent and Hamilton clubs, of Brooklyn, where he resides. He was married, in October, 1872, to Maria Louise, daughter of George Quinn, of Milan, Ohio. He is himself the son of Charles H. Mallory, founder of the Mallory Steamship Line, and Eunice Clift. During the Civil War his father served in both houses of the Connecticut Legislature. Mr. Mallory's great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier.



CHARLES MALLORY.

MILLIKEN, SETH MELLEN, from 1856 to 1861 conducted a general store in Minot, Me.; from 1861 to 1865 was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Portland, Me., with his brother-in-law, Daniel W. True, and in 1865 became a member of the Portland firm of Deering, Milliken & Company, wholesale drygoods jobbers. In 1867 they

established a branch in New York City, and since 1873 Mr. Milliken has been Resident Manager of the business in this city. He is Treasurer of the Harwood Land and Improvement Company, a trustee of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a director of the Mercantile National Bank and the Upper East Side Association. He is President of the Pondicherry Company, woolen manufacturers, of Bridgton, Me.; is President of the Cowan Woolen Manufacturing Company, of Lewiston, Me.; is President of the Dallas Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Huntsville, Ala.; is chief owner of the Farnsworth Company, manufacturers of flannels, of Lisbon, Me., and is a director of the Forest Mills Company, of Bridgton, Me., the Lockwood Company, of Waterville, Me., and both the Spartan Mills and the Lockhart Mills, of South Carolina. In 1892 he was a Republican Presidential Elector. He is a member of the Union League, Riding, Driving, Merchants', Wool, Suburban, and Republican clubs, the Algonquin Club of Boston, and the Cumberland Club, of Portland Me. He married, in 1874, Margaret L., daughter of Dr. L. G. Hill, of Dover, N. H., and has a daughter and two sons—Seth Mellen, Jr., and Ferrish H. Milliken. Born in Portland, Me., January 7, 1836, he is himself the son of Josiah Milliken, farmer, tanner, and lumber dealer, and descends from Hugh Milliken, a Scotchman, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1650.

CHESEBROUGH, ROBERT A., President of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, is the son of the late Henry A. Chesebrough, a drygoods merchant of New York City, and grandson of Robert Chesebrough, founder of the Fulton Bank and its first president. He is descended from William Chesebrough, who accompanied Governor John Winthrop, to Boston, in 1630, was High Sheriff of Boston, and became a founder of Stonington, Conn., which he represented in the Hartford General Court. Born in London, England, January 9, 1837, Mr. Chesebrough was educated in Europe, traveled extensively and devoted some years to the study of chemistry. In 1858 he began the manufacture of petroleum and coal oil products in New York City, and in 1870 discovered and patented the commercial product to which he gave the name of vaseline. The wide range of use to which it has been put has led to the establishment of branches of his manufactory throughout Europe. He has been Second Vice-President of the Consolidated Exchange of this city, and a member of its Building Committee. He was one of the founders of the New York Real Estate Exchange. As the Republican candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District of New York City, he reduced the Democratic majority, but failed of election. He was elected President of the Downtown Republican Club in 1890, and is a member of the Union League, Manhattan, and Riding clubs. He married, in 1864, Margaret McCredy, sister of Mrs. Frederic R. Conder, and has a daughter and three sons—Robert M., William H., and Frederick W. Chesebrough.

MUNN, ORSON DESAIX, founder and President of Munn & Company, patent solicitors, and publishers of the *Scientific American*, was born in Monson, Mass., June 11, 1824, the son of Rice Munn and Lavinia Shaw. After being graduated at the age of sixteen from Monson Academy, for two years he was employed in a book store in Springfield, Mass., and later clerked in his native town. Coming to this city in 1846, in partnership with the late Alfred E. Beach, son of Moses Y. Beach, then proprietor of the *New York Sun*, he formed the firm of Munn & Company, and acquired the plant of the *Scientific American*, which Rufus Porter had established. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Beach, January 1, 1896. They soon established an agency for procuring patents for inventors, and extended this service to include all foreign countries having patent laws. They have obtained for customers more than 100,000 patents. They also import scientific and engineering books. A Spanish edition of the *Scientific American* is published. In 1876 they began the publication of the *Scientific American Supplement*. They also publish a monthly for architects and builders. Mr. Munn has a summer home, Llewellyn Park, Orange Mountain, N. J., and near by an estate stocked with Dutch belted cattle. He was married in 1849 to Julia Augusta Allen, of his native place. She died October 26, 1894. Mr. Munn's two sons are associated with him in business.

ROSSITER, CLINTON L., is President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, President of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad, President of the Sea Beach Railway Company, and is a director of the Citizens' Electric Light Company. He was born in Brooklyn, February 13, 1860, was educated at the Polytechnic Institute of that borough, and in 1875 began his business career in connection with the California Fast Freight Line Clipper Ships. In the following year he became identified with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. In 1890 he became Superintendent of the Harlem Division, while from 1891 to 1895 he was Assistant Superintendent of the Buffalo and Syracuse Division. In June, 1895, he was elected to the Presidency of the roads owned and controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He is a member of the Hamilton, Montauk, and Marine and Field clubs of Brooklyn. He is the son of Lucius T. Rossiter and Mary, daughter of Van Wyck Wickes. His maternal grandfather, Major Thomas Wickes, was an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolution. He lineally descends from Edward Rossiter, born in London in 1601, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and six years later became one of the founders of Windsor, Conn.

ROBERTSON, JOSEPH L., following his service in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, became identified with the development

of Southern railroad interests. His first connection was with the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad. Later he was associated in the management of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line railroads. In 1877 he established himself in New York City as a broker and dealer in securities and investments. He influenced the investment of millions of dollars in the iron and coal resources of Alabama and Tennessee. As financial agent he procured the means for the construction and equipment of the Chattanooga Southern Railway, and was President of the construction company by which the road was built. He is now President of the Gold Creek Nevada Mining Company. He is a member of the New York Club and the Southern Society of New York,



JOSEPH L. ROBERTSON.

and maintains a well-known stock farm, "Meadowland," in Monmouth County, New Jersey, which is devoted to the breeding of thoroughbred horses. He married, in 1869, Mary Webb, daughter of William H. Pollard, of Montgomery, Ala., and niece of Charles T. Pollard, and has two daughters, and two sons—William Pollard and Benjamin J. Robertson. Major Robertson was himself born on the old Robertson family estate in Montgomery County, Kentucky, October 4, 1838. His paternal ancestors were early settlers of Kentucky and Tennessee, while his mother, Emily Richardson, was a granddaughter of the Marquis de Calmis, a scion of the old Huguenot

nobility of France, who became one of the pioneers of Kentucky. Pursuing his course at the Military Academy at West Point when the Civil War began, Major Robertson resigned and enlisted in the Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, being commissioned First Lieutenant of Company H. He became Adjutant of the regiment, and subsequently Assistant Adjutant-General of the brigade, commanded by General John C. Breckinridge. In 1863 he served on the staff of General Hawes, of Kentucky, in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Later, he was on the staff of General Waul, of Texas. He was finally transferred to the staff of General Magruder, with whom he served until the close of the war.

DUN, ROBERT GRAHAM, head of the well-known mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Company, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, August 7, 1826, and is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Rev. James

Dun, for twenty years was minister of the Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow. His father, Robert Dun, emigrated to Virginia in 1815, and married Lucy Worthum Angus, also of Scotch descent. Early in life Mr. Dun rose to partnership in a Chillicothe business house, and in 1850 came to this city and entered the employ of the mercantile agency of Tappan & Douglass. Upon the retirement of Mr. Tappan he became a partner under the style of B. Douglass & Company. In 1859 he acquired the Douglass interest, and reorganized the firm as R. G. Dun & Company. Under this firm name about one hundred and fifty branches are maintained in the principal cities of this country and Europe.

HOGAN, TIMOTHY, founder and head of the firm of T. Hogan & Sons, prominently identified with the shipping and steamship interests of the Port of New York, is President of the North American Transportation Company, and a director of the Miami Steamship Company, the Produce Exchange Trust Company, the Colonial Bank, the Brooklyn Bank, the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, and the Manhasset Improvement Company. He was born in Liverpool, England, February 17, 1835, the son of Michael Hogan, who was in the warehouse business in that city. In 1848, at the age of thirteen, he shipped as a seaman, and so continued until 1854, when he became foreman for Gale & Brown, a leading firm of stevedores of New Orleans. In 1858 he succeeded the senior partner under the style of Brown & Hogan, and so continued until the Civil War brought the business to an end. Coming to New York in 1862 he organized the firm of Pinder & Hogan, stevedores, which was dissolved in 1869. He continued alone until the present firm was formed, his sons, Charles W. and Jefferson Hogan, then becoming his partners. Subsequently his younger son, Arthur F., entered the firm. He was one of the first in this country to realize the utility of the iron freight steamers with compound engines, known as "tramps," and was one of the founders of the "Monarch Line" from London, in 1880. He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and the Maritime Exchange. He was long a Vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. For some years he has been a resident of New York City. He was married, in 1857, to Mary Nichols Millward, of Liverpool. She was active in connection with the benevolent institutions of Brooklyn, and upon her death, in August, 1882, left bequests to nearly all of them.

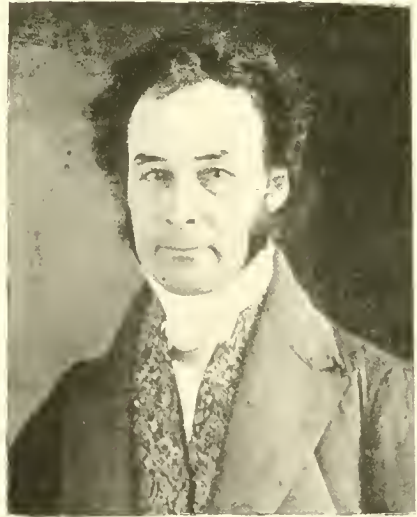
HOGAN, CHARLES W., member of the firm of T. Hogan & Sons, and the oldest son of its founder and head, is President of the Miami Steamship Company, Treasurer of the Terminal Warehouse Company, and Secretary of the Occident Dock Company, being a director of all three. He is a member of the Produce Exchange and the

Maritime Exchange, of the Marine and Field, Atlantic Yacht, and Larchmont Yacht clubs, and resides at Plainfield, N. J.

HOGAN, JEFFERSON, member of the firm of T. Hogan & Sons, is the second son of Timothy Hogan. He is President of the Charleston Transport Line, and a director of the Miami Steamship Company, the Occident Dock Company, and the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company. He resides in New York City, and is a member of the Produce Exchange, the Maritime Exchange, and the New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, and Marine and Field clubs.

HALSEY, STEPHEN ALLING, was born on Chambers Street, New York City, April 7, 1798, the son of Jacob Halsey and Jemima Cook, his father being a carpenter, master builder, and dealer in lumber. He died May 5, 1875, at his home on Main Street, Astoria, L. I. Under the firm style of John C. Halsey & Company, he was long engaged in the fur business in New York City with his brother John Cook Halsey, the latter having learned the business in the employ of the first John Jacob Astor. Stephen Alling Halsey may be said to be the father of Astoria. In 1834 he had purchased a summer residence at Flushing, L. I., but a daily steamboat making a landing at Hallett's Cove, he became enamored of the latter spot, and in 1835 removed there, having purchased the Perrot and Blackwell farms, comprising nearly all the land between Pot Cove and Hallett's Cove. He laid out and opened streets, built wharves, and erected dwelling-houses and buildings for factories, shops and stores, at the same time inducing manufacturers, tradesmen, and mechanics to establish themselves there. His brother co-operated until his death, in 1837. Through the efforts of Stephen Alling Halsey, in 1839, the Legislature incorporated the settlement as a village, under the name of Astoria, adopted in honor of John Jacob Astor. In 1840 Mr. Halsey purchased Horne's Hook Ferry to Eighty-sixth Street, New York, improved the service greatly, and retained control for nearly thirty years. About this time he erected and occupied the large stone mansion now occupied by the Long Island City High School. He induced William Lewis to operate a line of omnibuses from Astoria to City Hall, New York City, by way of Eighty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, and Chatham Street, giving the omnibuses free passage across the ferry, and building the stable for the line. The trip one way was sometimes made within the hour. He was instrumental in opening Fulton Street—then called Perrot Avenue—from the Boulevard to Main Street (making a direct route to the ferry), and was also the leading factor in constructing the Flushing turnpike, and the Astoria, Ravenswood and Williamsburgh turnpike, with their bridges, both of which roads he managed for many years. He was a trustee of the village of Astoria almost con-

tinuously from its incorporation until the chartering of Long Island City, of which it became a part. The first Fire Department was created principally through his agency in 1842, by the organization of Astoria Fire Engine Company, No. 1. He bought the engine, and erected the engine-house. He was a liberal contributor in the erection of the Reformed Dutch Church in 1836, the Presbyterian Church in 1846, and the Roman Catholic Church on Newtown Avenue. About 1849 he bought several farms in association with Byam K. Stevens, Henry L. Riker, and William B. Bolles, leading to the opening of Broadway with Crescent, Emerald, Academy, and Grand streets, and First, Second, and Jamaica avenues. He donated for the erection of a public school building the lots on Academy Street, which have been used for many years for the Fourth Ward School. He organized the Astoria Gas Company in 1853, and built the works which for nearly a quarter of a century supplied the village. The title of "Father of Astoria," was universally accorded to him by his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Halsey lineally descended from Thomas Halsey, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637 from Great Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, England, where his ancestors had been land-owners since 1520, a portion of the ancient estate being still held by Thomas Frederick Halsey, Member of Parliament from Hertford County. Having resided at Lynn, Mass., from 1637 to 1640, in the latter year Thomas Halsey removed to Southampton, L. I., of which he was one of the



STEPHEN ALLING HALSEY.

founders. Here his son, also Thomas Halsey, was a man of large means and influence. Recompense Halsey, great-grandson of the original emigrant, in 1730 removed from Southampton to Scotch Plains, Union County, N. J., and eventually to Hanover, Morris County, N. J., where he died in 1771, leaving a large estate. His son, Elisha Halsey, was the father of Jacob Halsey, who removed to New York City and engaged in the lumber business. His wife was the daughter of John Cook, of Hanover, Morris County, N. J. Stephen Alling Halsey was their second son and fourth child. The latter married, in 1831, Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Jean Baptiste Reboul, who had removed to New York City in 1798 from the Island of Martinique, where he had resided since 1777, having been born, in 1758, in the parish of Chateauroux, Dauphine, France. The issue

of this marriage was four sons—John J. Halsey, born in New York City, and George A., Stephen B., and William R., born in Astoria. The last-mentioned died in infancy. Mrs. Halsey died in 1851. Two years later Mr. Halsey married Elizabeth H. Goble, of Newark, N. J., by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The younger son by this marriage, Dr. Frank S. Halsey, is a physician of New York City.

SEAMANS, CLARENCE WALKER, one of the members of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, proprietors of the Remington Typewriter, and now a director of the corporation of that name, is also President of the Union Typewriter Company, is a trustee of the Washington Trust Company, and is a director of the Bedford Bank and of the Schermerhorn Bank. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a trustee of Syracuse University, a trustee of Adelphi College, and a trustee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and is a member of the Union League, Crescent, Riding and Driving, and Parkway Driving clubs of Brooklyn, where he has long resided. He was born at Hion, N. Y., June 5, 1854, and was educated in the public schools of that place.

DITSON, CHARLES HEALY, who, for more than thirty years, has been at the head of Charles H. Ditson & Company, music publishers, the New York branch of the system of confederated houses, is the eldest son of the late Oliver Ditson, founder of the business, and long head of the parent house in Boston. Mr. Ditson is now a trustee of his father's estate, is Secretary and Treasurer of Charles H. Ditson & Company, of New York; Treasurer of the Oliver Ditson Company, of Boston, and Treasurer of the Oliver Ditson Society for the Relief of Needy Musicians. For twelve years he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Music Publishers' Association of the United States. He is a member of the Players' and Manuscript clubs, and the New England Society, of this city, and the Algonquin Club, of Boston. He was born in Boston, August 11, 1845, and there educated. He married, in 1890, Alice Maud, daughter of John Tappin and Jane Lindsley, and granddaughter of Rev. Henry Tappin. Mr. Ditson is descended from Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth, through his mother, Catherine, daughter of Benjamin Delano, of Kingston, Mass. His paternal grandfather, of Scotch descent, was a shipowner in Boston, where his father was born in 1811. The latter entered the bookstore of Colonel Samuel H. Parker, of Boston, became his partner under the style of Parker & Ditson, and purchased the entire business in 1840. He then took up the publication of music exclusively, absorbing several houses in this line. In 1867 the New York house was established with the present Mr. Ditson at its head. In 1875 was established the Philadelphia house of J. E. Ditson & Company, at its head being another son, James Edward Ditson, who died in 1881. A

notable branch house was also organized at Chicago under the style of Lyon & Healy, while the firm of John C. Haynes & Company, of Boston, is also a branch. Oliver Ditson educated many musicians, was the patron of orchestras and musical societies, and, by his subscription of \$25,000, saved the first Peace Jubilee in Boston from failure. He was President of the Continental National Bank of Boston for twenty-one years, and was a trustee of the Boston Safe Deposit Company, and the Franklin Savings Bank. A third son, Frank Oliver Ditson, having died in 1885, Charles H. Ditson is the only surviving son. He has one sister, widow of Colonel Burr Porter.

DICKINSON, HORACE EDWARD, drygoods importing merchant of New York City, was born here in 1858. He is a member of the New York Athletic and Knickerbocker Riding clubs and the Sons of the Revolution. He married, in 1887, Nellie R., daughter of Alexis Poulet and Rebecca Acton, and through her mother descended from Captain Richard Acton, of the British navy, who served under Admiral Blake against the Dutch from 1650 to 1660, and, accompanying Governor Charles Calvert to Maryland about 1665, settled in Anne Arundel County. He was the third son of Sir Edward Acton, Baronet, of Aldenham Hall, County Salop. Mr. Dickinson is grandson of Horace Dickinson, who removed from Hatfield, Mass., to Montreal, Can., where he became a prominent merchant and established a steamship and coach service between Montreal and Kingston. His mother's father, Abijah Bigelow, was a Revolutionary soldier. He is also great-grandson of Brigadier-General Lemuel Dickinson of the Revolution and Shays's Rebellion, and is seventh in descent from Nathaniel Dickinson, who came with Winthrop in 1630, and was prominent at Watertown and Wetherfield, Conn. Mr. Dickinson is twenty-first in descent from Johanne Dykonson of Kingston-upon-Hull in the time of Henry III. Through the wife of one in this line he descends from Edward III. of England.

GOOD, JOHN (created Count of the Holy Roman Empire by Pope Leo XIII. in 1887), is distinguished as an inventor who has revolutionized the art of rope making, and as the largest cordage manufacturer in the world. He was born in Ireland in 1844, and brought to this country by his widowed mother at the age of seven. At twelve years of age he began to learn rope making, and later was apprenticed to a machinist. He became foreman of a rope-making establishment, and during the period of the Civil War he invented various machines applicable to rope making. One was for hand combing and lapping hemp, another for straightening fibers, a third for drawing hemp into slivers, and a fourth for spinning fine cords. These inventions, which have completely transformed the character of cordage-manufacture, were patented in the United States, the eleven

chief European nations, and Canada, Australia, and Cuba. He also invented a machine for making the binding twine which has displaced the wire originally used with harvesters. He introduced the manufacture of twine from sisal hemp, the century plant of Cuba and Yucatan. He has long operated large machine shops in Brooklyn, and in 1885 began the manufacture of cordage, establishing a large plant at Ravenswood, L. I. Later he established cordage mills at Millwall, and Great Grimesby, England; on the Tiber, Italy, and in France and Germany. He has been independent of the National Cordagemakers' Association, or "Cordage Trust," since April, 1892. He is President of the John Good Cordage and Machine Company, a director of the Kings County Trust Company, and a trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

HUSON, ROBERT, born in Stratton, Norfolk, England, July 19, 1813, the son of Robert Huson and Elizabeth Crampton, received a common school education, and between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one served an apprenticeship as a mason-builder. He then came to America, between 1834 and 1847 worked as a journeyman in New York City, and since the latter date has been engaged in business on his own account. He erected the Park Theater, and other structures, but has especially devoted himself to masonry work in support of furnaces, boilers, and heavy machinery of various kinds. He is considered an expert in this department. He is a Republican, and a member of the Masons' and Builders' Association. He married Sarah, daughter of Alexander Gaston, of an old Pennsylvania family, and has two daughters and a son—Hiram A. Huson, in business with his father.

SCHAEFER, EDWARD CHARLES, engaged in commercial business in New York in 1868, the following year becoming connected with the Germania Bank. In 1873 he became connected with the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, and, since 1878, has been President of that corporation. Since 1892 he has also been President of the Germania Bank. He is likewise President of the Brooklyn Fifth Avenue Improvement Association, and is a director of the New York Hygeia Ice Company, of John Chatillon & Sons, and of the Schaefer Company. He is a member of the Manhattan and Democratic clubs, the Liederkrantz, the Arion Society, the German Society, the German Hospital, the Isabella Home, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. The son of Frederick Schaefer and Theresa R. Hammer, he was born in New York City, December 16, 1850, and was educated in private schools, the public schools, and a business college.

HUDSON, CHARLES L., for some years connected with S. M. Mills & Company, of this city, formerly a prominent brokerage firm, in 1874 became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and established a business of his own. In 1876 he established the firm of C. L. Hudson & Company, and has continued at the head of a firm under this style to the present time, but has had several partners. He was elected one of the Governors of the Stock Exchange for the term of four years in 1891, and in 1896 was re-elected. One of the organizers of the Fourteenth Street Bank in 1888, for several years he was a member of its directorate. He is a member of the Colonial, Manhattan, Riding, Democratic, New York Athletic, Larchmont Yacht, and American Jersey Cattle clubs, the St. Lawrence River Association, and the Thousand Island Club, having been one of the organizers of the last mentioned, and now being one of its directors. He has a country place, "The Ledges," on one of the Thousand Islands. He married, in 1876, Sarah E. Kierstede, a descendant of Anneke Jans, and has four sons—Percy Kierstede, Hendrick, Hans Kierstede, and Charles Alan Hudson. Mr. Hudson was born in New York City, August 20, 1852, the son of Isaac N. Hudson and Cornelia A. Bogert, daughter of John Edward Haight, a well-known New York merchant. His father was born in England, being the son of a clergyman of Bradford, England, and, coming to this country in 1830, became prominent as a journalist.



CHARLES L. HUDSON.

DUNLAP, ROBERT, pre-eminent in the manufacture and sale of gentlemen's hats in the United States, is also largely interested in other directions. He is President of Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau, Limited, and a director of the Bank of the State of New York, the Garfield National Bank, the Excelsior Savings Bank, and the Ball Electric Light Company. He was one of the founders of the illustrated weekly, *Truth*, in 1890, and, subsequently acquiring the property, achieved success in its publication. In 1891 he established the Dunlap Cable News Company, and later consolidated it with a European service under its present style as Dalziel's News Agency. Born in New York City of Scotch-Irish parentage, October 17, 1834, he was educated in the public schools, apprenticed to learn hat-making, served his time,

and then entered his employer's store as salesman, and in 1857 engaged in the business on his own account. With several stores in this city, branches in Philadelphia and Chicago, agencies in other cities, and a large factory in Brooklyn, he is at the head of the largest business of the kind in the world, while his make is the unquestioned standard in the United States.

CHEW, BEVERLY, Secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company, for four years President of the Grolier Club, and the owner of one of the notable private libraries, rich in American post-Revolutionary first editions and early English drama and poetry, was born in Geneva, N. Y., March 5, 1850, attended the Peekskill Military Academy, and in 1869 was graduated from Hobart College. He is a member of the Century Association, the Grolier, Players', Church, and Sigma Phi clubs, and the Dunlap Society. He married, in 1872, Clarissa Taintor, daughter of the Rev. Job Pierson, of Ionia, Mich. She died in 1889. He is the son of Alexander La Fayette Chew and Sarah Augustus, daughter of Phineas Prouty, of Geneva, N. Y., both his father and maternal grandfather being bankers. He is seventh in descent from John Chew, a cadet of the family of Chew of Chewton, Somerset, England, who came to Virginia in 1620, and was a member of the assembly and house of burgesses. Mr. Chew's grandfather, Beverly Chew, removed to New Orleans from Virginia and was Collector of the Port, Russian Vice-Consul and President of the branch United States Bank at that place. He married Maria Theodora, daughter of Colonel William Duer of New York and granddaughter of Major-General Alexander of the Revolution, titular Lord Sterling.

CONKLIN, ROLAND RAY, in 1897 elected Vice-President of the North American Trust Company of New York and London, is also a director of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, the United States Land Company, the Augusta Railway and Electric Company, and the Northeast Electric Railway. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1880, and immediately afterward went to Winfield, Kan., and with Samuel M. Jarvis organized the firm of Jarvis, Conklin & Company, mortgage-loan bankers. In 1886 it was incorporated as the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. In 1881 he removed to Kansas City, and more recently to New York City. He is President of the Men's Club, a member of the Colonial, Manhattan, and Lawyers' clubs of this city; the Maryland Club, of Baltimore; the Chicago Club, of that city, and of the Church of the Messiah, New York. He was born in Urbana, Ill., February 1, 1858, the son of Joseph Okell Conklin and Julia Louisa, daughter of John Hunt. His mother was born in Norwich, England, and could trace her descent from John Rogers, the martyr.

STOUT, CHARLES HERMAN, was born in New York City, February 13, 1864, the son of Charles Stout and Hanora Frances Merrell. His father was a well-known drygoods merchant of New York, a member of the firm of Knisely, Stout & Kellogg. Charles Herman Stout was educated in public and private schools in New York City, entered a commission office as clerk, became a clerk in the service of the National Bank of the Republic of this city, and rose through various grades to that of Assistant Cashier, to which he was appointed January 10, 1888. Since June 30, 1893, he has been Cashier. He is Treasurer of the Colonial Order, New York Chapter; is a member of the St. Nicholas and Church clubs, and is an active member of St. Thomas's Church. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the early settlers of New Jersey. He is of French Huguenot descent through his mother, her ancestors having settled in Westchester County, New York, about 1750.

MORRIS, HERMON, became Secretary of the Kings County Trust Company, December 29, 1890, prior to which time, for about nineteen years he was with the Nassau National Bank, of Brooklyn, during the greater portion of this period occupying the position of general bookkeeper, discount and collection clerk. He was born on Ninth Street, New York City, November 11, 1844, and was graduated from Ward School No. 44, and admitted to the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. His father was born in Newark, N. J., and his mother in New York City. His is the branch of the Morris family which received the original grant of the site of the present city of Newark, N. J.

HURST, WILLIAM H., President of the Stock Quotation Telegraph Company, was born in this city, April 24, 1853, the son of George Hurst and Ann McSorley. His father was a dealer in bluestone, founder of the firm of Hurst & Treanor, of New York. He descended from a family of farmers of County Fermanagh, Ireland, as did his wife from farmers of County Tyrone. Mr. Hurst was graduated from the New York public schools in 1872, attended St. John's College, Fordham, and was connected with his father's firm, Hurst & Treanor, from that time until his retirement from business in 1890. After two years spent in travel he was in 1892 elected President of the Stock Quotation Telegraph Company, engaged in collecting and distributing news throughout the United States. He is a member of the Board of Managers and Executive Committee of the New York Catholic Protectory, and a member of the Democratic, New York Athletic, and Catholic clubs. He married, first, in 1876, Norah M. Hallahan, who died in 1886, and second, in 1888, Minnie E. Murphy, and has living a son and a daughter by the first wife, and four sons and two daughters by the second.

RICKERSON, CHARLES L., since 1872 a member of the firm of Williams & Rickerson, the largest dealers in hay in New York City, is also in control of the railway system of the Catskill Mountains. He is President of the Otis Elevating Railway Company, President of the Catskill and Tannersville Railroad, Vice-President of the Catskill and New York Steamboat Company, and a director of the Catskill Mountain Railway Company, the Cairo Railroad, the Arizona Cattle Company, and the Santa Cruz Park Association. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Mercantile Exchange, the Maritime Exchange, and the Montank, Carleton, and Riding and Driving clubs of Brooklyn. He was born in Cairo, N. Y., August 15, 1843, and was educated in the public schools. His ancestors came from Holland on his father's side and from Scotland on the maternal side, and have been many generations in the United States.

COLTON, FREDERICK C., Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, has been connected with that institution for thirteen years, during ten of which he was Assistant Secretary. He was born in Amherst, Mass., September 5, 1844, and is the son of Aaron M. and L. Elizabeth Colton. He engaged in business in Northampton, Mass., just prior to the Civil War, but abandoned it to volunteer in defense of the Union. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and other actions, including the capture of Port Hudson. Having been mustered out, he accepted a position in the New York office of a manufacturing company of Massachusetts. Subsequently for some years he was a stockbroker and a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

WHITE, JOSEPH BAKER, was appointed First Secretary of the Kings County Trust Company, upon its organization in 1889, and resigned to organize the Hamilton Trust Company, of which he has been Secretary since 1891, and of which he is a trustee. A member of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, from 1878 to 1884, during four years of this time he was its President. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn. He was born at Long Branch, N. J., June 15, 1854, attended the famous New England Home School at Washington, Conn., Mansfield Academy, of Brooklyn, and in 1875 was graduated from Yale. He is the son of the late R. Cornell White, well-known steamship builder, and Hannah D., daughter of Dobel Baker and Mary Corlies, is the grandson of Robert White, Jr., and Hannah Gibbs, and is great-grandson of Calvin White. He is a cousin of Richard Grant White, the Shakespearian scholar and critic, and of the latter's son, Stanford White, the eminent architect, while his uncle, Chandler White, was one of the originators of the Atlantic cable. In the present residence of Mr. White, overlooking Lower New York Bay, on the Shore Road, between Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, meetings of the Atlantic cable projectors were held. At seven-

teen years of age Mr. White took charge of one branch of his father's business, and for fifteen years was engaged in the transportation business about New York. He became General Manager of the "White Line" of steamers, two vessels of which—the Grand Republic and Columbia (built by his father)—were the largest excursion steamers in existence. Subsequently he was associated with the Starin Transportation Company. Still later he organized and managed the banking office of Edward F. Linton, in Brooklyn.

VAN WORMER, JOHN R., is Secretary and General Manager of the Lincoln Safe Deposit and Warehouse Company, was one of the organizers and is an officer of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, and is a director of the Schermerhorn Bank of Brooklyn. He was Secretary of the Union League Club of New York City in 1892 and 1893, and is now a member of its Executive Committee. He is a member of the Building and Finance Committee of the New York Athletic Club. He is also a member of the City and Republican clubs, the New England Society, the Holland Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., March 14, 1849, his ancestors having come from Holland in 1660. Having received an academic education, he became a telegraph operator, and subsequently engaged in newspaper work. In 1872 he went on the stump for General Grant, afterward being



JOHN R. VAN WORMER.

employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in Albany. In 1876 and 1877 he was Private Secretary to George B. Sloan, Speaker of the New York Assembly. He then became Private Secretary to Senator Roscoe Conkling, and was appointed Clerk of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate. He next sustained official and confidential relations to Thomas L. James, then Postmaster of New York City, and became his Private Secretary when Mr. James entered the Cabinet of President Garfield as Postmaster-General. He was subsequently appointed Chief Clerk of the Post-office Department, and so continued throughout the "Star Route" investigation. When Mr. James retired from the Cabinet of President Arthur in 1882, to accept the Presidency of the newly organized

Lincoln National Bank of New York, Mr. Van Wormer accepted the position of Teller in this institution. When, in connection with the bank, the Lincoln Safe Deposit and Warehouse Company was organized, he became its general manager.

DEAN, MATHEW, came to New York City from Stamford, Conn., in 1856, and became clerk in the grocery establishment of Charles E. Knapp, on Hudson street. Subsequently he engaged in the foreign fruit business, which he successfully followed for some thirty years prior to his retirement from it. He became connected with the Municipal Electric Light Company of Brooklyn at the time of its organization in 1884, and was a member of its original directorate. Since 1890 he has been its President. He is also a director of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, as he is likewise of the New York Pie Baking Company. He was one of the founders of the Hanover Club, of Brooklyn, and was a member of its first Board of Directors. He was born in Stamford, Conn., April 29, 1838, and received his education in the public schools of that place. He is the son of Samuel Dean and Cynthia Chichester, is the grandson of Samuel Dean and Hannah Buxton, and is the great-grandson of Ebenezer Dean and Rachel Roberts. His great-grandparents emigrated from England to Stamford, Conn., in 1700.

KOUWENHOVEN, FRANCIS DURYEE, eminent citizen and large landowner of Steinway, Long Island City, was born on the paternal farm upon which Steinway has largely been erected, August 19, 1826, and was educated in the public schools of Newtown, L. I. He is an influential member of the Republican party, is an Elder of the Dutch Reformed Church of Steinway, having also liberally contributed toward the erection of the church building, and is a member of the Holland Society of New York City. He was married, October 7, 1857, to Harriet, daughter of John B. Hyatt, of Newtown, L. I. Their surviving children are four daughters—Sarah L., wife of Rev. Matthias Haines, a Presbyterian clergyman, now established in Indianapolis, Ind.; Helena D., wife of Edward C. Hulst, of Flushing, L. I.; Agnes E., wife of Henry Steele Bartow, of Flushing, and Fannie G. Kouwenhoven. The son of George Kouwenhoven, a soldier in the War of 1812, and his wife, Helena, daughter of Francis Duryee, of Dutch Kills, L. I. Mr. Kouwenhoven is himself descended from Wolfert Gerretsen van Conwenhoven, who, in 1630, emigrated from his native town, Amersfoort, Province of Utrecht, Netherlands, to New Netherlands, originally settling at Rensselaerville, near Albany. In 1636 he became one of the original proprietors of Flatlands, L. I. From this patriarch the line descends through Gerrit, William, Gerrit, Luke, and George Kouwenhoven, to Francis Duryee Kouwenhoven.

GROSJEAN, FLORIAN, is President of the Lalancé & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, of which he was one of the founders in 1850, and which, in the line of enameled and stamped sheet metal-ware, stands second to no manufacturing establishment in the United States. The business originated in the manufacture of tinned spoons in New York City, in a modest way, under the firm style of Lalancé & Grosjean. In 1863, at the end of thirteen years, works were erected at Woodhaven, L. I., on the outskirts of Brooklyn. In 1869 the firm reorganized into the present stock company. The works were burned in 1876, and rebuilt on a larger scale. A few years ago a large rolling-mill and tinplate works were erected at Harrisburg, Pa. Born in Switzerland seventy-four years ago, Mr. Grosjean came to this country when a young man. He was at first engaged in the importation and jobbing of house furnishing goods in New York City, but soon changed to the manufacture of sheet metal goods. He is a member of the Fulton Club, and has a beautiful country-seat at Woodhaven.

SNYDER, CHARLES B. J., on July 11, 1891, was appointed by the Board of Education of the City of New York Architect and Superintendent of School Buildings, and has since revolutionized the construction and design of public school buildings in the Borough of Manhattan. He was born in Stillwater, N. Y., November 4, 1860, and was educated in the common and high schools, subsequently studying architecture at a technical school, at Cooper Union, in this city, and with William E. Bishop. He also studied with builders, preparing for his profession, during the four years from his coming to New York, in 1879 and 1883. In the latter year he began the practice of his profession. He is a member of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the Country Cycle Club, Kane Lodge, No. 454, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, and Huguenot Council, 397, Royal Arcanum. He is the son of George I. Snyder and Charity A., daughter of Jeremiah Shouts and Charity Curtis, the latter being descended from Thomas Curtis, who settled at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1634. On the paternal side he is eighth in descent from Dietrich Snyder, of Hackensburg, in the Palatinate, whose wife was a daughter of Christian Diedrich of Graffschafft, Neumrd. Mr. Snyder's great-grandmother, Eleanor Knickerbocker, born August 9, 1778, was descended from Harmen Jansen Knickerbocker, from the village of Wye, Holland, whose oldest child, Johannes, was baptized in New Amsterdam, November 6, 1667.

WEST, GEORGE, has long been a prominent figure in the paper manufacturing business in the United States. At the present time

he owns eight paper mills in Saratoga County, New York, which constitute the largest manufactory of manila paper in the world. He is also the proprietor of a creosote factory, and is a large owner of mining properties and real estate. He was one of the original incorporators of D. S. Walton & Company, wholesale paper merchants of New York City, and is joint owner with D. S. Walton. He is a director of the National Folding Box and Paper Company, the Franklin National Bank, and the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. One of the founders of the First National Bank of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., he was its Vice-President from 1876 to 1880, and has been its President since 1880. He was long the owner of the Schenectady *Union*, and at the present time is a director of the *Utica Herald*. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is



GEORGE WEST.

Treasurer of the Round Lake Association, having saved its camping grounds from foreclosure. He contributed one-half the cost of the erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church structure at Ballston Spa, erected the parsonage connected with it, and liberally contributed toward the erection of the Baptist and Catholic church buildings in the same village. He was a member of the New York Assembly for five terms, from 1872 to 1876, and during the last term was Chairman of the Railway Committee. He represented the Twentieth New York District in Congress for three terms, having been elected in 1880, 1884, and 1886. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1880, 1884, and 1888. He was married in England,

April 7, 1844, and has a son, George West, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. D. W. Mabee. The son and son-in-law are associated with Mr. West in the paper business. Mr. West was born in Bradnich, Devonshire, England, February 17, 1823. He early entered a paper mill and mastered all the branches of the business, including the manufacture of writing paper and colored papers. At eighteen years of age he held a foremanship. Coming to the United States in 1849, he worked in paper mills in New Jersey and Massachusetts, and in 1850 produced the first water-mark writing paper manufactured in the United States. In 1858 he became part proprietor of a mill at Cummington, Mass., was very successful in its management,

and, advantageously disposing of his interest, established himself as a paper manufacturer in Saratoga County, New York. Here he constantly extended his operations.

BRUGGERHOF, FREDERICK WILLIAM, President of J. M. Thorburn & Company, since taking up his residence in Darien, Conn., has been active in public life as a Democrat in Connecticut. In 1874 he was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives, being the first Democrat elected from the town of Darien in about twenty years. In 1875 he was elected to the State Senate and the following year was re-elected. He was a member of the Electoral College in 1884, having been elected a Presidential Elector-at-large. He is a member of the Manhattan and Hardware clubs of New York, the Stamford Yacht, and the Wee Burn Golf clubs. Born in Barmen, Prussia, October 15, 1830, he is the son of Peter Abraham Bruggerhof and Marie Budde, his ancestors being from Holland. He immigrated with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., in 1837, was educated there, and, coming to this city in 1849, entered the employ of J. M. Thorburn & Company, the oldest firm of seed merchants in existence in this country. He became a partner in 1855, and has remained the active member since. Upon the incorporation of the firm in 1894 he was elected President. He was married in this city in 1856 to Cordelia E. Andreas, and has four daughters and a son—Edward Everett Bruggerhof, a director of J. M. Thorburn & Company.

BANTA, JOHN, was educated in the Ninth Ward Public School of New York City, at sixteen years of age began to learn the art of building, and was engaged in business as a builder in New York from 1855 until his death, July 26, 1893, at the home he had himself built in 1860, and which had been his residence since that time. Among other prominent buildings, for the Clark estate, he built the Dakota Flats, the Wyoming, and the Ontario. He was at one time President of the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Society, and was also a member of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange and the Holland Society. He married, in 1847, Rachel Van Valen, of New York City, and is survived by his wife and daughter, Elizabeth Banta. Born at Saddle River, N. J., December 3, 1822, Mr. Banta was the son of Thomas T. Banta and Elizabeth Haring. His original American ancestor came to New Amsterdam from northwestern Holland, with his wife and five sons, in 1659, and settled at Flushing, L. I.

DINSMORE, WILLIAM B., Secretary of the Adams Express Company, is the son-in-law of the late Alvin Adams, its founder and first president, and is the son of the late William B. Dinsmore, who became Mr. Adams's associate in the infancy of the enterprise, and succeeded him as its president. He was born in New York City in 1844, was educated here, and is a member of the Union League, Racquet, New

York Athletic, New York Yacht, and Rockaway Hunting clubs. He married, in 1866, Helen F., daughter of Alvin Adams, and has two daughters and a son, William B. Dinsmore, Jr.

YETMAN, HUBBARD R., educated in the public schools of Englishtown, N. J., Woodhull's Institute, Freehold, N. J., and Mount Hermon Institute, Tottenville, S. I., for nearly twenty years was engaged as a teacher in the public schools of Staten Island, and has subsequently followed the profession of civil engineer. He was Engineer of Roads in the town of Westfield, and was Engineer of the Tottenville Waterworks. He has held the offices of State Assemblyman, Supervisor of Richmond County, Justice of the Peace, and School Commissioner. He was a Volunteer during the Civil War, although but a mere youth at the time. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Protestant Episcopal Church. Born in Monmouth County, N. J., August 28, 1847, he is the son of William A. Yetman and Mary A., daughter of Hubbard Rively, and is the grandson of Jeremiah Yetman and great-grandson of John Yetman. His paternal ancestors were of English and Irish, and his maternal ancestors of Dutch descent.

MOODY, LEONARD, engaged in the real estate business in Brooklyn since 1869, has been connected with many public enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Real Estate Exchange, of Brooklyn, and is Chairman of its Building Committee. He was one of the founders of the Montauk Club, for five years was one of its directors, and served on its Building Committee. He was one of the founders of the Oxford Club, and was one of the original members of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn. One of the founders of the Berkeley Institute, he is a member of its Board of Trustees and a member of its Building Committee. He is a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and one of its trustees. He was an organizer and charter member of the Co-operative Building Bank, of Brooklyn, and was its Vice-President for a term of years. He has been Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. He is now President of the Geneva Mineral Water Company, and a director of the Hamilton Trust Company, the Kings County Bank, and the City Savings Bank. Under his supervision was built the Fougere Apartment House, the largest in Brooklyn. In February, 1884, by a skillful real estate coup, he secured for the United States Government at a reasonable price the Johnson Street Federal Building site, thus ending an agitation of sixteen years' duration, and defeating various schemes to charge exorbitant prices for proposed sites. In addition to those already mentioned, he is a member of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving and Field and Marine clubs, as he is also of U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Central Lodge, Free

and Accepted Masons, the four Aurora Grata Scottish Rite organizations, and Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is an influential member of the Republican party. He was born in East Pittston, Me., September 27, 1839, the son of Nathaniel Moody, and grandson of Jeremiah Moody, a native of England, whose wife was of Scotch descent. Having remained upon his father's farm until the age of twelve, between then and the age of sixteen he shipped before the mast. Returning to East Pittston, he purchased a farm which he still owns. From 1857 to 1859 he was engaged in lumbering in Virginia, dealing in white oak timber for shipbuilding purposes. He responded to the first call for volunteers in the Civil War, and was among the forces assigned to Fortress Monroe. He subsequently assisted in raising the Twenty-first Maine Volunteers. Discharged in 1863 on account of disability through fever contracted in the swamps of Virginia, he married in that year Marianna Henrietta, daughter of Henri Quantin, a New York importing merchant, of French descent. After a residence of a few years in Maine, in January, 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Moody made Brooklyn their home.

BURROUGHS, JAMES SCHOONMAKER, at fifteen years of age became a clerk with Schieffelin Brothers, of New York City, the well-known wholesale drug firm whose present style is Schieffelin & Company, and remained with them for ten years. He then formed a partnership with George W. Hubbard as drug and chemical brokers, and still continues this business under the style of J. S. Burroughs & Company. He is an active member of the Dutch Reformed Church, of which denomination his great-grandfather, Rev. Martinus Schoonmaker, of Flatbush, L. I., was a clergyman. He is himself the son of George W. Burroughs and Sarah Schoonmaker, and descends from John Burroughs who, born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1617, was a member of the Long Parliament, which convened in 1640, and was dissolved by Cromwell, and to escape persecution by the latter immigrated to Salem, Mass., about 1642. He was one of the founders of Middlebury, L. I., in 1652; in 1666 was one of the seven original patentees of Newtown, L. I., and boasting the rare accomplishment for those days of legible penmanship, was for eleven years Town Clerk of Newtown. Mr. Burroughs's country-seat at Newtown, inherited from his father, has been in the family for ninety-six years, while four generations have been born beneath its roof.

WALTER, MARTIN, is a director of the Tremont Building and Loan Association, the Bronx Borough Bank, and the Retail Grocers' Publishing Company; is a member of the Executive Committee of the North Side Board of Trade, Borough of the Bronx, and a member of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the same section of the city. He was born

in New York City, November 2, 1856, the son of Martin Walter and Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Rich, of Württemberg, Germany. His father and grandfather were born in Guetzenbrigg, Alsace, of an old military family, and immigrated to the United States when Mr. Walter's father was two years of age. After being graduated from Grammar School, No. 63, New York City, Mr. Walter entered the employ of Paulsen & Bamman, grocers. At the end of six years he became the partner of one of his employers in a grocery business at Tremont, under the style of Jacob F. Paulsen & Company, which subsequently became Paulsen & Walter. Mr. Walter managed the business. He led his firm to acquire a farm of sixteen acres at Mount Hope, which was laid out in lots, and disposed of within a year. Other property was similarly handled. Mr. Walter terminated his connection with the grocery business, and has since devoted himself exclusively to real estate. He married, in 1891, Elizabeth, daughter of John Negeah, a large stockraiser of Chapin, Ill., and has a daughter.

LAIMBEER, WILLIAM, merchant, of Brooklyn, was one of the pioneers in business at the Atlantic Dock, building the first stores on the North Pier. He was one of those who, in order to encourage the establishment of a ferry service from Whitehall Street, New York City, to Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, signed an indemnity bond. His son, Richard Harper Laimbeer, became his partner in 1845, and his successor in 1853, when he retired. His declining years were spent on his farm at Amsterdam, N. Y., where he died, December 13, 1861, at the age of sixty-nine. He married Thomazine Harper.

LAIMBEER, RICHARD HARPER, long prominent in the grain warehouse business, is at the present time Vice-President of the New York Produce Exchange, having long been a member of its Board of Managers, and is a director of the Eagle Lock Company, and the New York Produce Exchange and Safe Deposit Storage Company, and a Trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution. He was formerly Vice-President of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, and a director of the Standard Mining Company, of California. He was engaged in the storage warehouse business from 1845 to 1868, as head of the firm of R. H. Laimbeer & Company. Upon the organization of the Grain Warehouse Company in 1872, he became its Treasurer, and with the organization of the Grain Warehousing Company in 1874 he also became its Treasurer. He was born June 22, 1825, the son of the late William Laimbeer and Thomazine Harper, his father being a prominent Brooklyn merchant. May 21, 1848, he married Kate J., daughter of John Radcliffe, of Port Jackson, N. Y., and has a son, Hon. Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr., and two daughters.

LAMONT, DANIEL SCOTT, Secretary of War during the second term of President Cleveland, is Vice-President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and is a director of more than forty railroad corporations, constituting the great Northern Pacific system, standing in administrative relation to this system somewhat like Chauncey M. Depew to the Vanderbilt system. He is also President of the Northern Pacific Express Company, trustee of the American Surety Company, director of the National Union Bank, Vice-President of the Northwestern Improvement Company, and trustee of the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Company and the Virginia Land and Townsite Company. Of Scotch-Irish descent, he was born on a farm in McGrawville, Cortland County, N. Y., February 9, 1851. He left Union College before finishing the course to accept the editorship of the *Democrat*, in his native county. Becoming active in Democratic politics, in 1870, he was appointed Engrossing Clerk of the New York Assembly, and Chief Clerk, Department of State. He also served on the staff of the *Albany Argus*. He rendered assistance in the preparation of Grover Cleveland's first message as Governor, and was appointed Private Secretary. He held the same position during Cleveland's first term as



DANIEL SCOTT LAMONT.

President, and distinguished himself for tact and discretion. At the close of the administration he began to enter upon his present affiliations with a syndicate of capitalists. Following his able administration of the portfolio of War, from the spring of 1893 to that of 1897, he resumed these engagements. He edited a volume of Cleveland's speeches under the title, "Public Office a Public Trust."

GAUTIER, DUDLEY GREGORY, steel manufacturer, is head of the firm of D. G. Gautier & Company, with extensive works in Jersey City and main offices in this city. He is a member of the Union and

the Meadowbrook Hunt clubs and the Downtown Association. He resides at Hempstead, L. I. Born in Jersey City, February 2, 1847, and educated in Germany, he is the eldest son of the late Dr. Josiah Hornblower Gantier, of Jersey City, and his wife, Mary Louisa, daughter of Hon. Dudley S. Gregory. His father was graduated from the University of New York, and from its Medical Department, and, after practicing for some time in Jersey City, became founder and head of J. H. Gantier & Company, manufacturers of plumbago crucibles. Mr. Gantier's grandfather, Dr. Thomas Brown Gantier, was an eminent physician of Hudson County, New Jersey; was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1823, also receiving the degree of M.D. from Rutgers College in 1831, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Hornblower and Anna Merselis. Mr. Gantier is also fourth in descent from Thomas Gantier, a prominent lawyer of New York and New Jersey, and is fifth from Andrew Gantier, educated in King's College (now Columbia), whose wife was Mary, daughter of Captain Brown and Mary Ten Eyck, of Bergen County, New Jersey. Captain Brown commanded a privateer in the French wars and during the Revolution was a member of the Bergen County Committee of Correspondence and otherwise prominent in the patriot cause. Andrew Gantier, sixth in the line, was a wealthy New Yorker, Assistant Alderman from 1765 to 1777, and Alderman from 1768 to 1773. He was the son of Daniel Gantier and Maria Bogaert, and grandson of Jacques Gantier, original emigrant, of an ancient family of St. Blanchard, Languedoc, France.

ACKER, DAVID D., one of the founders, and, prior to his death, the head of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit, large retail grocers, was Vice-President of the New York National Exchange Bank, and an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, and Maritime Exchange. He was a member of the Holland Society, and of St. Thomas's Church. He declined a nomination for Congress in New Jersey, where he also maintained a residence. Born in Bergen County, New Jersey, June 13, 1822, of old Dutch stock, in 1833 he entered the employ of T. & A. S. Hope, of this city, fancy grocers. Thomas Hope & Company, as the firm had become, was succeeded in 1857 by Acker, Merrall & Company, William J. Merrall and John W. Condit being Mr. Acker's partners. In 1868 the present style of Acker, Merrall & Condit was adopted. Three large stores in this city and one in Yonkers have been established. Mr. Acker died March 23, 1888, leaving a wife and seven children.

ACKER, CHARLES LIVINGSTON, at the time of his death, in 1891, was a member of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit, of which his father, the late David de Peyster Acker, was the founder and so long the head. He was also an officer of a number of important

corporations. He was Vice-President of the Hudson River Bank. He was a member of the Holland Society and of several clubs. He was born in New York City in 1846, and married Helena, daughter of Hon. James J. Brinckerhoff, formerly a member of the New Jersey Senate. Three daughters and his son, Charles Livingston, Jr., survive him.

ACKER, FRANKLIN, son of the late David de Peyster Acker, founder of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit, was born in New York City, February 16, 1853. He attended the public schools of the city, an academy at Weston, Conn., and in 1870 entered the employ of his father's firm. He became a partner in 1888, but retired in 1892. He is a director of the Fiberite Company and the David D. Acker Company, and a member of the Holland Society, and the Colonial, Commercial, and Hardware clubs. He married, in 1884, Emma, daughter of Hon. James J. Brinckerhoff, formerly State Senator of New Jersey, and has two sons, David de Peyster and Irving Fairchild Acker.

BISSELL, PELHAM ST. GEORGE, is engaged in the management of the large real estate interests inherited from his father, the late George H. Bissell, and is also interested in the manufacture of paper. He organized the Adirondacks Pulp Company, and is one of its largest owners. He was born in New York City, December 5, 1858; attended the Columbia Grammar School, and in 1880 was graduated from Columbia College. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the New York Historical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Columbia College Alumni Association. He married Helen Alsop, daughter of Colonel Thomas J. French, and has one son, Pelham St. George, Jr. Mr. Bissell's mother was Ophie Louise Griffin, while through his distinguished father he descends from the Huguenot, John Bissell, who was one of the founders of Windsor, Conn., having arrived in Plymouth Colony as early as 1628.

RENWICK, EDWARD S., enjoys a high reputation, both as an able engineer and as a solicitor and expert in patent cases. It is believed that no one now living has been engaged as an expert in a greater number of notable patent cases. He is a member of the Union, Engineers', New York Yacht, and Adirondack League clubs, the Scientific Alliance, and the American Geographical Society. He was born in this city, January 3, 1823, and is the son of the late James Renwick, LL.D., who occupied a chair in Columbia College. After being himself graduated from Columbia, he engaged for some time as an iron manufacturer until the enactment of the tariff of 1846 discouraged such enterprise. In April, 1849, he established himself at Washington as a patent solicitor in partnership with Peter H. Watson, under the firm style of Watson & Renwick. On May 13, 1851, they obtained the first patent for a self-binding reaper, and shortly

after patented certain improvements. All the machines of the present day embody these patents. In 1855 Mr. Renwick returned and established himself in this city. With his brother, H. B. Renwick, he was at one time engaged in repairing the steamship *Great Eastern*. He was married to Alice Brevoort in 1862, and has two sons and a daughter. One of the sons, Edward B., is a member of the firm of Pirsson & Renwick, stone merchants; the other, William W., is a member of the well-known firm of Renwick, Aspinwall & Renwick, architects.

HARTLEY, MARCELLUS, prominent gun and rifle merchant of New York City, is an officer of a large number of important corporations. He is President of the Remington Arms Company, President of the Bridgeport Gun Implement Company, of Bridgeport, Conn.; President of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of the same; a Trustee of the American Surety Company and the American Deposit and Loan Company, and a Director of the German-American Bank, the Lincoln National Bank, the Western National Bank, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the Manhattan Railway, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the American District Telegraph Company, the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company, and the Audit Company. He is a member of the Union League, Riding, Lawyers', Presbyterian, Republican, and Essex County Country clubs, and the New England Society. He married Frances Chester, daughter of Dr. S. Pomroy White. He is the eldest son of the late Robert Milham Hartley and Catherine, daughter of Reuben Munson, his father having been a well-known philanthropist of this city, and his maternal grandfather a prominent merchant, an Alderman, and Member of the Assembly.

JAMES, THOMAS LEMUEL, Postmaster of New York under President Grant and President Hayes, and Postmaster-General of the United States in the Cabinet of President Garfield, has been President of the Lincoln National Bank of this city since January, 1882 when he retired as Postmaster-General, and is President of the Arverne Improvement Company, and a director of the Franklin National Bank, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association, the International Pulp Company, the Love Electric Traction Company, the Hall Signal Company, the New Jersey Shore Line Railroad Company, and the Harriman and Northeastern Railroad, being also Treasurer of the latter. Born in Utica, N. Y., March 29, 1831, he was educated in the public schools, learned the printer's trade, and became joint proprietor of the *Madison County Journal*, which he subsequently consolidated with the *Democratic Reflector* as the *Democratic Republican*. He was Canal Collector at

Hamilton, N. Y., from 1854 to 1856. Coming to New York in 1861, he held the positions of Inspector and Weigher of Teas under Collector of the Port Hiram Barney, and under his successor, Thomas Murphy was Deputy Collector of the Third Division. Entering, March 17, 1873, upon his duties of Postmaster of New York, under appointment by President Grant, he won renown by his vigorous reorganization of an indifferent service, making it adequate to the business necessities of the city. He reduced the employees to a disciplined working force. President Hayes re-appointed him. He refused the offer of the latter to make him Collector of the Port, as he did also the portfolio of Postmaster-General, offered him in 1880, when Postmaster-General Key was made United States Circuit Judge. But he entered the Cabinet of Garfield as Postmaster-General, and again distinguished himself by a reorganization and investigation, which ferreted out the notorious "Star Route" frauds. "Newspapers were subsidized at the capital and in other cities to attack the Postmaster-General and his assistants in the most obnoxious and determined manner, but none of these affected Mr. James in the way of causing him to lessen his efforts to break up the nest of dishonest officials, whose nefarious work was speedily laid bare before him. The dishonest mail routes were cut off, faithless employees were dismissed, and the general tone of the service was strengthened and improved. He had been met on his entrance into office by the fact of an annual deficit of \$2,000,000. The reductions which he made in the Star Route service and the steamboat service amounted to over \$2,000,000; while his thorough investigation into the abuses and frauds of the Post-office department resulted in the famous Star Route trials, and revealed the scandals which had existed in that service prior to his assuming charge of it. Applying, as far as it was practicable, the civil-service methods which had been in operation in the New York Postoffice to his new field of operations, the postal service was made



THOMAS LEMUEL JAMES.

self-sustaining, up to the time when the rate of postage was reduced by Act of Congress." Several institutions have conferred the degrees of A.M. and LL.D. upon Mr. James.

FULTON, ROBERT (for portrait, see Volume I. of this work, page 259), although not the inventor of the steamboat, was the first to demonstrate its commercial utility. He was born in Little Britain, Pa., in 1765, and died February 24, 1815. He early developed mechanical and artistic talent. From 1782 to 1786 he resided in Philadelphia, supporting himself as a mechanical draughtsman and a painter of miniatures and landscapes. He went to London in 1786, and studied under Benjamin West, the famous artist. Under the influence of the Duke of Bridgewater he subsequently took up civil engineering. He made several inventions of utility in canal improvement, and published a treatise on this subject, which attracted some attention. During the next few years he was at Paris, living with the family of Joel Barlow. The first panorama in Paris, exhibited in 1800, was contrived by Fulton. In 1797 he engaged in experiments in submarine torpedoes. His submarine explosives attracted the attention of the governments of France and Great Britain, his experiments in blowing up hulks being successful; but as he refused to give exclusive rights to either government, they dropped the matter. He also constructed a submarine boat, which he could manage under water for several hours at a time. In 1801, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, then United States Minister to France, interested him in the subject of steamboat invention, Livingston having acquired the monopoly of steam navigation on the Hudson, originally conferred by the New York Legislature on Fitch, the inventor of the steamboat. In 1803 Fulton completed a steamboat on the Seine. It sank to the bottom on the first trial, but was resurrected and repaired and made successful trips. Livingston and Fulton returned to America in 1806, and Fulton began the construction of the steamboat Clermont, on the Hudson. In August, 1807, this boat began to make trips between New York City and Albany. The following year Fulton married Livingston's niece, while the Chancellor transferred to him the monopoly of steam navigation on the Hudson. Fulton enjoyed these rights during life, but after his death the courts declared the monopoly unconstitutional. In 1812, Fulton constructed his first steam ferryboat, to ply between New York and Jersey City. A little later he put ferryboats in operation between New York and Brooklyn. From his plans the first steamboat on the Mississippi was built in 1811. In 1814, Fulton launched the first steam frigate for the United States—Fulton the First—authorized by Congress for the defense of New York Harbor. Fulton did not live to see its completion.

MORSE, SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE, the first to devise a successful system of communicating intelligence by means of electricity, was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791, and died in New York City, April 2, 1872. He was graduated from Yale in 1810, and studied painting in London under Washington Allston and Benjamin West. Returning to America in 1815, he established a studio in Boston. A little later he traveled in New England and the South, and among his commissions, painted a portrait of President Monroe for the city of Charleston, S. C. In 1820 he removed to New Haven, Conn., while from 1823 he resided in New York City. In 1824 he was appointed attaché to the Mexican Legation. In 1825 he painted a portrait of Lafayette for the City of New York. From 1826 to 1845 he was President of the National Academy of Design. Engaged in the study of the old masters in Europe from 1829 to 1832, he also became interested in the various experiments looking to the conveying of intelligence by electricity. While returning to America on the ship *Sully*, in October, 1832, the principle of his alphabet of "dots and dashes" occurred to him, and was enthusiastically communicated to his fellow-passengers. The alphabet was formulated by the time he arrived on shore, but years of tedious and trying experimentation followed. In 1835 he was able to send messages on a half-mile of wire arranged in his room. In 1837 he applied for a patent, and also to Congress for an appropriation for an experimental line. It was not until March 4, 1843, that the

Senate passed the House bill appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a line between Washington and Baltimore. This line was successfully put in operation the following year. A brief glance at the establishment of commercial telegraphy in the United States and Canada will be found in the sketch which follows. Professor Morse made several visits to Europe subsequent to the successful issue of his experiments. He obtained a patent in France, which did not prove valuable, but was refused one in England, the question of priority being at issue. He received many honors, including knighthood, and numerous medals. He was entertained by the King of Denmark and by the Emperor of Russia. Subsequently the chief emperors of Europe presented him a purse of 400,000 francs. Morse was interested in the original Atlantic cable project, and visited Europe in 1857 in the



SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE.

interest of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to which he sustained the official relation of electrician. He met Daguerre during one of his visits abroad, and to Morse also belongs the credit of constructing a camera and taking the first sun picture in the United States.

WOOD, ORRIN SQUIRE, was prominently connected with the development of commercial telegraphy in the United States and Canada. Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, and the associate of Professor Samuel F. B. Morse in the introduction of the telegraph, was a brother-in-law of Mr. Wood, and through this connection the latter went to Washington in 1844, and was the first whom Professor Morse instructed in the operation of his new invention. The experimental line authorized by the Government between Washington and

Baltimore was erected during this year, and Mr. Wood assisted in the work of its practical operation. The following year he accompanied Professor Morse to New York City, and was the operator in the first telegraphic exhibition here, on a line erected on Broadway, between Exchange Place and Grand Street. A company was organized to build a line from New York to Philadelphia, but this project failed through inability to stretch a line across the Hudson which would permit the passage of ships beneath it. The feasibility of submarine telegraphy had not yet been demonstrated. Mr. Cornell and Mr. Wood then erected an exhibition



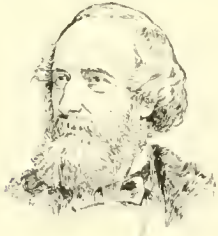
ORRIN SQUIRE WOOD.

wire from the railroad station at Utica, N. Y., to the State Fair Grounds, resulting in the organization of a company to erect lines between New York City and Buffalo, with intermediate offices at Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, and Rochester. Meantime, Henry Wells, of express fame, had erected wires between Buffalo and Lockport, and, in the fall of 1845, Mr. Wood put this line in operation. In January, 1846, the first completed section of the New York and Buffalo line, between Albany and Utica, was put in operation by Mr. Wood. At Utica he also organized and taught the first class in telegraphy, to equip operators for this line. He opened the different offices as the sections were completed. With this line more than two offices were worked successfully in one circuit for the first time. Mr. Wood's brother subsequently became superintendent of the line. In the fall of 1846 the line was

completed to New York City, Mr. Wood then opening the first telegraph office for business in New York. He remained in charge of this office until March, 1847, when he accepted his appointment as superintendent by the newly organized Montreal Telegraph Company. At this time Professor Morse gave him a letter, in the course of which he said: "You were the first pupil who was regularly initiated in the matter of operating my telegraph." For eighteen years Mr. Wood remained superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, and, during this period, all of the successful commercial telegraph lines in Canada were built under his supervision, with nearly all the railway lines. By Mr. Wood's advice, from the beginning the Montreal Company used galvanized-iron wire in place of copper wire. This company began to pay dividends almost from the start, and was the first company in the world to do so. Mr. Wood supported Cyrus W. Field in the project of a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic, and was a stockholder in the original Atlantic Telegraphic Company. The only dispatch which passed over the first cable between England and Canada was received by him and delivered to the commander of the British forces at Montreal. When the cable parted he joined Mr. Field in a journey through the lower Canadian provinces. In 1860, Mr. Wood visited England with Sir Hugh Allen and Postmaster-General Smith to select an Irish port for landing the Canadian mails, and to urge government aid in England for a new Atlantic cable. In this year he also aided Governor John A. King and other eminent New Yorkers, who had come to Montreal to invite the Prince of Wales to visit New York. With Z. G. Simmons, of Kenosha, Wis., Mr. Wood, in 1863, purchased most of the stock of the telegraphic companies in the Northwestern States. Three years later he resigned from the Montreal Company and gave all his attention to the building up of a great system in the wheat region. In 1881 this system was profitably disposed of to Jay Gould by a ninety-nine-year lease. In 1889, Mr. Wood joined with Mr. Simmons in building a railroad to the top of Pike's Peak. During the past twelve years he has resided on Staten Island, where he has been active in connection with rapid transit. During the last six years he has been President of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, while he has been one of its trustees for a still longer period. He was born in Sherburne, N. Y., December 14, 1817, and, upon the completion of his education, and prior to his connection with the telegraph, was for two years engaged as a civil engineer on the New York State canals. Through his father, Benjamin Wood, a native of Scituate, R. I., he descends from William Wood, who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1634. Through his mother, a daughter of Nicholas Bonesteel, of Montgomery County, New York, he descends from Nicholas Bonesteel, who came from Holland to Rhinebeck, N. Y., in 1720. Mr. Wood married, in 1849, a daughter of William Forbes, of Montreal. She died in 1869. In 1878 he married the present Mrs. Wood, a daugh-

ter of Nelson Lindsey, of Orange, N. J. His three children were all by his first wife—Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, of Montreal; H. Bolton Wood, engaged in business in Boston, and a daughter, who died at Colorado Springs in 1889.

FIELD, CYRUS WEST, is remembered for his zeal and energy in carrying to a successful issue the project of the laying of a telegraphic cable across the bed of the ocean. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass., November 30, 1819, and died at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, July 12, 1892. The son of an able clergyman, Dr. David Dudley Field, he was also a brother of the late David Dudley Field, the eminent New York lawyer, and of Stephen M. Field, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Cyrus W. Field attended the New York public schools up to the age of fifteen, and then entered a mercantile house. He subsequently became head of this establishment, while, in 1853, he retired from business with a large fortune. Soon after this he became



Cyrus W. Field.

interested in the problem of transatlantic telegraphic communication. The suggestion of this was not original with Field, having come from Lieutenant Matthew Fontaine Maury, author of the "Physical Geography of the Sea," and for many years superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington. The latter had carefully sounded the Atlantic along the path of commerce between America and Europe, and had announced the existence of a great submarine plateau which would make the laying of a telegraphic cable feasible. It remained for Mr. Field to carry out this suggestion. In 1854 the latter se-

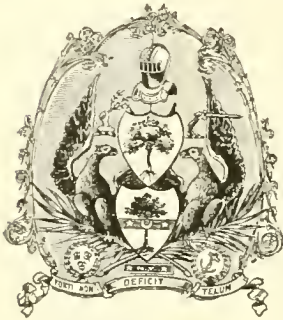
cured from the Newfoundland Legislature a charter granting exclusive rights for fifty years for a telegraph from Europe to America by way of Newfoundland. During the next three years the overland wires were erected, together with a small cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The attempt to lay this cable in 1855 failed, but success was realized the following year. In 1856, Mr. Field organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The first attempt to lay the Atlantic cable, in 1857, failed, the cable parting. Another attempt, in 1858, also failed. But in August, 1858, a cable was laid and operated for a short time. After a little, however, it refused to work. Nothing more was done until the close of the Civil War. In 1865 the attempt was made to lay a new cable, but the wire again parted. But in 1866 another cable was successfully laid, while the wire which had parted in 1865 was fished up and spliced. Mr. Field received the thanks of Congress, and in 1867 the highest honor from the French Exposition. Later in life he invested his fortune in Manhattan Elevated stock, hav-

ing Jay Gould as his coadjutor, and employing all his securities to artificially boom the stock of this road, against Gould's advice, was caught in a flurry. His loss was great, and, but for the generous assistance of Gould, his entire fortune would have been swept away.

COOPER, PETER (see steel engraving, frontispiece of Volume I. of this work), founder of the Cooper Institute in this city, in 1854, was born in New York City, February 12, 1791, and died here April 4, 1883. His father, a hatmaker, had been a Revolutionary soldier, as had been his maternal grandfather, James Campbell, while the latter was also an alderman of New York. Peter Cooper enjoyed very little attendance at school, and was apprenticed to a coachmaker. He was, successively, a manufacturer of patent machines for shearing cloth, a cabinetmaker, and a grocer. He amassed a considerable fortune as a manufacturer of glue and oils, having taken a lease of a glue factory for twenty-one years. At the expiration of this time he erected a factory of his own. In 1828 he became an iron founder, erecting the Canton Iron Works at Baltimore. Here he built, in 1830, the first locomotive engine in America, being himself its designer. He disposed of the Baltimore works and acquired a similar plant in New York City. Here he established a rolling-mill and a wire factory. He was the first man to successfully employ anthracite coal in puddling iron. In 1845 he removed his establishment to Trenton, N. J., where he had at one time the largest rolling-mill in the United States. He took great interest in the development of commercial telegraphy. He organized the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and was its President during the eighteen years prior to its consolidation with other lines. Next to Cyrus W. Field he was probably the most prominent supporter of the project of the Atlantic telegraphic cable. He was a director of the original Atlantic Telegraph Company. He was at one time President of the American Telegraph Company, and was also President of the North American Telegraph Association, which controlled two-thirds of the lines in the United States. He was a member of the New York Common Council, was a trustee of the Public School Society, and was a member of the New York Board of Education. At the cost of about a million dollars he erected and permanently endowed the Cooper Institute, with its free public library and its free instruction in the practical and the fine arts. He was the candidate of the labor organizations for Mayor of New York City, and in 1876 was the candidate of the Greenback party for President of the United States.

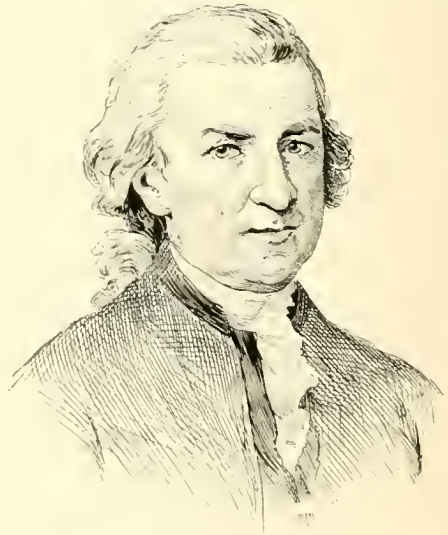
WATTS, JOHN, born in New York City, April 5, 1715, was one of the most prominent citizens of New York. He was one of the founders of the New York Society Library in 1753, being the first incorporator mentioned in the charter of this institution. He long served as one

of its trustees. He was also a founder and the first President of the New York Hospital (1770-1784). He was one of the founders of the New York Merchants' Exchange, and was principally active in raising the subscription for the erection of its building in 1752. His education



DE PEYSTER AND WATTS
ARMS.

was completed abroad, and he was bred to the law, becoming one of the most eminent practitioners in New York. In 1752 and subsequent years he was a member of the New York Assembly. From 1758 until the Revolution he was a member of the King's Council. In 1762-63 he was Attorney-General of New York by appointment of Governor Monckton. He was an active opponent of the Stamp Act of 1764, and influential in securing its repeal. He was married, in July, 1742, to Ann de Lancey, sister of James de Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor of New York. In addition to his elegant town house, on Broadway, opposite Bowling Green, Mr. Watts had a large country-place which embraced nearly all of what is now the Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards of the City of New York, together with a part of the Eighteenth Ward. This place was named Rose Hill, in honor of the ancestral seat near Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Watts was a loyalist during the Revolution, and, on this account, was forced to retire to England, while all his property here was confiscated. His wife died of a broken heart in New York, while he died, an exile and impoverished, in Wales. He was the choice of the King for Acting Governor of New York in case the Revolution failed. One of his daughters became the wife of the eleventh Earl of Cassilis. He was himself the son of Robert Watts, or Watt, who was born at his father's place, Rose Hill, Scotland, in 1680, came to New York City in 1710, and died here September 21, 1750. He married Mary, daughter of William Nicoll, of New York City and Islip, L. I., and his wife, Anne, daughter of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Maria Van Cortlandt. Robert Watt was, in turn, the son of John Watt, of Rose Hill, Scotland, who was born about 1650, and in 1696 was

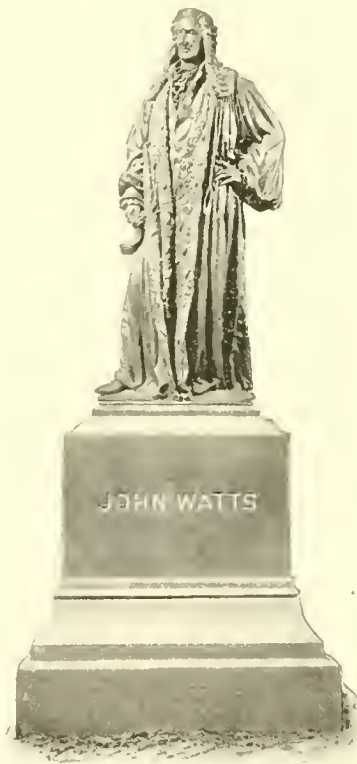


JOHN WATTS.

appointed Commissioner of Supply for the Shire of Edinburgh. One of his daughters became the wife of Sir Walter Riddel, Baronet. The father of this John Watt, of Rose Hill, Adam Watt, was appointed writer to his Majesty's signet in 1661, and also held the judicial position of Commissary of Kirkeudbright.

WATTS, JOHN, JR., son of Hon. John Watts and Anne de Lancey, was born in New York City, August 27, 1749, and died here, September 3, 1836. Like his father, he was carefully educated, being bred to the law. He was appointed Recorder of New York City in 1771, when twenty-five years of age, and held this office until 1777, being the last to fill it under commission from the King. For several years a member of the New York Assembly, he was its Speaker from 1791 to 1794. From 1793 to 1795 he was a member of Congress. In 1806 he became First Judge of Westchester County, New York. He was one of the founders of the Tontine in 1794. He was also one of the founders of the New York Dispensary, while he was its President from 1821 to 1836. He was also the founder and endower of the Leake and Watts Orphan House in the City of New York. One of his sons, Major Robert Watts, a soldier in the War of 1812, inherited a fortune of a million dollars or more from John George Leake, of New York, the testator stipulating that this fortune should be used in founding an orphan house in case Major Robert Watts predeceased him. This was not the case. But in 1830, Major Watts died unmarried. His father and heir, John Watts,

Jr., instead of accepting the Leake's fortune, which thus became his, gave it for the founding of the Leake and Watts Orphan House. The wife of the latter was Jane, daughter of Peter de Lancey, of Westchester County, New York, and granddaughter of Lieutenant-Governor Cadwalader Colden. Another son of Hon. John Watts, Jr., George Watts, was also a soldier in the War of 1812, distinguishing himself at the battle of Chippewa, and by his bravery in saving the life of General Winfield Scott, when the latter was about to be captured by Indians. One of the daughters of John Watts, Jr., married Philip Kearny, and was the mother of Major-General Philip Kearny of the



Civil War. Another daughter, Mary Justina, married the late Hon. Frederic de Peyster, of this city, and had an only child—the present Major-General John Watts de Peyster. The latter erected the bronze statue of his grandfather, Hon. John Watts, Jr., which now stands in Trinity Churchyard. The accompanying cut is from a photograph of this statue.

CUSHMAN, DON ALONZO, engaged in business in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1805, in 1810 removed to New York City, organized in 1815, and became senior partner of the mercantile firm of Cushman & Falconer, subsequently D. A. Cushman & Company, and remained at its head until his retirement in 1855. From the latter date until his death, in 1875, he developed his large real estate interests in the section of the city which had been Chelsea village, established his own residence on Ninth Avenue, opposite the General Theological Seminary, and was chiefly instrumental in making that section one of the fashionable quarters of New York. He was a lineal descendant of Elder Thomas Cushman, of Plymouth Colony; was born in Covington, Ky., October 1, 1792, and was reared and educated in Otsego County, New York.

CUSHMAN, E. HOLBROOK, for many years a merchant in New York City, since his retirement from active mercantile pursuits has been occupied in the management of the large city real estate interests inherited from his father, the late Don Alonzo Cushman. He was born in New York in 1832, and is a member of the New York Athletic and Mendelssohn Glee clubs. Through his mother he is the grandson of Peter Ritter, of New York City. The paternal line descends from Robert Cushman, of Kent, England, who chartered the *Mayflower*, was Assistant Governor of the Company of Pilgrims, but remained behind to manage the finances in England. He visited Plymouth in 1621, but returned to England, and died there in 1625. His only son, Thomas Cushman, settled at Plymouth, however, married Mary, daughter of Isaac Allerton, and in 1649 succeeded Elder Brewster as ruling elder of the church.

BOOTH, EDWIN THOMAS, throughout the greater part of his professional life was easily the leading actor in America, while he is generally conceded to be the foremost figure in the history of the American stage. Irving, the famous English actor, is probably the only one of the contemporary tragedians who would cause hesitation in according to Booth the supremacy among actors of all nations of his day. The parts which Booth rendered with the greatest success, and to which he confined himself during his later years, were Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Iago, King Lear, Wolsey, Richard III., Richelieu, Shylock, Benedick, Petruccio, Richard II., Brutus, Bertuccio, Ruy

Blas, and Cesar de Bazan. His first appearance in New York City was as Wilford, in "The Iron Chest," in the National Theater, Chatham Street, September 27, 1850. In the following year, and in the same theater, he took the part of Richard III. for the first time, in place of his father, the late Junius Brutus Booth, who had suddenly been taken ill. His rendition of the part, considering that he was but eighteen years of age at the time, was remarkably successful. His first appearance upon the stage had been at the Boston Museum, September 10, 1849, where he took the part of Tressil in Shakespeare's "Richard III.," as a member of his father's company. From 1852 to 1856 he played in California and Australia, attracting much attention by his personations of Richard III., Hamlet, Macbeth, and Shylock. In 1856 he also appeared in Baltimore and other Southern cities. But his success in Boston, where he appeared as Sir Giles Overreach in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," in April, 1857, marked the real recognition by the public that a new star had arisen upon the theatrical horizon. He again presented "Richard III." in New York, May 14, 1857, at Burton's Metropolitan Theater, while he appeared at the same place in his various rôles in the following August, firmly establishing his reputation as a coming man. In 1860 and 1861 he was favorably received in London, Liverpool, and Manchester, where he appeared as Sir Giles Overreach, Shylock, and Richelieu. From December 26, 1862, to March 23, 1867, he was associated with



EDWIN THOMAS BOOTH.

his brother-in-law, John S. Clarke, and another, in the management of the Winter Garden Theater in New York City, formerly Burton's Metropolitan Theater. Here he presented the most brilliant performances of the great tragedies of Shakespeare and others which this city had witnessed. His run of "Hamlet" for one hundred consecutive nights, then unparalleled, won for him the presentation of a gold medal by a number of the most prominent citizens of the city. In 1864 he appeared as Romeo in "Romeo and Juliet" for the benefit of a monument to Shakespeare in Central Park. While the assassination of Lincoln drove Booth from the stage for a short time,—a retirement which he intended should be permanent,—the manifestation of public sympathy, coupled with the fact that the manage-

ment of the theater ceased to be profitable during his absence from the footlights, constrained him to resume. But in March, 1867, the house was destroyed by fire. In 1863, Booth and his colleagues had also assumed the management of the Walnut Street Theater of Philadelphia, which they continued to control until March, 1870. In the spring of 1868 the erection of a new theater was begun in New York City, at the southeast corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, while on February 3, 1869, Booth opened the house with a production of "Romeo and Juliet." This house, known as Booth's Theater, was managed by the great actor until the spring of 1874, and by others, until it was torn down in 1882. A series of brilliant seasons marked Booth's control, his stock company containing many distinguished actors, including Lawrence Barrett. While the receipts would have made a fortune for a manager with business ability, Booth was not an economical financier, and actually became bankrupt. In 1876 he made a triumphal tour of the Southern and Western States, and in 1880 and 1882 made visits to England, meeting with recognition. In the latter year he also visited Germany, and was enthusiastically received. An edition of his favorite plays, adapted for stage use by himself, was published in fifteen volumes (Boston, 1877-78), William Winter contributing introductions and notes. It is well known that the clubhouse of the Players' Club of this city, facing Gramercy Park, was a gift from Booth to the Club. While thus peculiarly identified with New York City, Edwin Booth was born in Bel Air, Md., November 13, 1833. The son of the gifted but eccentric Junius Brutus Booth, he was the grandson of Richard Booth, a silversmith of Bloomsbury, England. His mother, Mary Ann Holmes, was also a native of England. The eccentric character of the father, which was perpetuated and exaggerated so sadly in the case of John Wilkes Booth, undoubtedly was largely responsible for the peculiarly sensitive and gloomy spirit of Edwin Booth. And there was much in the career of the latter, which was too well calculated to deepen this oppression of mind and heart. The partial insanity and intemperance of his father cast its shadow. His first wife, Miss Mary Devlin, of Troy, N. Y., whom he married July 7, 1860, died February 21, 1863. By her he had his daughter and only child, Edwina, born in England, December 9, 1861. A still more appalling blow was the assassination of Lincoln by his brother. Under this stroke he would have abandoned the stage, had not financial necessity forced him to continue. On June 7, 1869, he married Miss Mary McVicker, daughter of a Mr. Rummion and stepdaughter of James H. McVicker, the actor and theatrical manager of Chicago. She died in 1881, without issue. The degree in which the tragedy in his own life contributed toward Booth's success in interpreting tragedy upon the stage it is difficult to determine. Investigation on this point would afford a theme of interesting, if painful, study.

LITTLE, JOSEPH JAMES, head of the large printing establishment of J. J. Little & Company, which he founded in 1867, has been prominent in public life. He was among the one hundred representative men of the city designated by Mayor Grace in 1885 to receive the remains of General Grant at Albany and accompany them to their resting place at Riverside. He was a member of the original committee to raise funds for the Grant monument. He was one of the appointees of Mayor Grant in 1889 to collect funds for the Johnstown sufferers. He was one of the New York Committee on the World's Fair. Appointed a member of the Board of Education, he did efficient work toward securing improvements in the schoolhouses in process of erection in the city. Resigning from the Board to take the seat in Congress to which he had been elected in 1891, his fellow-commissioners tendered him a dinner, an honor then without a precedent in this body. His election to Congress was remarkable in the fact that although four candidates were in the field, he received nearly sixty per cent. of the total vote. Born in Bristol, England, June 5, 1811, brought to the United States in 1846, his parents settling in Morris, Otsego County, N. Y. He was early apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, and soon after serving his time came to New York City, April 1, 1859. He soon became a foreman, and accumulated enough to start for himself in a modest way in 1867. He is a Trustee of the American Institute and a Director of the Astor Place Bank, as well as President and Treasurer of J. J. Little & Company. Called out with the militia in the Civil War for three summer campaigns in defense of Washington, he rose to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was re-appointed to the Board of Education by Mayor Van Wyck, and elected its President.

ADLER, FELIX, author, moralist, philosopher, and Oriental scholar, was Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature at Cornell University from 1874 to 1876, and in the latter year founded in New York City the Society of Ethical Culture, before which he has been a weekly lecturer since. His philosophy is stated in his "Creed and Deed," and in frequent contributions to periodical literature. Born in Alzey, Germany, August 13, 1851, he is the son of a Hebrew rabbi, by whom he was early brought to New York. After his graduation from Columbia College in 1870, Professor Adler studied in Germany, at Berlin and Heidelberg, attaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

HOAGLAND, CORNELIUS NEVIUS, long a successful physician and surgeon, was President of the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, and was a director of the Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation, the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, and other corpora-

tions, and a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. At a cost of \$100,000 he erected, in 1887, the Hoagland Laboratory of Brooklyn, "for the purpose of original research in the higher branches of medical science," at the same time establishing a \$50,000 endowment fund. He was a Regent of the Long Island Hospital College, was a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, a life-fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York, and a life-member of both the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and the Long Island Historical Society. He was a trustee of Syracuse University and of Antioch College of Ohio. He was a member of the Crescent, Hamilton, and Union League clubs of Brooklyn, and the Fulton and Adirondack League clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Ohio Society of New York City. He was born in Hillsborough, Somerset County, N. J., November 23, 1828, and at the age of nine



CORNELIUS NEVIUS HOAGLAND.

accompanied his father to Miami County, Ohio. Here he prepared for college under private tuition, studied medicine under a prominent local physician, attended the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1852 was graduated from the Medical School of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio. He practiced medicine in Miami County, Ohio, for some time. In 1854 he was elected Auditor of that county, and in 1856 was re-elected. Upon the opening of the Civil War he became First Lieutenant of Company H of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but in October, 1861, was appointed Surgeon of the Seventy-first Ohio, and so remained until

the close of the war. He campaigned through Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, participating in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, Atlanta, Franklin, and Nashville. During the battle of Nashville he was wounded in the breast. He served on the staff of both Brigade and Division Commanders, and often had complete charge of the field hospitals. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. With his brother, Joseph C. Hoagland, he purchased in 1866 a drugstore at Fort Wayne, Ind., where they began to sell baking powder by the ounce. This was the beginning of the Royal Baking Powder Company, of which they were the founders. A manufactory was established in Chicago, which Joseph C. Hoagland directed, while Dr. Hoagland assumed the business management in

New York City. In 1876 the latter sold out his interest in the Royal Baking Powder Company, retiring from business. In 1889, however, he became President of the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, having acquired the corporation from its former owners. He quadrupled its business. On August 10, 1852, he married Eliza E., daughter of the late Judge David H. Morris, of Ohio, and had three daughters, who survive him. Dr. Hoagland was himself the grandson of Dr. Isaac Hoagland, who became a surgeon in the United States Army in 1796, and was great-grandson of Hon. Christopher Hoagland, a Justice of the Peace of Somerset County, New Jersey, and a Member of the New Jersey Legislature. Through his father he was in the seventh generation from Cristoffel Hoaglandt, who, born in Holland in 1634, and coming to New Amsterdam as a youth, became a successful merchant of New York City, and subsequently acquired a large estate in Somerset County, New Jersey, where he died in 1684. He married Catherine, daughter of Hon. Martin Creiger, one of the "Great Citizens" of New Amsterdam, where he was one of the earliest Burgomasters and a Captain of Militia. Through his mother Dr. Hoagland was in the sixth generation from Dirck Jansen Hoagland, who arrived in New Amsterdam from Holland in 1657. Dr. Hoagland died in 1898.

VAN PELT, DANIEL, clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church and historical writer, was born in Holland in 1853, and when about twelve years of age was brought to New York City by his parents. In 1871 he was graduated from the College of the City of New York, while, in 1877, he was graduated from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was pastor of several churches, but has since given up pastoral work to devote himself to literature. He has especially distinguished himself as a historical student and writer, and in connection with the history of New York City. Much original investigation was done during several years' residence at The Hague as Secretary of the American Legation. Upon him devolved the burden of the actual editorial work in the preparation of the notable Memorial History of the City of New York, while he was the author of many of the historical monographs which it contained, to some of which his name was attached. He is the author of Volumes I. and II. of the present work. He is a member of the editorial corps of the "History of New York: the Empire State in Three Centuries," now being compiled.



DANIEL VAN PELT.

WALL, WILLIAM, founder, in 1830, of the extensive cordage manufactory of Brooklyn which has since been conducted under his name or that of his sons and grandsons, was also prominent in public life. While he resided in New York City in his later years, during an earlier period his residence was in Williamsburgh. He held such positions during the corporate history of Williamsburgh as Trustee, Commissioner of Highways, Supervisor, Member of the Board of Finance, Commissioner of Waterworks, and Mayor, being elected to the latter office in 1853. He refused a nomination as Mayor of Brooklyn, after the incorporation of Williamsburgh with Brooklyn, but in 1860 was elected to Congress. In 1866 he was a Delegate to the Loyalists' Convention. He was an Incorporator of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, and long its President; was an Incorporator of the Williamsburgh City Bank, now the First National of Williamsburgh, and a founder of the Williamsburgh Dispensary. For seven years he was a Water Commissioner of Brooklyn. He was born in Philadelphia, March 20, 1800, the son of a ship's officer, who died when he was an infant. Learning ropemaking, with his mother's brother, he came to New York, worked at his trade for a while, and in 1830 established himself in the business in Brooklyn. His oldest son becoming his partner, the firm style of William Wall & Son was adopted, followed by that of William Wall & Sons, when the second son was admitted. Although Mr. Wall's death did not occur until April 22, 1872, he retired in 1856, leaving the business in the hands of his sons—Charles, William, Jr., Michael W., and Frank T., all of whom eventually became partners.

WALL, CHARLES, eldest son of the late Hon. William Wall, and his successor as head of the firm of William Wall & Sons, was born in Brooklyn in 1828. He attended the Brooklyn public schools, Swinburne's Academy, White Plains, N. Y., and for two years studied in Europe. In 1850, at the age of twenty-two, he became his father's partner under the style of William Wall & Son, which became William Wall & Sons when his brother, William, Jr., entered the firm. Upon the retirement of his father in 1856 the firm style was changed again to William Wall's Sons, and of this firm he remained the head until his death in 1879. He invented considerable machinery now used in the manufacture of cordage. He married Eliza, daughter of the late Evander Berry, of Brooklyn. E. Berry Wall, of New York City, is their son.

WALL, MICHAEL W., in 1879 succeeded his brother Charles as head of the firm of William Wall's Sons, cordage manufacturers. He was the third son of the late Hon. William Wall, the second son, William Wall, Jr., having died prior to 1879. Michael W. was born in Brooklyn in 1839, and entered the employ of his brothers as clerk

in 1856, subsequently becoming a partner. A Lieutenant in the Eighth New York National Guard, he went to the front with his regiment during the Civil War, and was promoted to the rank of Captain. He had large real estate interests in Brooklyn, and was long an officer of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company. He resided in New York.

BISSELL, ARTHUR F., who has been engaged in manufacturing in New York City since 1863, and is now Treasurer of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1848, and from that date until 1863 successfully practiced medicine at Toledo, Ohio. He was born in Geneseo, N. Y., in June, 1826, and is the son of the late Edward Bissell, and seventh in descent from John Bissell, a French Huguenot, who arrived in Plymouth in 1628, and subsequently became one of the founders of Windsor, Conn. He is also descended from Henry Wolcott, who settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1630, and is the ancestor of Hon. Roger Wolcott, Hon. Oliver Wolcott, and Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Jr., all governors of Connecticut. Mr. Bissell's father was a notable manufacturer and merchant of Lockport, N. Y., where he had several mills, while, in 1832, he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he was one of the founders of that city and the constructor of its first railroad, the Toledo and Kalamazoo. In 1851, Dr. Bissell married Anna E., daughter of Judge Nehemiah Browne, of Rye, N. Y., and descended from Thomas Browne, who, in 1664, imposed the name of Rye upon the Westchester County village, in honor of his native place of that name in Sussex, England. Through him she descends from Sir Anthony Browne, standard bearer of England in the time of Henry VII.

SOPER, ARTHUR WILLIAM, having been engaged as a railroad executive from 1858 to 1881, in the latter year established himself in business in New York City, managing interests in connection with railroads which rapidly grew to large proportions. In 1887 he organized the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company of New York City, and has since been its President. He is also President of the Pintsch Compressing Company, and a director of the American Air Power Company, the Standard Coupler Company, the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, the Sackett Wall Board Company, and the American Microscope Company. He is a member of the Union League, New York, City, Lotus, Engineers', Republican, Lawyers', New York Yacht, and Atlantic Yacht clubs. He married, in 1871, Hettie M., daughter of Samuel Wardwell, of Rome, N. Y., and has a daughter. He was himself born in Rome, N. Y., July 16, 1838, the son of Albert Soper and Esther Farquharson, of English and Scotch descent. The Soper family has been seated at Huntington, L. I., for two centuries and a half. Philander Soper, grandfather of Mr. Soper,

emigrated from Long Island to Rome, N. Y., in 1809. Mr. Soper's father built the first planing mill at Rome, and established a large lumber business. Removing to Chicago, he organized the Soper Lumber Company, with mills in Michigan, and established a trade reaching from Massachusetts to Colorado. Arthur William Soper, the eldest son, attended the Rome Academy, and entered his father's office. In April, 1858, he became clerk in the freight department of



ARTHUR WILLIAM SOPER.

the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad. At the end of three years he became Superintendent's Clerk, two years later became passenger conductor, the next year was made Chief Clerk in the General Superintendent's office, and three years later becoming Assistant Superintendent, held this office for four years. The Superintendent, Addison Day, having become Superintendent of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway, he invited Mr. Soper to become Assistant Superintendent of that road. He accepted, removing to St. Louis. At the end of a year Mr. Day resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Soper succeeded him as General Superintendent, sub-

sequently becoming General Manager of the road. This position he resigned in 1881 and established himself in New York.

PETERS, AUGUSTUS WINNIETT, born in St. John, N. B., June 10, 1844, came to New York in 1866 and entered the banking and brokerage firm of Ralph King Hollock. He became a member of the Gold Exchange, and was elected its secretary. Subsequently he became a member of the Mining Exchange, and in 1872 was elected its chairman, being annually re-elected until 1897, when he resigned to accept the position of President of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to which he was elected for a term of four years in the fall of 1897. He served until his death, in January, 1899. For five years he had been Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall and Sachem in the Columbian Order in the Tammany Society. He was a member of the Old Guard of New York and the Military, New York Athletic, Democratic, and Algonquin clubs. He was educated in the grammar school of St. John, N. B., and prior to coming to New York was in the office of the Comptroller of Customs of that city, was in mercantile life, and was Clerk in the

Bank of New Brunswick. He was the son of Benjamin Lester Peters and Mary Anne Winniett, his ancestors having been among the loyalists of the Revolutionary period who retired to New Brunswick and founded the city of St. John. His father was Mayor of that city and a city magistrate.

WENDELL, JACOB, began his mercantile career in Portsmouth, N. H., where he was born, July 24, 1826; subsequently became a member of the Boston commission firm of J. C. Howe & Company, in 1863 came to New York City as partner of J. C. Howe & Company, while the firm style became, successively, Wendell, Hutchinson & Company, and Jacob Wendell & Company, of both of which companies he was head. In addition to the woolen commission business he became active in connection with real estate, being Vice-President of the New York Real Estate Association, Vice-President of the Manhattan Real Estate Association, and a director of the Central Real Estate Association, the Continental Insurance Company, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of New York, and the Merchants' National Bank, of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Century, and Wool clubs; the Holland Society, the New England Society, and the New York Historical Society. He married, in 1854, Mary Bertodi, daughter of N. A. Barrett, of Boston, and has four sons—Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard University; Gordon Wendell, in business with his father in this city; Evert Jansen Wendell, and Jacob Wendell, Jr. The son of Jacob Wendell, a merchant, of Portsmouth, N. H., and Mehetabel Rindge, daughter of Mark Rogers, Mr. Wendell descends from Evert Jansen Wendell, who was born in Embden, East Friesland, in 1615, immigrated to New Amsterdam in 1640, and married Susanna, daughter of Philip Du Trieux and Susanna de Scheene.

WICKES, EDWARD ALLEN, is President of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, Vice-President of the Cataract Construction Company, Second Vice-President of the Niagara Junction Railway Company, and a director of the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, the Michigan, Midland, Canada Railroad Company, the Canada Southern Bridge Company, the Niagara Development Company, and the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, and University clubs, the New England Society, and the Downtown Association, as well as of the Williams College Alumni Association. He is the son of Rev. Thomas Scudder Wickes, and was born at Ballston Spa, N. Y., April 10, 1843. He entered Williams College at sixteen, leaving to accept a commission as Captain in the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York Volunteers, October 11, 1862. He was detailed to staff duty, accompanied Sherman in the "March to the Sea," and

was mustered out as Brevet Major. His grandfather, Eliphalet Wickes, was a prominent lawyer of Queens County, New York, and served several terms in Congress. His great-grandfather, Thomas Wickes, held the rank of Major in the Revolution, and was a member of the State Legislature. Mr. Wickes lineally descends from Thomas Weekes, who immigrated to America in 1635, while on his mother's side he descends from Governor William Bradford, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620.

JARVIS, SAMUEL MILLER, is a director and Vice-President of the North American Trust Company, and at present is its manager in Cuba; is President of the United States Land Company; is Vice-President of the Northeast Electric Railway Company, and is a director



SAMUEL MILLER JARVIS.

of the Augusta Railway and Electric Company, the Ottawa Waterworks and Light Company, the Bear River Irrigation and Ogden Waterworks Company, the Colonial Telegraph and Cable Company, and the West Indies Telephone and Telegraph Company. He is a member of the Colonial and Lawyers' clubs of New York and the United States Club of Havana, Cuba. The North American Trust Company having been made the fiscal agent and depository of the United States Government at Santiago de Cuba, in July, 1898, Mr. Jarvis established in that city a branch of the Trust Company, this being the first American banking Institution in Cuba. Immediately

following the assembling of the United States Evacuation Commission at Havana, he also established a branch of the North American Trust Company in that city. He was recently prominent in the organization of the Chamber of Commerce of Havana, and was elected its first Vice-President. In connection with Miss Clara Barton, he was active in the Red Cross work at Santiago and Havana. He was born in McDonough County, Illinois, January 31, 1853, the son of James Jarvis, merchant and farmer. His paternal great-grandfather was the owner of a large plantation in Virginia in the last century. At the age of twenty Mr. Jarvis settled at Winfield, Kan., where he taught school and studied law. In 1876 he began law practice with Hon. A. J. Pyburn. He soon became financial agent in Kansas for several insurance companies, and in 1878 formed the firm of Jarvis, Conklin

& Company. In 1881 this firm removed to Kansas City. Mr. Jarvis organized the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank at Kingman, Kan., in 1884, becoming its President. He also helped organize the Bank of Columbus, Kan., becoming its Vice-President. He was one of the incorporators of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City. He was one of the organizers of the Land Title Guarantee Company of the same city, and was its President. He has been a director of the New England Safe Deposit and Trust Company. In 1871 he married Miss Priscilla Wear, and has two daughters and a son—Hugh Samuel Jarvis.

PARSONS, HOSMER BUCKINGHAM, is President of the American Railway and Lumber Company, is President of the Jalapa Railway and Power Company, is Vice-President of the American Mining Company, is Vice-President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, is Treasurer of the Batopilas Mining Company, is Assistant Secretary of Wells, Fargo & Company, and is a director, Secretary, and Cashier of Wells, Fargo & Company's Bank. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a trustee of the Berkeley Institute of Brooklyn, and a member of the Montauk Club, of Brooklyn, and the Lawyers' Club, of New York, the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. From 1860 to 1863 he held mercantile and banking clerkships in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri. Since 1864 he has been successively with Butterfield's Overland Dispatch Company, Ben Holladay, Holladay's Overland Mail Company, and with Wells, Fargo & Company, engaged in overland stage transportation, express business, and banking business in Kansas, Utah, Montana, and New York City. He was born in Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., January 6, 1846, and was educated at Ripon College, Wisconsin. He is of English descent, the son of Rev. Benjamin Booth Parsons, D.D., LL.D., and Arabella, daughter of Hosmer Buckingham and Lily Snow, and grandson of Plyn Parsons and Tryphosa Booth. His father was a distinguished clergyman, as was also his uncle, Rev. Charles Benjamin Parsons, D.D., LL.D. The latter was an eminent tragedian who subsequently became a Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.

RANKINE, WILLIAM BIRCH, is President of the Niagara Falls Water Works Company, President of the Lewiston Connecting Bridge Company, Vice-President of the Vulcanized Fibre Company, Vice-President of the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge Railway Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Niagara Development Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Cataract Construction Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Niagara Junction Railway Company, Secretary and a director of the Nikola Tesla Company, and a director

of the Interstate Casualty Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Cataract Construction Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Reform, Church, Alpha Delta Phi, and Lawyers' clubs, the City Bar Association, St. Andrew's Society, and the Union College Alumni. He is also a member of the Buffalo Club of Buffalo, and the Todénac Club of Toronto. He attended Canandaigua Academy, Hobart College, and Union College; was graduated from the latter in 1877, and now holds the degree of A.M. from both Union and Hobart. In 1880 he was admitted to the New York bar; from 1880 to 1884 was clerk with the law firm of Vanderpoel, Green & Henning, of this city; from 1884 to 1890 was a member of the firm of Hawkesworth & Rankine, and in 1892 withdrew from general practice, becoming attorney for the Niagara Falls Power Company and the allied corporations engaged in developing the power of Niagara Falls. Born in Owego, N. Y., January 4, 1858, he is the son of the late eminent Rev. James Rankine, D.D., LL.D., who was successively Professor in Trinity College, Hartford; President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and Rector of the De Lancey Divinity School, Geneva. His mother was Fanny, daughter of Charles B. Meek, of Canandaigua, N. Y., who came to the United States from Staffordshire, England, in 1836. His paternal grandfather, John Rankine, of Canandaigua, came from Ayr, Scotland, in 1835, being the son of a Scottish laird. He also descends from the house of Cochrane, through Grizel, daughter of Sir John Cochrane, of Ochiltree, the second son of the first Earl of Dundonald.

GREENWOOD, ISAAC JOHN, a director of the Ball and Wood Company, was one of the original members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society in 1859, was one of its incorporators in 1864, and became its first Vice-President. The son of the late Dr. Isaac John Greenwood, and grandson of Dr. John Greenwood, both eminent physicians of this city, he was born here November 15, 1833; was graduated from Columbia College in 1853, subsequently receiving the degree of A.M., and studied chemistry under Professor Robert Ogden Doremus, and attended lectures in the New York Medical College. He married, in 1866, Mary Agnes, daughter of Joseph Rudd and Eliza E. Barnes, and has a son—Isaac John Greenwood, Jr. He is a member of the Colonial Club, the Columbia Alumni Association, the Dunlap Society, the New York Zoölogical and Botanical Garden societies, the New York and Long Island Historical societies, the American Geographical Society, the Linnaeus Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Prince Society of Boston, and other organizations, including the Buffalo Historical, and the New England Historical and Genealogical societies, of both of which he is Corresponding Member. He is a member of the Grand Consistory of the Dutch Collegiate Church.

WHEELER, JEROME BYRON, after a brilliant record as a volunteer during the Civil War, obtained a clerical position in New York City in the grain business, and subsequently was clerk with Holt & Company, flour and commission merchants. He was rapidly promoted until he became a partner in this firm. This association continued until 1878. In 1879 he became executor of the estate of his brother-in-law, R. M. Valentine, thus becoming connected with the well-known drygoods house of R. H. Macy & Company. He joined the senior partner, Charles B. Webster, in the purchase of the entire business. In 1888 he retired from this firm, having interested himself in mining enterprises. A visit to Aspen, Colo., in 1882, led him to organize the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company, of which he is President. He is also President of the Ceresus Gold Mining and Milling Company. In 1884 he bought coal lands at Jerome Park, Colo., opened a coal mine, and built the most elaborate coke ovens in Colorado. He acquired interests in the Aspen, Emma, Spar, Vallejo, and Hidden Treasure mines, together with many others. In 1886 he induced the Colorado Midland Railway Company to extend its line to Aspen, and became First Vice-President of the company. He organized the Grand River Coal and Coke Company, owning 5,000 acres of coal lands, and became its President. He established the J. B. Wheeler Banking Company of Aspen, and the J. B. Wheeler Banking Company of Manitou. He erected an opera house at Aspen,



JEROME BYRON WHEELER.

aided in developing the Glenwood hot springs as a resort, and has been active in real estate operations at Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Ogden, and Salt Lake City. He maintains an office in New York City, and is a member of the Union League, Commonwealth, Manhattan, Goethe, and Lawyers' clubs, and the New England Society. He married, in 1870, Harriet Macy Valentine, of Nantucket, Mass., and has living two daughters. He was himself born in Troy, N. Y., September 3, 1841, the son of Daniel Barker Wheeler and Mary J. Emerson. His ancestors, long established in New England, were originally from England. His mother belonged to the same branch of the Emerson family as did Ralph Waldo Emerson. The family having moved to Waterford, near Troy, Mr. Wheeler was educated in the schools of Waterford, clerked in a village store and worked in a factory. On

September 3, 1861, his twenty-first birthday, he joined the Sixth New York Cavalry, Company D, and subsequently participated in all the campaigns of the Potomac, with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and at Gettysburg and Appomattox. He became, successively, Sergeant in the Quartermaster's Department, Second Lieutenant on the staff of Colonel Devin, Acting Quartermaster of his regiment, Captain, and Brevet Major, and was mustered out with his regiment in September, 1865.

BALDWIN, AUSTIN P., is a director of the German-American Insurance Company, is largely interested in steamship and express lines, and has long been a successful importer of wines in New York City, where he was born in 1834. He is a member of the Union League and Mendelssohn Glee clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Downtown Association. He has visited Europe more than thirty times and has also toured Japan. He married Alice Bradford, of Providence, R. I., a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford and Captain Miles Standish, and has a daughter and two sons, Standish Bradford and Arthur Radcliffe. He is himself the son of the late Austin Baldwin, of Albany, and Julia Clarissa, daughter of Colonel John Van Heusen Huyck, of Rhinebeck, N. Y. His father was a prominent Albany merchant, was Speaker of the New York Assembly, and held other important positions in public life. He is also descended from General William Radcliffe, of the Revolution.

ANTHONY, RICHARD ALLARD, President, since 1896, of E. & H. T. Anthony & Company, is the son of the late Edward Anthony, one of the founders of the house, and its head from the beginning until his death in 1888. He was born in New York City, May 24, 1861, attended Rutgers College for two years, and in 1881 was graduated from Columbia. He entered the corporation of which his father was President, became its Secretary in 1884, Vice-President in 1888, and President in 1896. He is also a trustee of the United States Savings Bank, and was formerly a director of the Second Avenue Railroad. He is a member of the University and other clubs, the Holland Society, Sons of the Revolution, and Columbia Alumni Association. He married, in 1895, Amelia, daughter of Lawrence H. Van Valkenburgh.

ADAMS, CHARLES HENRY, for some years a resident of New York City, became prominent in public life while residing at Cohoes, N. Y. He was the first Mayor under the charter of that city, and served as President of its Water Board. He was a member of Governor Hunt's staff, with the rank of Colonel, in 1851, a member of the Assembly in 1857 and of the Senate in 1872. In the latter year he was a Presidential Elector, and in 1873 was United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. He was elected to Congress in

1876. He was born in Coxsackie, N. Y., the son of the late Dr. Henry Adams, and Agnes, daughter of Anthony Egberts. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his maternal grandfather a paymaster in the Revolution. He is eighth in lineal descent from Henry Adams, of Braintree, Mass., in 1634. Bred to the law and practicing for some time, in 1850 he engaged in woolen manufacture at Cohoes. In 1869 he was elected President of the Bank of Cohoes, of which he had been a director since 1859. At present he is a trustee of the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York City and President of the Mercantile Corporation of the United States and South Africa. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club and the St. Nicholas and other societies. He was married, in 1853, to Elizabeth Platt, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and in 1877 to Judith Crittenden Coleman. By his first wife he has a daughter and a son, William Platt Adams, and by his second wife two daughters.

SHOEMAKER, HENRY F., in 1864 entered the wholesale coal-shipping house of Hammet, Van Dusen & Company, of Philadelphia, and within a year or two organized the firm of Shoemaker & McIntyre, in the same line. In 1870 he organized the firm of Fry, Shoemaker & Company, engaged in the mining of anthracite coal. In 1877 he became Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Railroad of Minnesota, and in the latter part of that year he removed to New York City, where he has since resided. He assisted in the construction of the Rochester State Line Railroad, now the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, in 1878, and was largely instrumental in its extension to the coal fields of Pennsylvania. In 1881 he established the banking house of Shoemaker, Dillon & Company, making a specialty of large issues of railroad bonds. With his associates, in 1882, he built the Rochester and Ontario Belt Railway, now part of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway. In 1886 he became actively interested in the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. The following year he became President of the Mineral Range Railroad. He became one of the principal owners of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad in 1888, and Chairman of its Executive Committee, a position which he still holds. He is also now President of the Dayton and Union Railroad Company, President of the Dayton and Ironton Railroad Company, President of the Southern Boulevard Land and Improvement Company, Vice-President of the Indiana, Decatur and Western Railroad, is a director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad Company, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, Limited, of London, England. He is a director of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad Company, in which, in 1893, he and his associates bought a controlling interest and made one of the most prosperous coal-carrying roads of Ohio. Among the mines adjacent to coal-carrying roads

in which he is interested are the Medvale Goshen, the Superior, and the Cleveland Massillon. He was formerly interested in the mining of bituminous coal in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. He was at one time a director and large owner of the New Jersey Rubber Shoe Company, now the United States Rubber Company, and is now a trustee of the Mount Hope Cemetery Association. He is a member of the Union League, Lotos, Riverside Yacht, and American Yacht clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and Lafayette Post, No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic. He married, in 1874, Blanche, daughter of Hon. James W. Quiggle, of Philadelphia, at one time United States Consul to Antwerp, and subsequently United States Minister to Bel-



HENRY F. SHOEMAKER.

gium, and has two sons and a daughter. Mr. Shoemaker was himself born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1845, the son of John Shoemaker and Mary A. Brock, his ancestors emigrating from Holland to Philadelphia in 1683. Both his grandfathers were soldiers in the War of 1812, while his grandfather, John Shoemaker, was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Shoemaker attended the public schools and was graduated from Genesee Seminary, Lima, N. Y. Upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee in 1863, he raised a company of miners, and, as their First Lieutenant, took them to Harrisburg. They were mustered into the Federal service as a part

of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until Lee was beaten at Gettysburg, and retreated south of the Potomac.

BERRIAN, CHARLES ALBERT, has been engaged in the real estate business in New York City since 1870, and is especially an expert on realty values in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards,—the Borough of the Bronx. He subdivided many of the old farms in this section and disposed of them as building lots. During the past five years he has been almost exclusively engaged in making appraisals of property values either for the City of New York or for private owners. His services to the city include the condemnation of property valued at more than \$3,000,000 for the Jerome Park Reservoir, as well as properties for the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, the famous avenue and driveway projected on a scale surpassing anything existing in any other city in the world. He has been a member of the Repub-

lian County Committee of New York County, and frequently has been a delegate to county, city, and State conventions. He was a member of the State Convention which nominated Governor Morton, and of the City Convention which nominated Mayor Strong. He held the office of United States Custom House Auctioneer under President Harrison, and now holds it again under appointment by President McKinley. He was for three years Secretary of the Fordham Club, and is now a member of its Executive Committee. He is also a member of the Suburban and Union Republican clubs, the North Side Board of Trade, and the Auctioneers' Association of the City of New York. He was born in New York City, January 30, 1845, the son of the late Philip H. Berrian and Phebe, daughter of Captain John Marshall. His father, who was long engaged in the real estate business in New York City, was a resident of Fordham, as was his grandfather, Charles Berrian. The first of his ancestors to settle at Fordham, Nicholas Berrian, was one of the sons of Cornelius Berrian, who, in 1727, bought Berrien Island. He was the son, in turn, of John Berrien and Ruth Edsall, and grandson of Cornelis Jansen Berrien and Jannetie Stryker. The family is of French Huguenot antecedents, hailing from Berrien, Department of Finisterre, France. They were driven to Holland by religious persecution, and from the latter country Cornelis Jansen Berrien immigrated to New Amsterdam, settling in Flatbush, L. I., as early as 1669. He was Deacon and Town Official, and in 1683 Commissioner to levy a special tax by appointment of the New York Colonial Assembly. Mr. Charles A. Berrian was educated in the public schools and at Farnham Preparatory Institute, Beverly, N. J. He became clerk in a banking house in New York City, and for several years was Secretary of the Ashburton Coal Company. During the next three years he held the office of Deputy County Clerk of Suffolk County, New York. He was married, January 30, 1867, to Susan Almy, daughter of Stephen C. Rogers, of Huntington, L. I., where the family had been seated for many generations. Mr. Rogers was for seventeen years Supervisor of his town, and for three years County Clerk of Suffolk County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Berrian have two daughters.

BENEDICT, HENRY HARPER, President of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, manufacturers of the Remington Typewriter, was born in German Flats, N. Y., October 9, 1844, the son of Micaiah Benedict, great-great-grandson of John Benedict, Captain of the militia of Danbury, Conn., and member of the Colonial Legislature, and is lineally descended from Thomas Benedict, who arrived in New England from Nottinghamshire in 1638. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1869, during his course having served as Professor of Latin and Mathematics in Fairfield Seminary, New York. He accepted a confidential position in the large manufacturing establishment of E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, N. Y., and presently became a director of the

corporation of Remington & Sons, and at the same time Treasurer of the Remington Sewing Machine Company. The rights in the Remington Typewriter having been acquired by Edward G. Wyckoff and Clarence W. Seamans, in 1882 he joined them in New York City as a member of the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict. Active as the Business Manager and in charge of the foreign interests of the company, he is now its President. He is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, a trustee of Hamilton College, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Union League, Grolier, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Republican clubs of this city, of the Hamilton and Riding and Driving clubs, and Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn. While a resident of Ilion he was President of its Literary Association and the Herkimer County Bible Society, and Treasurer, a trustee and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, which he was active in founding.

BARROX, JOHN CONNER, while he was graduated from Yale in 1858, and from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1861, has not followed his profession since the close of the Civil War, but has engaged in important financial enterprises. He offered his services to the Government, however, in April, 1861, and rose to the rank of full Surgeon of the Sixty-ninth New York. Subsequently he was appointed Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel, of the First Division of the National Guard of this State, on the staff of Major-General Shaler, while, from 1863 to 1871, he was Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment. He traveled abroad extensively after the war, and then occupied himself with business enterprises in this city. He has been President of the Kentucky Coal, Iron and Development Company, and sustained the same relation to the L. C. Ranch and Cattle Company, and the Gila Farm Company. He is now President of the Carpenter Steel Company and a director of the Pacific Company and the United New York Railroad and Canal Companies. He has been Vice-Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Rear-Commodore of the Seawauhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and Rear-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, while he is now Vice-Commodore of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club. He is also a member of the Union, Union League, and several shooting clubs. The match of his Wave with the Scotch cutter, Madge, was the first instance of international cutter-racing. He built the Athlon and acquired the English cutter, Clara. He was born in Woodbridge, N. J., in 1837, the son of the late John Barron and Mary, daughter of Colonel Richard Conner, of Staten Island, a Revolutionary soldier and member of the New York Provincial Congress of 1775. He is lineally descended from Ellis Barron, who was made Freeman of Watertown, Mass., June 2, 1641, having emigrated from Burnchurch County, Waterford, Ireland, where his family for many generations had been seated as "Barons of Burn-

church." Dr. Barron married, in 1869, Harriet, daughter of Rev. Albert Williams, of San Francisco, and has a daughter and three sons—Thomas, Carlisle Norris, and John Conner, Jr.

ADAMS, HENRY HERSCHEL, having risen to eminence in the commercial and financial circles of Cleveland, Ohio, has achieved a like success in New York City, whither he removed in 1882. He has been President of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company since 1890, as also of the Henry H. Adams Iron Company since 1891, and is President of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company. He is Treasurer of the Advisory Board of the New York Board of Education, a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and of the New York Metal Exchange, and is commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. Born in Collamer, Ohio, July 9, 1844, he is lineally descended from Henry Adams, who settled at Braintree, Mass., in 1634. His grandfather, Benoni Adams, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father, Lowell L. Adams, a soldier in the War of 1812. His mother, Hepzibah Thayer, was a well-known anti-slavery agitator and writer prior to the Civil War. Having received an academic education, he enlisted at the age of seventeen and served throughout the Civil War, participating in many battles, and in 1864 suffering capture by General Forrest, and incarceration in a Confederate prison. In 1867 he successfully engaged in the iron business in Cleveland, Ohio, also owning vessels in the iron ore and grain trade on the lakes. He was a member of the Board of Trade of Cleveland, and of its Board of Education. A delegate to the Boston "Free Ship" Convention of 1881, he was a member of its committee which appeared before a United States Senate committee.



HENRY HERSCHEL ADAMS.

BEACH, JOHN N., has been engaged in the wholesale drygoods business in New York City since 1867, from that year to 1872 being a member of the firm of P. Van Volkenburg & Company; from 1872 to 1879 a member of that of Van Volkenburg, Beach & Company; while since 1879 he has been a member of the well-known house of Tefft, Weller & Company. He has been President of the Drygoods Chronicle Publishing Association, Vice-President of the Mercantile

Accident Insurance Society, and a director of the Hamilton Loan and Trust Company, and is now a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of Hamilton College, a trustee of Adelphi College, Brooklyn; an officer of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and a member of the Merchants' Club, of New York. He married, in 1870, Mary Linette, daughter of Elisha Nelson, of Cold Spring, N. Y., and has several children. The eldest son died in 1893, during his senior year at Hamilton College, and Mr. Beach has erected upon the grounds of Hamilton College a memorial arbor of stone. Born in Lodi, N. Y., August 1, 1837, Mr. Beach is the son of the late George Clinton Beach and Mary Ann, daughter of Colonel Rynear Covert, of Seneca County, New York. His father was successively a teacher, a farmer, and a merchant. Mr. Beach attended the public schools, Ovid Academy, and Hamilton College, from the latter receiving the degree of A.M. in January, 1893. For some time prior to his removal to New York City in 1867, he was successfully engaged in the retail drygoods business at Watkins, N. Y.

COLES, EDWIN SANDS, was long active in financial circles in New York City, being a prominent stockbroker, member of the New York Stock Exchange, and for more than thirty years Secretary of the Stock Exchange Building Company. He was born at Dosoris, L. I., in 1828, and died in 1896, having been a member of various prominent clubs, and the St. Nicholas and other societies. He was the son of Butler Coles and the grandson of General Nathaniel Coles, while also descended from Robert Coles, who came from Suffolk, England, to Massachusetts in 1630. His son, Nathaniel, was one of the first settlers of Oyster Bay, L. I., and the family estates there and at Dosoris are still held by the family. Mr. Coles is survived by his widow, Sarah, daughter of Dr. Charles De Kay Townsend and Maria Fonda; by one son, Walter Henry Coles, and by two daughters.

DODGE, GRENVILLE M., eminent alike as a civil engineer, a soldier, and a railroad financier, is now President of the Fort Worth and Denver Railway Company, President of the Love Electric Traction Company, and a director of the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Wichita Valley Railway, the India Wharf Brewing Company, and the American Mutoscope Company. During the period between his graduation in 1851 as a civil engineer from the Military University of Norwich, Vt., and the beginning of the Civil War, he resided in Illinois, and was Assistant Engineer in the construction of the Chicago and Rock Island and other Illinois and Iowa railroads. At the close of the war he became Chief Engineer in charge of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. He has been conspicuous both in the building and the operation of the Texas and Pacific, the

Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the International and Great Northern, and the Fort Worth and Denver railroads. Captain of the Council Bluffs Guards when the Civil War began, he was appointed Aid to the Governor of Iowa, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and having organized the Fourth Iowa and Dodge Battery, joined Fremont at St. Louis with these forces in July, 1861. In command of a brigade in January, 1862, he led the advance in the capture of Springfield, Mo., and participated at Sugar Creek and Blackburn's Mills. His gallantry at Pea Ridge won for him the commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Having supervised the rebuilding of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, he was given command of the Central Division of Mississippi, and won several battles, capturing General Faulkner and his army near Island No. 10. As commander of the Second Division, Army of the Tennessee, he defeated General Forest in 1863. Throughout the Atlanta campaign he commanded the Sixteenth Corps under Sherman, participating in all the important actions and bearing the brunt of the battle of Atlanta. A severe wound received soon after the latter engagement prevented him from accompanying the march to the sea, but he was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers in command of the Department of Missouri in 1864. The following year he commanded the forces in Kansas and the territories. Returning to civil life, he was in 1866 elected to the 39th Congress from the Fifth District of Iowa. He has long resided in New York City, and is a member of the Union League and United Service clubs, and the New England Society. He was Chief Marshal of the procession at the dedication of the Grant Mausoleum in Riverside Park in April, 1897. He is President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He is also Chairman of the committee to erect a statue to General Sherman. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the War Investigating Commission, and was elected President of the Commission. Born in Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1831, he is the son of Sylvanus Dodge and Julia F. Phillips; is grandson of Captain Solomon Dodge, of Rowley, Mass., and lineally descended from a settler of Salem, Mass., in 1629.

DAVIDSON, MATHIAS OLIVER, the distinguished civil engineer, resided in New York City, and was engaged upon various municipal works. He was active in the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, and subsequently, from 1870 to 1872, laid out the avenues which cross the upper portion of the city. He opened the coal regions of Western Maryland, took charge of railroad construction in the island of Cuba in 1856, and was occupied from 1865 to 1870 in building the New Haven and Derby Railroad. Employed upon important public works in Mexico under the Emperor Maximilian, he was offered the title of Marquis by the latter, but never assumed it. He was the son of Dr. Oliver Davidson, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Margaret, daughter

of Dr. Mathias Burnet Miller, of Utica, and sister of Judge Morris S. Miller, and was sixth in descent from Nicholas Davidson, who came from England to Charlestown, Mass., in 1639, as the personal representative of Mathew Craddock, Royal Governor of Massachusetts Bay, and became one of the wealthiest men in the colony. His family was one of the nine noble Scottish stocks which competed for the crown upon the death of Margaret of Norway. Mathias Oliver Davidson married a daughter of Captain Mathew Miles Standish, of Plattsburg, and Catherine Phoebe Miller, her father being an officer in the War of 1812, and a descendant of Captain Miles Standish, of Plymouth.

WILSON, WASHINGTON, one of the founders in 1865 of the firm of Earl & Wilson, leading manufacturers of collars and cuffs, has been the member of the firm resident in New York City, managing the



WASHINGTON WILSON.

business and financial interests. He is a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, a trustee of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, and a governor of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of the Union League, Grolier, Riding, Merchants', and New York Athletic clubs. Born in New York City, June 1, 1838, he is the son of John Wilson and Gainor Evans Roberts. His father was a member of the old volunteer fire department of New York City, and a member of the New York firm of Derrickson & Wilson, saddlers. His grandfather, of an old family of Lincolnshire, England, came to America in 1804, establishing

himself in the feed business in New York City. Mr. Wilson's mother was the daughter of parents who came to this country from Bala, North Wales, and was the grandniece of Rev. John Williams, a Baptist clergyman. Having been educated in the New York public schools, in 1853 Mr. Wilson entered the employ of Crocker & Stow, subsequently William A. Crocker, in the notion trade in New York City. With a partner, under the style of Goddard & Wilson, he subsequently acquired this business, continuing it until the Civil War made it unprofitable. After winding up the affairs of his firm, from 1862 to 1865 he was in the employ of the Adams Express Company. In 1865 he organized the present house of Earl & Wilson, having as

partner William S. Earl, of Troy, N. Y. In 1870, Mr. Wilson married James Rich, of an old New York family, and has three daughters.

GRIFFIN, FRANCIS BUTLER, has been engaged in business in New York City as a hardware merchant for a quarter of a century. He is a director of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, is Treasurer of the New York Infant Asylum, and one of its managers, and is one of the Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, and a Member of the Executive Committee of its Board of Trustees. He married Annie M., daughter of John H. Earle. He is a member of the City, Presbyterian, and Hardware clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the New England Society. Born in New York City, November 8, 1852, he is the son of George Griffin and Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Abraham Benson, of Fairfield, Conn., and is the grandson of George Griffin, a prominent lawyer of this city during the first half of the present century. He descends from Jasper Griffin, who came to New England when a child, having been born in Wales, in 1648, of royal descent. He also descends from Sir Matthew Griswold, of Malvern Hill, England, who settled at Windsor, Conn., in 1639, and from Henry Wolcott, son and heir of John Wolcott, of Golden Manor, England. His great-grandfather, Colonel Zebulon Butler, of the family of the Earls of Ormond, commanded the American forces in Wyoming Valley at the time of the massacre, and succeeded Benedict Arnold in the command of West Point by the designation of Washington.

CONVERSE, EDMUND COGSWELL, for a quarter of a century connected with the National Tube Works Company, of Boston, of which he is President and General Manager, has for a number of years resided in New York City, and is an officer of various important corporations. He is President of the National Standard Insurance Company, General Manager and Director of the McKeesport Connecting Railway Company, a Trustee of the American Bank Note Company, and a director of the Liberty National Bank, the National Surety Company, the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, and the Assurance Company, of America. He was born in Boston, November 7, 1849, and educated in the Boston Latin School. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, New York Athletic, and Lawyers' clubs; the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is the son of the late James Cogswell Converse, one of the founders of the Boston Board of Trade, of which he was also President, and from 1869 until his death in 1891, President of the National Tube Works, of McKeesport, Pa. His wife was Sarah Ann Peabody. The grandparents of Mr. Converse were Rev. James Converse and Mehitable, daughter of William Cogswell, his grandfather having been a graduate from Harvard, a member of the Vermont Legislature, and

State Chaplain of Vermont. His ancestor, Edward Convers, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1630, and subsequently in Charlestown, was born in 1590 in Wakerly, Northamptonshire, being eleventh in descent from Sir Humphrey Convers, of Sockburn, England, who was in turn sixth from Roger Coigneries, of France and Durham, England.

SLAVEN, HENRY BARTHOLOMEW, organized the firm of Slaven Brothers, of San Francisco, large contractors, and in 1878 obtained from De Lesseps the contract to execute the Pacific coast operations connected with the Panama Canal, as well as to do all the preliminary work, including the erection of buildings, on the Isthmus of Panama. In 1880 he went to the Isthmus in person, with two steamers loaded with materials, provisions, and men. Finding the



HENRY BARTHOLOMEW SLAVEN.

men incapacitated by malaria, he inaugurated the policy of employing native labor. In 1882 his firm closed a contract to construct the Atlantic Division of the canal, from Aspinwall to Bohio Soldado, a section sixteen miles long, the project of the changing of the course of the Chagres River being involved. Coming to New York City, which henceforth became his headquarters, Mr. Slaven organized the American Contracting and Dredging Company, of which he was President, the late Eugene Kelly being its Treasurer. The work was done with eight gigantic dredges, the largest in the world, costing \$150,000 each. Upon the completion of the contract in 1889, Mr.

Slaven's company was paid \$25,000,000 by the De Lesseps Company. A further contract, for the completion of the enterprise, was about to be awarded, when the collapse of the French corporation occurred. At the present time Mr. Slaven is President of the Chase Granite Company of Bluehill, Me., and a director of the Traders' and Travelers' Accident Company. For a number of years he was a director and principal owner of the American Union Life Insurance Company. He was born in Pietou, Ontario, October 19, 1853, the son of Patrick Slaven, a successful stockraiser. He attended the common schools; at the age of ten entered a drug store, also attending night schools; at the age of seventeen was graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and spent the next two years at a Philadelphia medical college. He held a responsible position in a large wholesale and retail drug estab-

lishment in Philadelphia, and from 1873 to 1876 managed a similar business in Canada. In 1876 he established at San Francisco the largest drug business on the Pacific Coast, two years later disposing of it to engage in contracting enterprises.

SMITH, G. WALDO, long established in New York City in the wholesale grocers' trade, is President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York and vicinity, Vice-President of the National Board of Trade, and a director of the Home Bank. He is the son of Thomas W. Smith and Emma Mapes, niece of General Jonas Mapes, commander of the forces in this city during the War of 1812, and cousin of the late Professor James A. Mapes. His grandfather, Samuel Smith, was great-great-grandson of Colonel Richard Smith, of Smithtown, L. I., where he settled in 1665, becoming sole owner of the entire township under a patent issued March 3, 1665, by Governor Richard Nicolls, of New York, by authority of James, Duke of York. Mr. Smith's father was born in Smithtown, April 17, 1789; his mother was born May 25, 1793.

GODDARD, JOSEPH WARREN, in 1848 founded, and, until his death, September 18, 1890, was the head of the drygoods house of J. W. Goddard & Sons, one of the largest in the country and with few peers in its specialty of linings, silks, and mohairs. He was Vice-President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, a trustee of the Woman's Hospital, a member of Dr. Bellows's Church and his active supporter in the work of the sanitary commission, while, during the Civil War, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Union League Club. When the threat was made to mob the first colored regiment organized in this city during the war, he was one of forty members of the Union League Club who marched down Broadway at the head of the troops. He married, in 1854, Celestine, daughter of Baldwin Gardiner, and eighth in lineal descent from Lionel Gardiner, of Gardiner Island. He was himself born in New York City, June 11, 1829, the son of Joseph Goddard, of Brookline, Mass., and Elizabeth, daughter of Birdseye Norton, of Goshen, Conn. At the age of nineteen he started in the drygoods business in this city, at 45 William Street. In 1851, his brother, F. N. Goddard, became a partner under the style of Goddard & Brother. For five years they were at 55 Maiden Lane, a Mr. Merrill being a partner for one year. They removed to 20 Park Place in 1857, to 331-33 Broadway in 1861, and to 461-67 Broadway in 1876. F. N. Goddard retired in 1879, while Warren N. Goddard, son of the founder, became his partner, January 1, 1880, under the firm style of J. W. Goddard & Son. In 1882 they removed to 516 Broadway. January 1, 1883, the younger son, F. Norton Goddard, became a partner, under the style, since continued, of J. W. Goddard & Sons. Both sons were graduated from

Harvard. Warren N. is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank. After the death of Mr. Goddard they removed to the present location on Bleecker Street.

KNAPP, SHEPPARD, is President of Sheppard Knapp & Company, the large carpet firm, which he founded in 1855, and is also President of the Knapp Rubber Binding Company, President of the Review Publishing Company, and a director of the Leadville Mining Company and the Small Hopes Consolidated Mining Company. He originated the Smyrna American carpet. Born in Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., August 30, 1839, he is the son of Jacob Frost Knapp, and is lineally descended from Moses Knapp, who, born in New England in 1655, immigrated to Westchester County, was one of the trustees' names in the royal charter of White Plains, March 13, 1721, and died at the advanced age of 101. Mr. Knapp came to this city in 1852, at the age of thirteen, secured a clerkship, and saved enough to procure for him a year's course at the Bordentown (N. J.) Academy. Returning, he was employed in the fancy drygoods trade, and later in a carpet store. In 1855, at the age of sixteen, he formed a partnership with a fellow clerk and established the carpet firm of Sheppard Knapp & Company. He was married, in 1863, to Sarah E., daughter of Hiram Miller, of New York City, and has five children.

DORMAN, ORLANDO PORTER, President of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company since 1881, when he organized it and secured its incorporation, is one of the largest manufacturers of dress linings in the United States. He is Senior Warden of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, as he is also of the Church of the Holy Spirit. He has furnished the means for the education of several young men for the ministry and has been otherwise active in benevolent work. He is a member of the New England Society. He married, in 1850, Delia Ann Taylor, of Hartford, Conn., and has a daughter, Mrs. Franklin H. Smith, Jr., and a son, Harry H. Dorman, now in business with his father. Born in Ellington, Conn., February 3, 1828, Mr. Dorman received an academic education, and entered a drygoods store in Hartford. Coming to this city five years later, he entered the employ of the late William H. Lee and eventually became a member of the firm of Lee, Case & Company, and of its successor, William H. Lee & Company. He retired from this business before organizing the Gilbert Manufacturing Company. The son of Hon. Orlin C. Dorman and Juliana Doane, on the paternal side he is descended from Thomas Dorman, who became a freeman of Ipswich, Mass., in 1636, and was subsequently a founder of Boxford, Mass., and on the maternal side descends from John Doane, who arrived at Plymouth in 1621, and became Assistant and Deputy.

BARRETT, CLARENCE TYNAN, a director of the First National Bank of Staten Island, and of Barrett Nephews & Company, Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, was long President of the latter corporation, in 1880 succeeding in that position his uncle, the late Colonel Nathan Barrett, founder of the establishment. Major Clarence T. Barrett was a sanitary engineer by profession at the time of his election as President, and he at once inaugurated great improvements in the arrangements of the works and the operating plant, while also introducing new machinery and sinking artesian wells. He was born at Rahway, N. J., August 19, 1840, the son of John Thorndike Barrett and Alice Tynan. His great-grandfather, Captain Nathan Barrett, and his great-great-grandfather, Colonel James Barrett, were Revolutionary soldiers, commanding troops at the Battle of Concord. Their ancestor was Humphrey Barrett, who was born in Kent, England, in 1592, and settled in Concord, Mass., in 1639. Mr. Clarence T. Barrett was educated in public and private schools, and studied landscape architecture. During the Civil War he entered the service of the Union as Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, and saw service in the Department of the Gulf. He was, successively, Adjutant of his regiment, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; Aid-de-camp to General C. Grover, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General W. H. Emory, and Aid to General E. R. S. Canby. He was commissioned Captain, and, for meritorious services in the siege of Spanish Fort, was brevetted Major. Returning to civil life, he resumed his profession of landscape architect and civil engineer. For seven years he was a Police Commissioner of Richmond County, and for five years was Superintendent of the Poor. He has also been a school trustee. He is a trustee of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, and a member of the Loyal Legion and of various Masonic bodies. He married Anna E., daughter of William D. Hutchings and Elizabeth Parnly.



CLARENCE TYNAN BARRETT.

POST, GEORGE B., President of the Architectural League of New York, and Secretary and Trustee of the Post Building Company, is one of the most eminent architects of the United States. The edi-

fices erected by him include the Equitable, Times, World, Mills, and Havemeyer buildings; the New York Hospital, Chickering Hall, the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, and the Fifth Avenue residence of C. P. Huntington. He enjoys high social position, and is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Century, and Knickerbocker clubs. Born in this city, December 15, 1837, he was graduated in civil engineering from the New York University in 1858, and attended the Architectural School presided over by Richard M. Hunt. In 1861 he formed a partnership with Charles D. Gambrill, a classmate. He went to the front during the Civil War as Captain of a company in the Twenty-second New York, and rose to the rank of Colonel. During the battle of Fredericksburg he was Aid on the staff of General Burnside. He was married, in 1863, to Alice M., daughter of William W. Stone, a prominent merchant of this city and Boston. One of his sons, George B., Jr., is a stockbroker; another, Allison Wright, is a lawyer; a third, William Stone, is an architect, in business with his father.

HUNT, RICHARD HOWLAND, the well-known architect, is the son of the late Richard Morris Hunt, long one of the famous architects in the United States, and the President of the American Institute of Architects at New York from 1887 until his death in 1895. He is the grandson of Hon. Jonathan Hunt, Member of Congress, and Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont. His mother was Catherine Clinton, daughter of the late Samuel Shaw Howland, senior partner of the mercantile firm of Howland & Aspinwall, and a lineal descendant of John Howland, who came over in the Mayflower. Born in Paris, France, March 14, 1862, Mr. Hunt was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Ecole de Beaux Arts, Paris. He then became his father's business associate until the death of the latter, since which time he has continued his profession alone. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the American Institute of Architects, the New York Chapter of American Institute of Architects, the National Sculpture Society, the Architectural League of New York, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and the Municipal Art Society. He is also a member of the Century, Tuxedo, Players', Racquet and Tennis, Meadow Brook, Garden City Gun, Carteret Gun, American Kennel, French Bull Dog, and Boston Terrier clubs. He was married in England, September 16, 1885, to Pearl Carley, and has three children—Richard, Francis, and Jonathan.

ALLEN, JOEL ASAPH, naturalist, author, and Curator of the Department of Vertebrate Zoölogy in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City since 1885, was born in Springfield, Mass., July 19, 1838, and was educated at the Wilbraham Academy,

and under Agassiz at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University. He accompanied Agassiz to Brazil in 1865, and was a member of scientific expeditions to Florida in 1869, and to the Rocky Mountains in 1871. He was Assistant in the Ornithological Department of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass., from 1871 to 1885. In 1871 he took the Humboldt Scholarship. In 1873 he was Chief of the Scientific Staff of a Government expedition in connection with the survey for the Northern Pacific Railroad. From 1876 to 1883 he was Editor of the *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, and from 1883 to 1898 of *The Auk*, an ornithological quarterly, and also Editor of the publications (*Bulletin and Memoirs*) of the American Museum of Natural History. He was President of the American Ornithologists' Union from 1883 to 1891, is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Philosophical Society, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the National Academy of Sciences. Professor Allen received the title of Doctor of Philosophy from Indiana University in 1886. He has published many works on natural history, and has been joint author with Professor Elliott Coues. Among his publications are: "Mammals and Winter Birds of East Florida" (1871), "The American Bisons, Living and Extinct" (1872); "Monographs of North American Rodentia" (with Elliott Coues, 1877); "The Geographical Distribution of the Mammalia" (1878), "History of the North American Pinnipeds" (1880), "The Geographical Origin and Distribution of North American Birds" (1893), and also several hundred papers relating to the mammals and birds of North and South America. He descends from Samuel Allen, who was born in Braintree, Essex County, England, in 1588, in 1632 settled at Cambridge, Mass., and subsequently removed to Windsor, Conn., where he died in April, 1648. On his mother's side he is descended from John Trumbull, who came from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, about 1637, and in 1639 settled at Roxbury, Mass.



JOEL ASAPH ALLEN.

HUME, WILLIAM HENRY, one of the eminent architects of New York City, is the designer of the New Netherland Hotel, built for William Waldorf Astor (see Volume I. of this work, page 540, for cut);

the Mutual Reserve Building, Broadway and Duane Street; the Emigrant Savings Bank, the North River Savings Bank, the Hotel Normandie, the Wynkoop Building, the Spingler Building, the Presbyterian Church and Lecture Hall, Central Park West; the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, the Lotos Clubhouse, the drygoods store of H. C. F. Koch & Company, and many other edifices in this city, as well as the Masonic Home, at Utica, N. Y. He is a director of the East River National Bank, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and the Lotos Club; while he is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Seventh Regiment Veterans, Lotos, and Republican clubs, and the Uptown Association. He was born in New York City, March 22, 1834, the son of Alexander Hume, a merchant of New York City, and Anne Clayton. He is of Scotch ancestry. He was educated in this city and pursued his professional studies with one of the most eminent architects of the last generation. He engaged in business for himself in 1857. He was an officer in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, for some time, including the period of the Civil War, and participated in the campaigns of 1861, 1862, and 1863. He was Adjutant of the regiment during the campaign of 1863. He married, in 1856, Elizabeth Humphreys Norris, and has three sons—William A., Frederic T., and Henry M. Hume, and a daughter, Elizabeth L., all of whom were born in this city. In 1893 the present firm of William H. Hume & Son was formed, Frederic T. Hume becoming his father's partner. The eldest son, William A. Hume, is a physician, engaged in practice in Manhattan Borough, New York City. The youngest son, Henry M. Hume, is engaged in banking, as head of the firm of H. M. Hume & Company, and is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

AUDSLEY, WILLIAM JAMES, head of the well-known firm of architects, W. & G. Audsley, formerly of Liverpool and London, England, and now of New York City, was born in Dufftown, Banffshire, Scotland, October 21, 1833. Like his distinguished brother, George Ashdown Audsley, he early exhibited a taste for architectural drawing and design. Having removed to Liverpool in 1856, the brothers were engaged on Ripley Hospital at Lancaster, England, and the Public Library and Museum of Liverpool. In 1861 they began practice as architects in Liverpool, about the same time publishing "The Sermon on the Mount, Illuminated," a study in mediæval ornamental arts. Among the important edifices designed by them in Liverpool are the Welsh Church, Prince's Road; Christ Church, Kensington; the Church of St. Margaret, Belmont Road; the Jewish Synagogue, Prince's Road; the Racquet Club and Courts, Parliament Street, and the Liverpool Art Club Gallery. St. Margaret's is said to have the most beautiful brick

interior of any church in England. In 1876 both brothers were elected Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects. In 1884 they removed their office to London, where they had erected the West End Synagogue, Bayswater. Other specimens of their work are the Church of St. Mary, Lancaster, England; churches at Wrexham, Chester, Rhyd, and Garston, in the same country, and the English Church at Grasse, France. In 1892 they removed to New York, and are the designers of the notable Bowling Green Offices of this city. The Layton Art Gallery, of Milwaukee, Wis., designed by them, has also attracted much attention.

AUDSLEY, GEORGE ASHDOWN, of the firm of W. & G. Audsley, architects and decorative artists, has a world-wide reputation as a writer and critic on architecture, as well as one of the most artistic and original of designers. Before reaching the age of seventeen he had designed two cathedrals. The work which he published in 1861, in conjunction with his brother, "The Sermon on the Mount, Illuminated," remains the most beautiful of modern illuminated books. It induced a London publishing firm to invite him to prepare his "Guide to the Art of Illuminating and Missal Painting." An illuminated copy of "The Prisoner of Chillon" followed, while Mr. Audsley also published a "Handbook of Christian Symbolism." His "Cottage, Lodge, and Villa Architecture" is an illustrated essay on artistic house-building. He is the author of the published volumes of the "Popular Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts." Among other notable volumes, all magnificently illustrated, we may mention "Polychromatic Decoration as Applied to Buildings in the Medieval Styles," published in English, French, and German, and characterized as "a grammar of Gothic Decoration," "Outlines of Ornament in all Styles" (1881), "The Practical Decorator," "The Ceramic Art of Japan" (two volumes), "The Art of Chromolithography," and "The Ornamental Arts of Japan." The volume last mentioned treats of "Drawing, Painting, Engraving, Color Printing, Embroidery on silk, Ornamental Weaving in silk and gold, Application, Incrusting and Inlaying in various colored materials, Lacquer Working on different materials, Carving in wood and ivory, Metal Working in gold, silver, bronze, and iron, and Cloisonné Enameling." Mr. Audsley delivered lectures, "Notes on Japanese Art," before the Architectural Association of London in 1872; "The Influence of Decorative Art and Art Workmanship in Household Details," before the Social Science Congress in 1876, and on "Household Taste," in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1883. He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was born in Elgin, Elginshire, Scotland, September 6, 1838. A biographical and critical account of his work, by the distinguished novelist, T. H. Hall Caine, was published in 1881.

SCHICKEL, WILLIAM, senior member of the well-known firm of Schickel & Ditmars, architects on Fifth Avenue, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, in 1850, was educated as an architect in Germany, traveled in Italy, France, and Germany to complete his professional studies, and since 1873 has been established in business as an architect in New York City. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the Architectural League, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the German and Catholic clubs, and the Uptown Association. Among the notable examples of his work are St. Ignatius Church of this city, the Constable Building, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; the residence of I. Stern, on Fifth Avenue, and St. Joseph's Seminary, of Valentine Hill, Yonkers, the advanced theological seminary of the Archdiocese of New York for the higher education of the Catholic clergy. The latter is a notable structure. On the occasion of its dedication Cardinal Satolli, the Papal Delegate, characterized it as a "marvelous building, . . . grand in its architectural design," while Bishop McQuaid described it as "a seminary the like of which does not exist anywhere in the world." The main building is 360 feet long, with wings which project 80 feet, while its highest point is 150 feet from the ground. It is built with a stone quarried from the seminary grounds. The chapel, 40 by 130 feet, is an exquisite specimen of architectural art. The cornerstone was laid May 17, 1891, while the completed edifice was dedicated August 12, 1896. In the souvenir volume published in 1896, "The History of St. Joseph's Seminary of New York," the obligation to the architects is thus acknowledged: "The architects, William Schickel & Company, were intrusted by His Grace with the planning and the execution of this great work, and they have certainly succeeded in embodying the noble thoughts of its founder, in designing a building monumental in character, useful and well adapted in its arrangements, and solid and substantial in construction, so that for ages the Seminary will stand as the cradle and home of the priesthood of the Archdiocese."

FERNBACH, HENRY, the architect, who died in New York City, November 12, 1883, designed many prominent buildings in New York City, including those of the *Staats Zeitung*, the German Savings Bank, the Institution for Deaf Mutes, the Eden Musée, and the Harmonie Club. He also designed the Temple Emanu-El, on Fifth Avenue; the Synagogue Ahavath Chesed, on Lexington Avenue, and the first Jewish Orphan Asylum, at Seventy-first Street and Third Avenue. He took the first prize in architecture at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, with his design of the Mutual Life Insurance Building, Philadelphia. He was born in Breslau, Silesia, Germany, in April, 1829, and came to New York City in 1848, when nineteen years of age. He had been educated as an architect in a technical school in Germany,

while in New York he studied further with C. Welles, then a well-known architect of New York. He was for some time associated with Mr. Welles. He was a charter member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was a member of the Harmonie and Freundschaft societies, and was a Past Master Mason, having been Past Master of King Solomon's Lodge. He was also Treasurer of the United Association of American Architects. His widow and five children survived him. His son, Walter M. Fernbach, is his successor in business.

FISK, CHARLES JOEL, was born in Jersey City, N. J., in 1858. His father, Harvey Fisk, was a native of Vermont, of English extraction, tracing his ancestry back to 1399. William Fisk, the original American ancestor, settled in Wrentham, Mass., in 1637, where he and a brother named John were prominent residents. Mr. Fisk's father was, in 1848, a clerk in a drygoods store in Trenton, N. J. In 1852 he was employed as assistant teller in the Mechanics' Bank, of New York City, and, ten years later, in 1862, began business for himself, and soon afterward, as the head of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, became a noted financier, and was very prominent in Wall Street for many years. Fisk & Hatch were very active during the War of the Rebellion as agents for the Government. The firm continued until 1885. It was then dissolved, and Mr. Fisk associated his sons with



CHARLES JOEL FISK.

him in business, under the firm name of Harvey Fisk & Sons. The father died in 1889. The present members of the firm are Harvey E., Charles J., Pliny, and Alexander G. Fisk, Theodore H. Banks, and Herbert W. Denny. Mr. Fisk's maternal grandfather, A. B. Green, was an active business man, connected with the old Camden and Amboy Railroad. He was a member of the Legislature for two terms during the war. Charles J. Fisk was educated in New York. He went into his father's office when seventeen years of age, and has been consecutively connected with the business since. In 1891 he became a member of the City Council of Plainfield, N. J., where he resides. He was one of the leaders in securing the sewer system for that city. He has been a delegate to different county conventions, and was alternate to the St. Louis Convention, which nominated Major McKinley for President. He served as Chairman of the Campaign Committee of

Union County, New Jersey, in 1896. He is a member of the Lawyers', Republican, and Wool clubs, of New York, and the Union County Country Club, of Plainfield, N. J. He married, in 1879, Miss Lillie R. Richey, of Trenton, N. J., daughter of the late Augustus G. Richey. They have five children—Louisa G., Augustus R., Charles W., Harvey, and Annie G. The family are members of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, of which church Mr. Fisk is one of the trustees. He was unanimously chosen by his party for the office of Mayor of Plainfield, and was elected at the last municipal election.

CLAFLIN, HORACE BRIGHAM, founder of the wholesale drygoods house of H. B. Clafin & Company, was born in Milford, Mass., December 18, 1811, and died in Fordham, N. Y., November 14, 1885. He received an academical education, and became a clerk in his father's store in Milford. With his brother and a brother-in-law they succeeded to the business. In 1832 he was in charge of a branch store established at Worcester, Mass. In July, 1843, he removed to New York City, in partnership with William F. Bulkley forming the wholesale drygoods firm of Bulkley & Clafin. Mr. Bulkley retired in 1851, the firm becoming Clafin, Mellen & Company. Upon the retirement of William H. Mellen, the present style of H. B. Clafin & Company was adopted. Mr. Clafin was a Republican as early as 1850, and in 1872 was a Presidential elector. He was a strong advocate of civil-service reform, and in 1884 supported Grover Cleveland. He was one of the most prominent members of Plymouth Church, of which Henry Ward Beecher was pastor for so many years. He was a supporter of Henry Bergh in his work looking to the prevention of cruelty to animals.

CLAFLIN, JOHN, was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1869, entered the wholesale drygoods establishment established by his father, and succeeded to the latter's interest in 1885. He is now President of the H. B. Clafin Company, and is a director of the National Bank of Commerce, the American Exchange National Bank, the United States Trust Company, the New York Life, and a number of other insurance companies. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, which nominated Mayor Strong, and is also a member of the Rapid Transit Commission. He is a member of the leading clubs of New York City. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1850, and is the son of the late Horace Brigham Clafin and Agnes, daughter of Calvin Sanger. He descends from Robert (Mac) Clafin, who settled in Wenham, Essex County, Mass., as early as 1661, and from Richard Sanger, who reached Boston in the ship Confidence in 1638. His great-grandfather, John Clafin, was a Revolutionary soldier. His great-grandfather, Samuel Sanger,

was a member of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety in 1777, while his great-great-grandfather, Richard Sanger, was a member of the second Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1775. A member of this family, William Claflin, was Governor of Massachusetts.

FIELD, WILLIAM ADDISON, in 1868 engaged with the New York hardware commission house of Joseph H. Adams & Coombs; in 1872 became connected with the First National Bank of Brooklyn as messenger; was made bookkeeper in 1873; in 1883 was promoted to the position of Correspondent Clerk; became Assistant Cashier in 1890, and since 1894 has been Cashier. He is a member of the Bank Clerks' Association and of Fraternity Council, No. 504, Royal Arcanum. He was born in Brooklyn, August 19, 1854, the son of Charles D. Field and Mary M. Randall. His father was born in Charlestown, Mass., and mother in Roxbury, Mass. His parents having removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1855, and returned to Brooklyn in 1862, he was educated in the public schools of these two cities.

EARLE, HENRY, has long been in business as a rubber merchant in New York City, and is Vice-President and General Manager of the Crude Rubber Company. He resides in Brooklyn, and is Secretary of the Brooklyn Club, and a member of the Marine and Field, Twentieth Century, Barnard, and Crescent Athletic clubs, and the Downtown Association. He married, in 1874, Alice, daughter of Edwin Morse and Abby M. Clary, of Worcester, Mass., and has living two daughters and a son—Alexander Morse Earle. Born in Providence, R. I., November 20, 1843, Mr. Earle is the son of Henry Earle and Mary T., daughter of Judge John Pitman and Rhoda Talbot, of Providence; is great-grandson of Hon. Caleb Earle, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, and descends from Ralph Earle, who arrived at Newport, R. I., in 1638, and became Captain of a troop of horse. He is sixth in descent from Oliver Earle, who was for some years a merchant in this city, engaging in the East India trade.

EARLE, JOSEPH P., well known rubber merchant of this city, where he has been established in business for many years, is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Union, Union League, Tuxedo, University, New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs; the Downtown Association, and other organizations. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1847; was graduated from Brown University in 1871, and is a member of the Brown University Alumni Association of this city. He is eighth in descent from Captain Ralph Earle, of Newport, R. I., in 1638, and his wife, Joan Savage; is seventh from Hon. William Earle, who was a Member

of the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1704, and again in 1706; is sixth from Oliver Earle, at one time in the East India trade in New York City, and is great-grandson of Lieutenant-Governor Caleb Earle, of Rhode Island.

O'DONOHUE, JOSEPH J., founder and for many years the head of the firm of Joseph J. O'Donohue & Son, tea and coffee importers, is one of the most prominent merchants and citizens of New York. He was one of the founders of the Long Island Ferry Company in 1858, and subsequent to the consolidation of that corporation in 1864 with the Brooklyn Ferry Company became President of the Brooklyn and



JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE.

New York Ferry Company thus created. Greatly improving the service, while at the same time reducing the fares, he did much to build up the Eastern District of Brooklyn. While residing in Brooklyn he served for some time as Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, and was a frequent delegate to State Conventions. He refused to permit his nomination as Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn. After the removal of his residence to New York City in 1867, he was for some time a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, and served as its Vice-Chairman. In 1871 he refused to permit his nomination as Democratic candidate for Mayor of

New York. He was Park Commissioner from 1874 to 1876, by appointment of Mayor Wickham. He was a trustee of the New York Coffee Exchange, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. He was a director of the Eighth Avenue and Ninth Avenue railroads of New York, and a director of the People's Steamship Line, plying between New York City and Albany subsequent to 1880, when he purchased Daniel Drew's interest. He was born in this city, January 8, 1834, his father, the late John O'Donohue, being a well-known merchant. Before reaching his majority he became his father's partner in the wholesale tea and coffee firm of John O'Donohue & Sons, which, after his father's death, became John O'Donohue's Sons. He retired from this firm in 1880, and the same year established a partnership with

Atherton Foster for the importation of coffee and tea. Mr. Foster retiring January 1, 1882, Mr. O'Donohue continued alone for a year, and then received into partnership his eldest son, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., under the style of Joseph J. O'Donohue & Son. With the admission of his other son, Thomas J., the firm style changed to Joseph J. O'Donohue & Sons, as at present. He was married, September 7, 1858, to Teresa M. J. Riley, of New York City, and in addition to the two sons mentioned has two daughters living. He is a member of many clubs and societies.

O'DONOHUE, JOSEPH J., JR., member of the well-known coffee importing firm of Joseph J. O'Donohue & Sons, and the eldest son of its head and founder, is an officer of several important corporations. He succeeded his father as President of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, is Vice-President of the Agatine Shoe Hook and Eyelet Company, and is a director of the New Jersey Steamboat Company, the Eighth Avenue Railroad, the Ninth Avenue Railroad, and the Evergreen Cemetery. He is a member of the Downtown Association, and the Colonial, Catholic, and New York Athletic clubs.

FALCONER, WILLIAM HENRY, long engaged in extensive real estate operations in this city, has more recently restricted himself to the care of his estate. He is a member of the Union League Club and the St. Nicholas Society. He married Margaret Culbertson McLean, of Fayetteville, Pa., and has two daughters and a son—Bruce McLean Falconer. With his family he has traveled extensively, including all sections of the United States and Alaska, with Mexico, Europe, the Nile, India, China, and Japan. They were presented to Queen Victoria, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Pope Leo XIII., the Sultan of Turkey, the King of Greece, the Khedive of Egypt, and the Empress of Japan. Mr. Falconer was born in this city in 1830, the son of David Falconer, of New York, grandson of Rodger Falconer, of White Plains, and great-grandson of Captain John Falconer, of White Plains, who fought as Captain and Aid to Washington in the battle near White Plains, while his mansion was the headquarters of the Duc de Lauzan. He is lineally descended from Pierre Fauconier, a Huguenot of Tours, who was naturalized in London in 1685, and with his wife, Magdalene Pasquereau, emigrated to New York in 1702, became a prominent merchant, and was Collector of Customs and Receiver-General of the province.

BOORAEM, ROBERT ELMER, consulting mining engineer and a director of a number of mining enterprises in the West which he owns or helped to develop, is a son of the late eminent New York merchant, Henry A. Booraem, and was born in Jersey City, March 28,

1856. He studied in Germany, attended Dr. Anthon's School, was graduated from the School of Mines of Columbia College, and taking post-graduate courses received the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Engineer of Mines. In 1878 he engaged in assay work at Leadville, Col., and eventually became manager of the noted Evening Star Mine. Subsequently engaging with the Morning Star Mining Company, he was manager of the Farwell Gold Mine at Independence, Col. In 1886 he became President of the Blue Bird Mining Company of Montana, and realized a large fortune for himself and others. He owns silver mines at Aspen, Col., has large real estate interests in Salt Lake City, and has a ranch on the Salina River, Kansas. In 1894 he was appointed to represent the Alumni of the School of Mines in connection with the removal of Columbia University to Morning-side Heights, and is Class Treasurer of the Alumni Memorial Hall Fund. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Calumet, Badminton, and American Yacht clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the Revolution.

CLARK, JOHN MITCHELL, the New York head of the Boston and New York firm of Naylor & Company, iron merchants, was born in Boston, July 23, 1847, and was graduated from Brown University in 1865. He entered the iron business with Naylor & Company, of Boston, and has long been at the head of their business in this city. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Racquet, and Lawyers' clubs, and the Downtown Association. He is the son of the late Rev. Thomas March Clark, D.D., LL.D., and Caroline, daughter of Benjamin Howard, of Boston, and is the grandson of Captain Thomas March Clark, of Newburyport, Mass., and Rebecca Wheelwright. He is lineally descended from Nathaniel Clark, one of those who left Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and founded Newbury, Mass., and is also descended from Rev. John Wheelwright, pastor of the church at Salisbury, Mass., a graduate of Sydney College, Cambridge, and son of Robert Wheelwright, of Saleby, Lincolnshire, England. Mr. Clark's father was a graduate of Yale, and successively rector of Grace Church, Boston; St. Andrew's, Philadelphia; Grace Church, Providence, and Bishop of Rhode Island. Mr. Clark's grandfather defended Newburyport against the British in the War of 1812, and was a member of the committees which received President Monroe in 1817, and Lafayette in 1824.

LUDLAM, EDWIN, in 1858 entered the employ of Abernethy, Collins & Company, importers of woollens in New York City, and in 1864 became a member of the firm of Taylor & Ludlam, in the same business. In 1872 he was elected President of the People's Gas Light Company, of Brooklyn. He subsequently was President of the

Wallabout Bank, of Brooklyn, of which he is still a Director. He has been President of the Flushing Union Gas Company, and Vice-President of the Newtown Gas Company, and since 1896 has been Secretary of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. He is likewise President of the Veteran Association of the Fiftieth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; is President of the Veteran Association of the Brooklyn City Guard (Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y.); is a trustee of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Society of Old Brooklynites, the Brooklyn, Crescent Athletic, and Oxford clubs, and the St. Nicholas Society. He was born in New York City, November 28, 1841, and was educated in Professor B. W. Dwight's High School in Brooklyn. He is the son of Silas Ludlam and Elizabeth F., daughter of John Clem, and is the grandson of Stephen Ludlam, of New York City, from whom the direct line goes back through Thomas Ludlam, Joseph Ludlam, Jr., and Joseph Ludlam, Sr., to William Ludlam, who came to this country in 1656. Mr. Ludlam's father was a well-known surveyor, who laid out a large portion of the present Borough of Brooklyn.

EDSON, FRANKLIN, was born in Chester, Vt., April 5, 1832, the son of Opher Edson and Soviah Williams. He descends from Roger Williams and from Deacon Samuel Edson, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1638. He received an academic education, and taught school in his early years. In 1852 he engaged in the distilling business in Albany. He was a member of the Albany Board of Trade, a director of the New York State Bank, a Vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and President of the Young Men's Association of Albany. In 1866 he became head of the Albany produce commission firm of Edson, Orr & Chamberlain. This firm soon removed to New York City. Three years later the firm of Franklin Edson & Company was formed. In 1871, Mr. Edson became a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He was Chairman of its Committee on Grain and of its Building Committee, while, in 1873 and 1874, he was President of the Exchange. In 1882 he was elected Mayor of New York City. During his administration the new Croton Aqueduct was laid out and the contracts for its construction awarded, the Brooklyn Bridge was completed, and the new parks acquired by the city. For many years Mr. Edson has been Chairman of the committee to erect a memorial to Peter Cooper. Judge Dykman appointed him one of the commissioners to appraise the property condemned for the Jerome Park Reservoir. He is President of the Genesee Fruit Company. He married, in 1856, Fanny C., daughter of Benjamin Wood, of Bath, N. Y., and granddaughter of Jethro Wood, inventor of the cast-iron plow, and has five sons and two daughters. The eldest, Dr. Cyrus Edson, was long President of the Board of Health of New York City.

WINDMUELLER, LOUIS, head of the prominent importing and commission house of Windmueller & Roelker, which he organized in 1865, is one of the most eminent German-Americans in the city. At present he is a director of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, the German-American Insurance Company, the German Alliance Insurance Company, and the Forum Publishing Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He founded the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and for four years was its Treasurer. He was also one of the founders



LOUIS WINDMUELLER.

of the German-American Insurance Company in 1872, the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, and the Hide and Leather National Bank. He was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements of the German Department in the Centennial celebration of 1889. He subscribed \$10,000 to the guaranty fund to bring the World's Fair to New York. He organized the German-American Cleveland Association in 1892. As Treasurer of the Reform Club, he has been active in collecting its fund of \$300,000 for a new clubhouse. He was born about 1836 in

Muenster, Westphalia, attended the Catholic College of that place, and, leaving before graduation, came to New York in 1853. He was married in 1860, and has a son and two daughters.

LEGGETT, FRANCIS HOWARD, received an academic education, and in 1856 became clerk in a New York commission house. In 1862 he formed a partnership with an elder brother. In 1870 he withdrew, and, with a younger brother, founded the present firm of Francis H. Leggett & Company, wholesale grocers. In 1880 they erected the building occupied by this firm. They have canning factories at Burlington, N. J. Mr. Leggett is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, and the Cotton Exchange. He is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank and a director of the Home Insurance Company. For twelve years he was a director of the National Park Bank. He is one of the council of the Charity Organization Society, and is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Union League, Merchants', and other clubs. He was born in New York City, March 27, 1840, the son of Abraham Leggett and Sarah, daughter of Richard Lee. His father was a wholesale grocer in New York, and one of the founders of the Market Bank.

He descends from Gabriel Leggett, an early settler of Westchester County, New York, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Richardson, proprietor of several thousand acres in Westchester County under a patent dated April 25, 1666.

ENGLIS, JOHN, who was born November 25, 1808, and died in Brooklyn, October 25, 1888, was the son of a Scotchman who came to America in 1795. He was educated in the public schools, and then entered the shipyard of Smith & Dimond. Subsequently he became foreman with Bishop & Simonson. In 1837 he built two steamboats on Lake Erie. Returning to New York City he established his own shipyard, where he constructed some eighty-nine steam vessels for river, sound, and ocean traffic. In 1861 he built for the Federal Government the gunboat *Unadilla* in forty-eight days. He became a large owner and an officer of the People's Line, between New York and Albany, and was a director of the International Line, the Maine Steamship Company, the Charleston Line, the Knickerbocker Steamship Company, the New York Ferry Company, the Union Ferry Company, the Metropolitan Ferry Company, and the Brighton Pier Company. He was a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen and of other organizations.

ENGLIS, CHARLES MORTIMER, at the head of the shipyards established by his father, is also President of the Wallabout Bank of Brooklyn, and a director of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, the Union Ferry Company, the New Jersey Steamboat Company, the Maine Steamship Company, the Portland Steamship Company, the Norwalk and New York Steamboat Company, and the Victoria Fire Insurance Company. He is the builder of all the steamers of the People's Line to Albany and the Citizens' Line to Troy. For these lines he built the *Adirondack*, the *Drew*, the *Dean Richmond*, the *St. John*, the *City of Troy*, and the *Saratoga*. For the New York harbor traffic he built the *Columbia* and the *Grand Republic*. He built the New Haven steamer, *C. H. Northam*; the Cuba steamers, *Villa Clara*, *Trinidad*, and *Gloria*, and the Chinese steamers, *Fire Cracker*, *Fire Queen*, and *Kian-lo*. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, and Military clubs, of Manhattan Borough; the St. Nicholas Society, the Downtown Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Society, of New York, and the Hamilton, Oxford, Crescent Athletic, and Riding and Driving clubs, of Brooklyn. He was born in Ravenswood, L. I., December 14, 1856, and was educated in the New York University. He is the son of John Englis and Jeannette A. Carriek, the grandson of John Englis and Jeannette Magowan, and the great-grandson of John Englis and Ann Cartwright.

VAN DEN TOORN, WILLEM HENDRIK, general agent of the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company, was born in Rotterdam, Holland, June 24, 1856, and was educated in that city. He entered the service of the Holland-American Line in April, 1881, as chief clerk of the freight department at Rotterdam. In March, 1882, he was appointed general agent at Amsterdam, while, since September, 1884, he has been general agent at New York City. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the New York Produce Exchange.

BUTTERFIELD, DANIEL, a merchant in New York City prior to the Civil War, rose to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers and brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army "for gallant and



GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

meritorious conduct" during that struggle; for some time was United States Sub-Treasurer at New York, and is now President of the Albany and Troy Steamboat Company, President of the Cold Spring National Bank, President of the Apartment Hotel Company, and a director of the Citizens' Savings Bank. The son of John Butterfield, he was born in Utica, N. Y., October 31, 1831, was graduated from Union College in 1849, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city. Being Colonel of the Twelfth New York Militia when the war began, he accompanied his regiment to Washington, in July, 1861. He led

the advance over Long Bridge, joined General Patterson on the Upper Potomac, and was made a brigade commander. On the enlargement of the regular army, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, from May 14, 1861. Appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, September 7, 1861, he was assigned to the corps of Fitz-John Porter, under whom he served through the Peninsula campaign, participating in the actions of Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, and Gainey's Mill, being wounded in the latter. In command on the south side of James River, he covered McClellan's retreat to Harrison Landing. He was in the campaigns under Pope and McClellan, in August and September, 1862. In October, 1862, he took command of Morell's Division. November 22, 1862, he became Major-General of Volunteers, and July 1, 1863, was commissioned Colonel of the Fifth Infantry in the regular army. He commanded the Fifth Corps at Fred-

ericksburg, Va., and was Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac, at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, being wounded in the latter battle. In October, 1863, he was ordered to re-enforce Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland. He was acting Chief of Staff to Hooker at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, and Pea Vine Creek, Ga., and commanded a division of the Twentieth Corps at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, and Lost Mountain, Ga. During the war he published "Camp and Outpost Duty" (1862). From 1865 to 1869 he was Superintendent of the general recruiting service of the United States Army, with headquarters in New York. In 1869 he resigned from the army and was appointed Sub-Treasurer.

ALDRIDGE, FREDERICK THURSTON, was with the New York firm of Bowring & Archibald for a considerable period prior to 1884, when he resigned to accept the position of Teller with the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, which was organized January 1, 1884. Since 1888 he has been Secretary of this corporation. He was one of the incorporators of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, and is a director of the Brooklyn Fire Brick Works. He is a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., N. Y., is a vestryman of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, is a trustee of the Sheltering Arms Nursery, is Auditor of the Brooklyn Old Men's Home, and is a member of the Apollo and Crescent Athletic clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Manufacturers' Association of New York. He was born in Brooklyn, September 3, 1859, and was educated in the Brooklyn schools. He is the son of Volney Aldridge and Harriet E., daughter of Andrew Clark Hull and Betsey Morse, and is the grandson of Benjamin Aldridge and Lydia Lewis. His maternal great-grandfather, Dr. Titus Hull, served throughout the Revolution as an officer in the Continental Army, while his great-granduncle was Commodore Isaac Hull, who commanded the United States frigate Constitution during the War of 1812. Beginning with Dr. Titus Hull, the maternal line of descent goes back through five generations of physicians. Dr. Titus was the son of Dr. Zephaniah Hull, who was son of Dr. John Hull, the son of Dr. Benjamin Hull, who in turn was son of the Dr. John Hull who, in 1687, received a land-grant of seven hundred acres for his services in King Philip's War. His father, Richard Hull, was born in Derbyshire, England, and took the oath in Dorchester, Mass., in 1634.

SNOW, ELBRIDGE GERRY, Vice-President of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in Barkhamsted, Conn., January 22, 1841, and, when an infant, accompanied his parents, Elbridge Gerry Snow, Sr., and Eunice Woodruff, to Waterbury, Conn., where his father practiced medicine. Mr. Snow received an academic education, and began the study of law, which he relinquished to enter the insurance office of John W. Smith. In 1862 he came to New York

City, and entered the office of the Home Insurance Company. From 1871 to 1873 he was interested in an agency firm in the city, but again returned to the home office, and soon after was made State Agent for Massachusetts, with headquarters in Boston. There he organized the firm of Hollis & Snow. Subsequently he was called from the field and made Assistant Secretary. In 1888 he became Vice-President and Director of the Company. Since 1861 he has been an Odd Fellow, while he is a member of the Veteran Firemen's Society of New York, the New York Geological Society, the New England Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. He married, September 5, 1865, Miss Frances Janet Thompson, and has a son—Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr.

ISHAM, WILLIAM BRADLEY, since 1885 has been a director and Vice-President of the Bank of the Metropolis. He has been one of the conspicuous figures in the leather trade, having been engaged in business in this city as a leather merchant from 1849 until his retirement in 1892. He was born in Ulster County, New York, the son of Charles Isham and Flora Bradley, both of whom were born in Hartford County, Connecticut, and, after their marriage, settled in Malden, Ulster County, N. Y. Mr. Isham's father was the proprietor of a large general business at Malden. Having received an academic education, Mr. Isham engaged in business with his father and uncle at Malden. They had furnished capital for the establishment in New York of the house of George Palen, leather dealers. In 1849, Mr. Isham came to this city to engage with this firm. Five years later he pursued the same business in his own name, and so continued until his retirement in 1892. He is a trustee of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, and was formerly a director and Vice-President of the old Union Bank. He is a member of the Metropolitan and Riding clubs, the Downtown Association, the Uptown Association, and the New England Society. His sons are Charles Isham, the lawyer; Samuel Isham, the artist, and William B. Isham, Jr., who is in his father's office on Wall Street.

TURNER, ARCHIBALD, President of the Franklin Savings Bank, was born in Delaware County, New York, in 1831, the son of Duncan Turner and Mary Clarke. His father was of Scotch descent, while his mother was born in England. Mr. Turner received an academic education, and engaged in business as a manufacturer of fruit sirups and cordials, in partnership with his five brothers, some of whom had as early as 1844 established themselves in this line at Buffalo, N. Y. Branch enterprises were established in New York City and San Francisco, Mr. Turner being a partner in the New York City business. In 1865, however, his firm engaged in business as private bankers and stock brokers. They built the block on the east side of Nassau Street, between Cedar and Pine, where the Fourth National Bank is now

located. In 1873 this business was sold. A little later Mr. Turner resumed as a stockbroker under the style of Turner, Mammel & Company. After his election as President of the Franklin Savings Bank in 1889, he became special partner in this firm. Mr. Turner was elected a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank in 1882. He is a manager of the New York Infant Asylum, and is a member of the Union League and Colonial clubs.

OAKLEY, WILLIAM HENRY, until recently President of the Citizens' Bank of New York City, was born here, in January, 1827, the son of Charles and Margaret Oakley. His father was a merchant, descended from ancestors who came to this country from England during the early colonial period. Mr. Oakley attended the public schools, and, at the age of fourteen, became clerk in a wholesale drug establishment. In May, 1851, he entered the service of the Citizens' Bank. He was its cashier from October, 1865, to September, 1882, when he became its President. He was also a director of the Manhattan Savings Institution and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and was Treasurer of the American Institute. He was a member of the Union League Club. He married, in October, 1851, Adele D. Suydam. She died in 1893. He died in February, 1899.

JACKSON, FREDERIC WENDELL, was graduated from Columbia College in 1864, and has long been engaged in business in New York as a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and as interested in railroad construction. He has been a trustee of schools in Westchester County and New York City. He is President of the Country Club of Westchester County, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, University, Reform, and Grolier clubs, and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He was born in Staten Island, N. Y., December 11, 1845, and is the son of Rev. Charles D. Jackson, D.D., and Elizabeth, daughter of John Wheeler, of Dover, N. H., and granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Wheeler, who served as chaplain to Washington in the Revolution. Mr. Jackson's father was for twenty-five years Rector of St. Peter's, Westchester, N. Y., and was the first Dean of the Episcopal Church in America. His grandparents on the paternal side were John Jackson and Mary Wendell. John Jackson came from Suffolk, England. Mary Wendell was a lineal descendant of Evart Wendell, who settled in Albany, N. Y., in 1640. Through his mother, Mr. Jackson also descends from Lieutenant Thomas Wheeler, the first Magistrate of the town of Westchester by appointment of Governor Stuyvesant in 1656. Mr. Jackson married Louise, daughter of the late Frederic C. Havemeyer.

BULL, WILLIAM LANMAN, since 1867 a member of the banking firm of Edward Sweet & Company, has twice been President of the New York Stock Exchange, and has long been prominently con-

nected with the railroad interests of the country. He is now President of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company, President of the Alaska Railway and Transportation Company, a director and member of the Reorganization Committee of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, a director and member of the Reorganization Committee of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad Company, a director of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, a director of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, and a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company. He is also Vice-President of the Mount Pleasant Gold Mines Company, Vice-President of the Tomboy Gold Mines Company, a trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company, a director of the New



WILLIAM LANMAN BULL.

York Quotation Company, and a member of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange. He has likewise been prominently connected with the Northern Pacific, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and other roads. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Century, City, University, Riding, Grolier, Players', Church, and Mendelssohn Glee clubs, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the New England Society. He married, in 1870, Tassie M., daughter of Henry R. Worthington, and has two sons—Frederic Henry Worthington and William Lanman, Jr. Mr. Bull was born

in New York City August 23, 1844, and passed from the College of the City of New York into the banking house of Edward Sweet & Company, the head of the firm being his brother-in-law. He is the son of the late Frederic Bull, a prominent New York citizen and business man, and Mary Huntington Lanman. His lineal ancestor in this country, Hon. Henry Bull, was born in 1610 in Southern Wales, arrived in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635, threw in his fortunes with Roger Williams, and was one of the seven original proprietors of Newport in 1638, and among other dignities was Governor of Rhode Island in 1685-86 and 1689-90.

OLCOTT, HORATIO LEONARD, from 1862 to 1865 held a responsible position in the War Department at Washington under Secretary

of War Stanton. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange. From 1892 to 1897 he was also Cashier of the Central National Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y. He was born in Cherry Valley, June 8, 1839, the son of Horatio J. Olcott and Harriett M. Olcott. His father was a bank president, while for several generations the paternal ancestors were bankers. Through his mother he descends from John Alden. Mr. Olcott was educated at Cherry Valley, and served as Teller in his father's bank prior to accepting the Government position already referred to. He married, October 11, 1866, Ella Jackson, of New York. Their children are Emma, Marion, Harriet, J. Perry, and Horace W. Olcott.

HEPBURN, ALONZO BARTON, was born in Colton, N. Y., July 24, 1846; attended Middleburg College, but did not graduate; was instructor in Mathematics at St. Lawrence Academy, and in 1870 became Principal of the Ogdensburg Educational Institute. He studied law and began its practice at Colton, N. Y. In 1875 he was elected to the New York Assembly. Soon afterward the New York Chamber of Commerce nominated him a member of the Railroad Commission of the State. In 1880, Governor Cornell appointed him Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, a position which he held for three years. He was National Bank Examiner for the district embracing New York City from 1889 to 1892, and in the latter year was appointed United States Comptroller of the Currency. This office he resigned in May, 1893, to accept his election as President of the Third National Bank of New York City. On June 1, 1897, the Third National Bank was consolidated with the National City Bank, Mr. Hepburn becoming Vice-President of the latter institution. At the time of the consolidation the aggregate deposits amounted to fifty millions. Within a few months they exceeded one hundred millions.

BIRD, JOSEPH, has been President of the Manhattan Savings Institution since January, 1894, succeeding Edward Schell in that position. He was born in New York City in 1838, the son of M. Denison Bird and Henrietta Hayward, his father being in the marble business. Mr. Bird attended the New York public schools and the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York), and, at the age of fifteen, entered the service of the Manhattan Savings Institution. This was in 1854. He has been connected with it continuously since, rising through the different positions to the Presidency. He is also a director of the Citizens' Bank and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. He married, in 1861, Veronica C., daughter of George W. Ackerman, of New York City, and has five children living—Florence S. Ford, Marie Louise, Constant Mayer, now Paying Teller of the Manhattan Savings Institution; William, and Ada V. Bird.

MILLS, ANDREW, was Secretary and Treasurer of the Dry Dock Savings Institution from 1877 to 1888, and in the latter year was elected its President. He resigned in 1893 to accept the Presidency of the State Trust Company, but, in January, 1895, resigned from the latter office and resumed the Presidency of the Dry Dock Savings Institution. He is also a trustee of the American Surety Company and the State Trust Company, and is a director of the National Broadway Bank, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. He is a member of the Union League and Presbyterian clubs. He is the son of the late Andrew Mills, a leading ship-joiner in this city, who became one of the founders of the Dry Dock Savings Institution in 1848, and was its President from 1854 to 1879.

VAN DER EMDE, REINHOLD, was born in Germany in 1842, received his education there, and in 1867 came to America. He had learned the pharmacy business in Germany, and followed the same in this country. In 1869 he established the drug store at the corner of the Bowery and Second Street, New York City. He remained in this business until 1893, when he organized the Yorkville Bank. He has since been President of this institution. He was also one of the founders and is one of the directors of the American Brewing Company of Rochester, N. Y. He is a member of the Liederkrantz. In 1872 he married Eugenia Faber. They have no children.

RAE, ROBERT, was born in New York City, February 14, 1853, the son of Robert and Sarah M. Rae, his father being a drygoods merchant of New York. His paternal great-grandfather came from Scotland to New York City in 1788. His mother was also of Scotch descent. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1863, and entered the cotton business with William Woodward, Jr., afterward head of the firm of Woodward & Stillman. He next became a member of the firm of William H. Brodie & Company, and was a member of the Cotton Exchange. From 1880 to 1884 he was Resident Agent of James P. Coates in Florida, where they have mills. In 1884 he removed to Brooklyn and engaged in the real estate business in partnership with his brother, under the firm style of William P. Rae & Company. In January, 1894, he established the Long Island Title Guarantee Company, and has since been its first Secretary and General Manager. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of Aurora Grata Lodge, No. 756, Free and Accepted Masons. He married, in 1877, Vinnie N., daughter of Matthew F. Wood, of Brooklyn, of the McKellap & Sprague Business Agency, and has a daughter—Mabel E. Rae.

BRANCH, JAMES RANSOM, was born in Petersburg, Va., December 14, 1863, attended the schools of General Robert Ransom, Cap-

tain W. Gordon McCabe, and Colonel Thomas Carter, and Richmond College, and in 1881 became a clerk in the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, Va. He subsequently engaged in stock-raising, but, in 1891, returned to this bank. In August, 1895, he was appointed National Bank Examiner, while, on October 27, 1895, he was elected Secretary of the American Bankers' Association. As a member of the City Council of Richmond, he was active in unearthing the defalcations in that city government. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the First Cavalry, Virginia Volunteers. He was one of the Board of Governors who founded the New York Mining Exchange. He is a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows, and Red Men, the Republican Club of Manhattan Borough, the Richmond County Country Club, and the Staten Island Cricket Club. His father, Colonel James R. Branch, was Chief of Artillery in Ransom's Division, Army of Northern Virginia, during the Civil War, while his grandfather, Thomas Branch, was a member of the Confederate Congress. He descends from Christopher Branch, who settled at Arrowhattocks, Henrico County, Va., in 1634.

COWING, JAMES RADCLIFFE, since January, 1892, has been Second Vice-President and Secretary of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, and is also a trustee and Treasurer of the Franklin Safe Deposit Company. He was born in Brooklyn, July 14, 1841, attended private schools until fourteen years of age, and from 1855 to 1859 attended the Brooklyn College and Polytechnic Institute. In 1859 he became a clerk in a leather manufactory, subsequently was a clerk in an oil refining business, and, for about seven years, was engaged in banking. For thirteen years he was with David Dows & Company. For seven years he was Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in New York, resigning in 1892 to accept his present offices in the Franklin Trust Company. He is a trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company, the Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital; is a Vestryman and Treasurer of Christ Church, South Brooklyn, and is a member of the Hamilton and the Marine and Field clubs of Brooklyn. He is the son of James A. Cowing and Julia M., daughter of Jerry Radcliffe; is the grandson of Calvin Cowing and Ruth Bissell; is the great-grandson of John Cowing and Lydia Fuller, and is great-great-grandson of John Cowing and Margaret Kirkland.

SPRAGUE, NATHAN TURNER, President of the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, was born in Mount Holly, Vt., June 22, 1828, was educated at Brandon Academy, and took charge of a store. At the end of five years he purchased a farm at Wallingford, Vt., and at one time operated twelve farms. For eight years he was President

of the Brandon Farmers' and Mechanics' Club, for six years was President of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, and for six years was President of the American Agricultural Association of the United States. In 1864 he organized the First National Bank of Brandon, Vt., was its first Vice-President, and succeeded his father as its President. He was one of the organizers of the Baxter National Bank of Rutland, Vt., in 1870. In 1867 he purchased the Howe Scale Company of Brandon, Vt., enlarged its business four hundred per cent., and retired from its management in 1876. He served many terms in the Vermont Assembly, and in 1872 was elected to the State Senate. He refused the Republican nomination for Governor of Vermont. In 1876 he erected the Vermont State Building at the Philadelphia Exposition. Being reimbursed by the State, he founded the Sprague Centennial Library, at Brandon, Vt.,



NATHAN TURNER SPRAGUE.

with this money. In 1879 he invested largely in real estate in Brooklyn, and, in 1883, was one of the organizers of the Sprague National Bank in that city. He has always been its President. In 1888 he secured the designation of Brooklyn by the Comptroller of the Currency as a central reserve city. In 1886 he organized the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn. In 1887 he purchased the Northwestern and Florida Railroad, becoming its President. He is President of the East Greenwich Water Supply Company of Rhode Island, is President of the Bay Shore Water Supply Company, and is a trustee of the Brooklyn Dispensary, the Brooklyn Free Library, the Berkeley Institute, and the Hanson Place Baptist Church. His first wife, Minerva Hull, of Wallingford, Vt., whom he married in 1849, died in 1856. By her he had a daughter—Flora. In 1859 he married Melinda J. Evans, of Springfield, Ohio. She died in 1885. By her Mr. Sprague had a son, who was born in 1862, and died in 1896. In 1886, he married Elizabeth Harrison, of Brooklyn. Mr. Sprague is the son of Hon. Nathan Turner Sprague and Susan Button. His father was a Judge, and for nineteen years a member of the Vermont Legislature. His first paternal ancestor settled at Salem, Mass., in 1639.

FREEMAN, WELDON WINANS, attended the public schools of Listowel, Ontario, Canada; in 1888 was graduated from the Colle-

giate of that place; served as clerk with Hay Brothers, millers, of Listowel; spent several months with Hess Brothers, the largest furniture manufacturers in Canada, and, in February, 1889, came to Brooklyn and entered the employ of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company as stenographer. He was gradually advanced, and in January, 1895, was elected Assistant Secretary of the company. He has been Secretary since January, 1898. He is also Secretary of the Citizens' Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, and of the Municipal Electric Light Company, corporations owned by the Edison Company. In 1892 and 1893 he was Secretary of the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union, and in 1894 and 1895 was its President. He is Superintendent of the Park Avenue Sunday-school, the largest in Brooklyn. He is a member of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn, and Chairman of its Executive Committee. He is an officer of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. He married, June 5, 1895, Eden, daughter of Chester Davis Burrows, Jr., a well-known Brooklyn merchant, and has one child—Louise Phillips Freeman. He was himself born in Exeter, Ontario, Canada, June 8, 1872, and is the son of Asahel Davis Freeman and Louisa Ann, daughter of Henry B. Winans, M.D. Through his father he descends from the Black family, who were pioneers in Nova Scotia. Through his mother he descends from William Carson, who served under Cornwallis in the subjugation of Ireland, and subsequently in the American Revolution as a united empire loyalist. He built the first frame house in Prince Edward County, Canada. On the maternal side Mr. Freeman also descends from the Van Dusen family, who were united empire loyalists of Holland descent.

ROSSITER, WALTER KING, attended the public schools, the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and the Wilton (Conn.) Preparatory School, and in 1868 became bookkeeper for the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. In January, 1882, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Fulton Municipal Gas Company of Brooklyn. Since November, 1896, he has been Assistant Secretary and Assistant to the President of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. He is a member and a director of the Oxford Club of Brooklyn. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 25, 1846, the son of Lucius Little Rossiter and Mary, daughter of Van Wyck Wickes. His grandfather, Thomas Wickes, was a Major in the Continental Army. His great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Rossiter, of Guilford, Conn., was a Magistrate, Recorder, and a member of the Connecticut Assembly. He descends from Edward Rossiter, born in London, England, in 1601, who became a founder of Dorchester, Mass., in 1631, and the same year commenced the first settlement in Connecticut, at Windsor. The son of this man, Bray Rossiter, M.D., also in the direct line, was Magistrate, Recorder, and Physician at Windsor for many years, in 1651 removing to Guilford.

WESTERVELT, WALTER, has been Cashier of the Mutual Bank of Manhattan Borough since its organization, in June, 1890. He is its practical executive manager. He was born in New Jersey, in April, 1844, and is the son of Garret J. Westervelt and his wife, Harriet. The ancestors, established for many generations in this country, came originally from Holland. His father was a farmer. Mr. Westervelt was educated in Trenton, N. J., and became a bookkeeper. He is a Commissioner of Appeals. He was married, in February, 1871, to Lizzie Auryansen, and has three children—Harriet, Tillie, and D. Spencer Westervelt. He resides in Englewood, N. J.

BISSELL, JOHN NEWTON, was born in Grenville County, Ontario, Canada, July 1, 1862, his father being a farmer; attended the common schools at Algonquin, Ontario, and the college and normal school, at Athens, Ontario, and, in 1883, came to New York and engaged with the Municipal Electric Light Company of Brooklyn. Since 1890 he has been Secretary and General Manager of this corporation. He was one of the original stockholders of the Kings County Trust Company, and is a stockholder and Secretary of the Newtown Light and Power Company. He is a member of the Hanover Club of Brooklyn, the Royal Arcanum, and of various Masonic orders. He is the son of Artemas Bissell and Mary, daughter of Michael Wright, a relative of Governor Silas Wright, of New York. His paternal great-grandparents were Connecticut loyalists, who removed to Canada at the time of the Revolution.

SELIGMAN, JOSEPH, was the head of the banking house of Seligman Brothers from its organization in 1861 until his death, in April, 1880, and was the eldest of the eight remarkable brothers who eventually constituted the firm, the others being Jesse, William, Abraham, Leopold, Isaac, James, and Henry. Of these, Joseph, Jesse, and James resided in this city, and directed the general policy of the house; Leopold and Isaac were at the head of the London house; William presided over the house in Paris, while Abraham and Henry directed the house at Frankfort. Branch houses were also established at Amsterdam, San Francisco, and New Orleans, and intimate connections were made with leading banking firms of South America and the West Indies. Born in Badesdorf, Bavaria, in 1823. Joseph was also the first of the brothers to come to America, arriving at New York in 1838. He found employment with the late Judge Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, soon became his Private Secretary, and presently was made Cashier of the bank at Nesquehoning, Pa., controlled by Judge Packer. In 1841 he engaged in the clothing business in Alabama, and at the end of seven years established himself in the same line on Church Street in this city. He had meantime induced

several of his brothers to come to America, and all eventually united their energies in the business. Having accumulated large fortunes, the banking house was established in 1861. Like each of the other brothers, Joseph had the advantage of a good education, which the comfortable circumstances of the parents had enabled them to bestow.

SELIGMAN, JESSE, in April, 1880, succeeded his brother Joseph as head of the famous banking house of Seligman Brothers, and so continued until his own death. He was a director of the Bank of New Amsterdam and many other important corporations. A prominent member of the Temple Emanu-El on Fifth Avenue, and President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, he was a liberal supporter of benevolent organizations and public projects irrespective of creed or nationality. He was a trusted adviser of Secretary Sherman in the refunding measures of 1879, and his firm took \$20,000,000 of the \$150,000,000 of bonds then placed upon the market. He was largely interested in the Southern Railroad system extending through the Southwest to Mexico. Born in



JESSE SELIGMAN.

Baiesdorf, Bavaria, in 1825, well educated, and following his brother Joseph to this country in 1840, he was engaged in the clothing business in California and New York prior to the establishment of the banking house in 1861. Of his three sons, the second, Henry, succeeded him. The eldest, Theodore, studied law after his graduation from Harvard, and is in practice in this city. The third, Albert, having been graduated from the Troy Polytechnic Institute, studied mining and engineering in Saxony.

SELIGMAN, ISAAC N., head of the banking house of Seligman Brothers, is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Audit Company, and a director of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, the North Shore Traction Company, the Western Gas Company, and the City and Suburban Homes Company. Born on Staten Island, N. Y., July 10, 1856, he is the son of the late Joseph W. Seligman, founder of the banking firm and its head until his death in 1880. He attended the Columbia College Grammar School and was graduated with honors from Columbia College in 1876, having been President of his class. He was also a member of the famous Columbia crew, which in 1874 vanquished Harvard, Yale, and nine other colleges on Saratoga Lake. In 1877 and 1878 he was connected with the New Orleans branch of the Seligman house, and in 1879 entered the New York firm. He was for some years associated with his uncle, Jesse, in the management of its affairs, and since his death has been head of the house. He was appointed by President Seth Low one of a committee to raise funds for new college grounds for Columbia. He is a member of the Lotus, University Athletic, and other clubs, and was formerly a member of the Union League. For some years he was President of the Columbia College Boat Club. In 1883 he was married to Guta, daughter of Solomon Loeb, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company.

SELIGMAN, HENRY, second son of the late Jesse Seligman, became his successor in the banking house of Seligman Brothers. He has displayed much of the conservative financial ability which characterized his father. He is President of the Standard Air Brake Company, and a director of William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, the Welsbach Commercial Company, the United Smelting and Refining Company, the Helena and Livingston Smelting and Reduction Company, the Kings County Traction Company, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, the Citizens' Gas Company, the Buffalo City Gas Company, the Buffalo Gas Light Company, the Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Company, and the Syracuse Gas Company.

BISHOP, GEORGE STARR, was born in New London, Conn., May 1, 1832, the son of Gordon Tracy Bishop and Harriet Kimball. He attended the public schools, subsequently becoming clerk in a large retail store. At the age of eighteen he came to New York City and became bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery establishment. Subsequently, for fourteen years, he was Accountant in the East River Savings Bank of New York City. He organized the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn in 1866, and has been its Cashier since that date. For sixteen years he was Treasurer of the American Legion of Honor, and

for seventeen years was Treasurer of the Knights of Honor. He married, in 1856, Mary C. Serris, of Edgarstown, Mass. She is now dead, as are three of their five children. Those living are Georgiana Henrietta and Elmer Hamilton. In 1881, Mr. Bishop married Gertrude A. Zoerrey.

WHEELER, CHARLES EMERY, attended the public schools of Brooklyn and a business college, at thirteen years of age entered the wholesale drygoods establishment of Bradley & Smith, of New York City, and, at the age of sixteen, entered the employ of the lumber firm of Johnson & Spader, of Brooklyn. This business was subsequently closed up, when he entered the employ of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn. Having held nearly all the lower positions, for more than five years he has been Cashier of this institution. He served as one of the commissioners of the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition. He belongs to the Congregational Club of Brooklyn and other organizations. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., November 18, 1848, and is the son of William Wheeler and Evelyn A., daughter of Stephen Williamson.

RICHMOND, DEAN, was born in Barnard, Vt., March 31, 1804, and died in New York City, at the home of the late Samuel J. Tilden, August 27, 1866. His father, Hathaway Richmond, was born at Taunton, Mass., where his ancestors were long seated. Hathaway Richmond removed with his family from Vermont to Salina, N. Y., in 1812, and engaged in salt manufacture. Business reverses overtaking him, he went south, and died at Mobile, Ala. At fifteen years of age, Dean Richmond took charge of his father's business as a salt manufacturer, and at once became successful. Before he was twenty-one years of age he was a director in a Syracuse bank. In 1842 he established himself in business at Buffalo as a shipper and dealer in Western produce. He made his residence at Attica, N. Y., however, and subsequently at Batavia, N. Y., where his daughter, Mrs. A. R. Kenney, now resides. At Buffalo he built up an extensive business, also becoming interested in railroad enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the New York Central Railroad Company by the consolidation of seven corporations, and was chiefly instru-



DEAN RICHMOND.

mental in securing the passage by the Legislature of the act consummating this achievement. He was Vice-President of the new corporation from its organization in 1853 until 1864, and was President of the New York Central from 1864 until his death two years later. He was long a leader of the Democratic party in this State, and for several years was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He refused to permit the consideration of his name as Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1864.

CORWIN, FRANKLIN HOWARD, born in Orient, Suffolk County, N. Y., March 16, 1852, and educated in the public schools of that place, for twenty-seven years has been in charge of the shipping department of the Lalanc & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, at Woodhaven, N. Y. He is proprietor of the Franklin H. Corwin Insurance Agency, the largest in Woodhaven, and is President of the Columbia Building and Loan Association of Brooklyn and Woodhaven. He is Vice-President of the Jamaica Electric Light Company, and was one of the founders and is Vice-President of the Woodhaven Bank. He is also a director of the Suburban Electric Light Company and the Jamaica Ice and Cold Storage Company. He was Treasurer of School District No. 7, of the town of Jamaica, from 1890 until it became a part of the City of New York. For fifteen years he has been Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday-school at Woodhaven. He married Almira B. Jones, and has had five children, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living. He is himself the son of William G. Corwin and Elizabeth R., daughter of Peter Brown; is the grandson of John Corwin, and the great-grandson of John Corwin.

ISELIN, ADRIAN, many years ago was in partnership with his brother, William Iselin, in one of the most successful importing businesses in this city during the middle period of the present century. Subsequently he established the banking house of Adrian Iselin & Co., and was long its head, but retired from active business in 1883. He is a trustee of the Bank for Savings, and a director of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company. Born in New York City, he is the son of the late Isaac Iselin, member of the New York mercantile firm of De Rham, Iselin & Moore, and his wife, a daughter of the junior partner of the New York firm of Rossier & Roulet. Adrian Iselin married, in 1845, Eleanora, daughter of Columbus O'Donnell, of Baltimore, a prominent financier and railroad executive, and has three daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Delancey Astor Kane, and four sons—Adrian Iselin, Jr., banker; William E. Iselin, wholesale dry-goods merchant, Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, banker, and C. Oliver Iselin, prominent yachtsman.

ISELIN, ADRIAN, JR., in 1883 succeeded his father, Adrian Iselin, as head of the banking house of Adrian Iselin & Company, and is prominently connected with many notable corporations. He is Vice-President of the Guarantee Trust Company, Vice-President of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, Treasurer of the Clearfield and Mahoning Railway, Secretary and a trustee of the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, a trustee of the Central Trust Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Sixth National Bank, the Gallatin National Bank, the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the City and Suburban Homes Company, the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Reynoldsville and Fall Creek Railroad Company. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Century, Country, Riding, Catholic, New York Yacht, and Larchmont Yacht clubs, and the Downtown Association.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAM B., President of the Staten Island Railroad Company, as well as its General Manager, was born in New York City, January 19, 1858. He is the son of Henry B. Rockwell and Anna M., daughter of Elisha Bishop, a soldier in the War of 1812. His grandfather was Ezra Rockwell, and his great-grandfather Jabez Rockwell. On both sides his ancestors were among the early settlers of Danbury, Conn., while there are strains on each side which enable him to trace descent from the original "Pilgrim fathers" who came over in the Mayflower. Mr. Rockwell received his education in the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Between 1879 and 1884 he was engaged in business at Scranton, Pa., in the conduct of a planing-mill and lumber yard. From 1884 to 1890 his connection was with electric lighting, while in the interest of the General Electric Company and other corporations he traveled in every section of the United States. Since 1890 he has been active in connection with electric railroads. The road of which he is now President is the fourth line built by him. For eighteen years consecutively Mr. Rockwell was in the service of the National Guard of the State



WILLIAM B. ROCKWELL.

of Pennsylvania, having enlisted during the riots of August, 1877. He rose from the ranks to the position of Captain of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and held this commission for seven years.

PACKARD, SILAS SADLER, stood at the head of the educators who prepare students for a practical business career in the United States and Europe. The son of Chester Packard, grandson of Abel Packard, and lineally descended from Samuel Packard, of Windham, England, who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1638, he was born in Cum-
 mington, Mass., April 28, 1826. In 1833 his father removed to Fre-
 donia, Licking County, Ohio. The son attended the district schools



SILAS S. PACKARD.

and Granville Academy, and, at the age of sixteen, began to teach penmanship. In 1845 he traveled in Kentucky as a teacher and portrait painter. From 1848 to 1850 he taught penmanship in Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, taught for one year at Adrian, Mich., and from 1851 to 1853 was instructor in penmanship, bookkeeping, and drawing in the Union School at Lockport, N. Y. From 1853 to 1856 he was editor and proprietor of the *Niagara River Pilot*, at Tonawanda, N. Y. In 1856 he became associated with the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Buffalo; while subsequently, with Mr. Stratton, he established the

similar institution in Chicago. In January, 1857, he established the Bryant & Stratton College at Albany. In May, 1858, he opened the Bryant, Stratton & Packard College in New York City. Purchasing the interest of his partners in 1867, the institution became known as Packard's Business College. Mr. Packard at one time published a monthly, the *American Merchant*, in connection with the college in this city, and from 1868 to 1870 edited and published *Packard's Monthly*. He died at his home in New York City, October 27, 1898.

HAGEDORN, HERMANN C., born in Galveston, Texas, October 24, 1843, is the son of Alexander and Friederike Hagedorn, of Bremen, Germany, and was educated at a Latin and commercial school of Bremen. From 1859 to 1863 he served an apprenticeship in a Bremen

transportation and shipping house, while from 1863 to 1866 he was in a commission house at Rotterdam. In the latter year he came to America, and accepted a business position, but in 1867 tried farming in Virginia. Returning to New York in 1873, during the next twenty years he held a position in a commission house. Since 1877 he has also attended to the affairs of the Staten Island Savings Bank. He has been cashier of this institution since 1881, while, since 1893, he has assumed entire charge of its business, resigning his New York position. He is a member of the Deutscher Verein of Staten Island.

HARRINGTON, BRAINERD TIMOTHY, has been connected since 1852 with the Harrington Boarding School for Boys, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y., and, since 1861, has been its Principal, succeeding to that position upon the death of his brother, Thomas Ballard Harrington, who founded the school in 1849. He was born in Heath, Franklin County, Mass., June 1, 1826, the son of Timothy Ballard Harrington and Jane Mills, daughter of James Wilson, a Revolutionary soldier. His grandparents were Thomas Harrington and Rebecca Ballard. His great-grandfather, Rev. Timothy Harrington, was born in Cambridge, Mass., was graduated from Harvard College in 1737; entered the ministry, and settled at Swanzey, N. H.; was driven out by Indians in 1747, and was pastor of the church at Lancaster, Mass., from 1748 until his death in 1795. He married Anna, daughter of Robert Harrington, of Lexington, Mass. Rev. Timothy Harrington was, in turn, the son of Thomas Harrington and Abigail Rice, of Watertown and Cambridge, Mass.; the grandson of Thomas Harrington and Widow Rebecca White, daughter of Deacon John Bemis, of Watertown, and great-grandson of Robert Harrington, who was born in England in 1616, in 1631 emigrated to Watertown, Mass., married Susanna George in 1648, and died at Watertown in 1707. Mr. Harrington received his early education in the public and private schools of his native place, which at that time afforded educational advantages in advance of the average found in New England towns. He began his career as a teacher in the public schools in his eighteenth year, teaching during the winter, and the rest of the year attending Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and subsequently Amherst Academy, Amherst, Mass. He entered Amherst College in 1848, was graduated from that institution in 1852, and in 1855 received from it the degree of Master of Arts. His activity as principal and business manager of the school over which he has so long presided has not prevented him from taking an active interest in local affairs. He has always been a Republican, and was for many years President of the Republican organizations in the old town of Westchester. He was a vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, by continuous re-elections, from 1866 to 1880, and, since the latter date, has been Warden continuously to the present time. He married.

October 15, 1857, Abby Lucretia, daughter of Colonel Timothy Sullivan Taft, of Boston, Mass., and has two daughters and a son—Thomas Henry Harrington. The latter was born in 1866, and in 1889 was graduated from Columbia University, School of Mines.

WARTH, ALBIN, was born at Kuppenheim, Baden, April 6, 1821, of which city his father, Hon. Peter Warth, a successful cabinetmaker and builder, was Burgermeister. The latter erected the Congress House at Karlsruhe, together with many other large buildings. Albin Warth received a thorough education in the schools of Kuppenheim, afterward serving his apprenticeship as a locksmith, and then working at his trade in various cities, according to the custom. In the service of Baron Von Drasin, he produced a form of the



ALBIN WARTH.

tricycle, which became known as the Drasine, after the Baron. He also worked in Munich for a while, subsequently going to Leipsic, where, in 1845, he established, in partnership with Louis Vogt, a large factory for the manufacture of weighing-machines, or scales. He participated in the attempted revolution of 1848, and was the man who defended Robert Blum, the statesman, from insults at the Peters Church at Leipsic. He also participated in the demonstration at Dresden, after which, disguised as a student, he escaped to Eisenach. Here he found Oswald Ottendorfer, who had similarly made himself an outlaw. They were denounced in the news-

papers, and, closely pursued by the authorities, with difficulty made their way into Hessen, and thence to Baden. Mr. Warth went to Zurich, Switzerland, where he established himself in the manufacture of scales. Here he remained for fourteen months. His business was presently penalized, and he came to America, working as a mechanic in Newark, N. J. In 1854 he completed a self-acting lathe for turning all regular forms of wood. It revolutionized the industry for which it was designed, inaugurating the era of cheap furniture. Patents were taken out in 1854 in the United States, England, and France. Mr. Warth took out no less than one hundred and fifty patents. He invented and sold to the Fabers several important labor-saving machines for shaping the woodwork in lead-pencil manufacture. When the question of the export of petroleum in 1860 gave the prospect of a

new American industry, he devised the locked can, for transportation without ruinous waste. He invented and sold to Louis Dejonge a machine which has been since used in dyeing paper. He patented many improvements in connection with the sewing-machine. He contrived the first patent fire-escape, and invented a rotary pump, without valves, which throws out sand and dirt without clogging. The most notable of all, from a commercial point of view, was his clothing-cutting machine, which established his reputation in Europe as well as in America. It was first patented in 1870. In 1856, he established at Stapleton, S. I., the works for the manufacture of his various machines, which are now conducted by his sons. He also made Stapleton his residence from that year until his death, May 7, 1892. He was an old member of the Society Erheiterung of Staten Island, while for twenty-six years he was a member of the Staten Island Quartet Club. In 1852, he married Miss Apollonia Geier, a native of Tanberbishopsheim, and a niece of Rev. Stein, who played a prominent part in the Badische Revolution. Mrs. Warth survives her husband, with their three sons and two daughters. The sons, Henry Warth, Peter Albin Warth, and Charles F. Warth, became in turn associated with their father in the manufacturing business, and succeeded him in its conduct. The two daughters—Mary Louise and Gertrude—are now married, the former being Mrs. F. Zeyhle, of Brooklyn, and the latter Mrs. Oscar Bock, of Freiwaldau, Oesterreich, Austria. Mr. Warth exhibited a number of his machines at the Vienna Exposition in 1873, winning medals as elsewhere—at New York and St. Louis prior to this, and at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. He also delivered an address before the Vienna Congress on Patent Laws, convened at this time.

HOFFMAN, WILLIAM MITCHELL VAIL, son of the late Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman, D.D., was born at Garrison, N. Y., April 24, 1862, attended the New York Latin School, and, in 1884, was graduated from Columbia College. The same year he went into the real estate business with his brother, Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., and rapidly built up a large business in the sale of downtown property. He also took charge of estates, and conducted many of the largest sales and exchanges of property during the fifteen years he was a member of the firm of Hoffman Brothers. Subsequently giving up the real estate brokerage business, he became a large operator in the buying and selling of real estate on his own account. Upon the death of his father, in 1898, he retired from active business. He is President of the Society for the Promotion of the Interests of Church Schools, Colleges, and Seminaries; is a director of the North River Fire Insurance Company, and the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and is a trustee of Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y. He is a member of

the Union League, New York Athletic, Colonial, and Suburban Driving clubs. He is a keen sportsman and an artist.

BERGMANN, SIGMUND, is the founder and head of the well-known electrical manufacturing establishment of S. Bergmann & Company, of Berlin, Germany, and is at the head of the still more extensive Bergmann Elektromotoren und Dynamo Werke, of the same city. In 1892 he organized in New York City the New York Electric Equipment Company, of which he is President and principal owner, to take over the electrical equipment department of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York. He also organized the General Incandescent Arc Light Company, of New York, and is its President and principal owner, the speciality of this corporation being



SIGMUND BERGMANN.

the manufacture of arc lamps, switches, switchboards, and similar electrical apparatus. He was born in Mühlhausen, Thuringia, Germany, June 9, 1851, the son of Karl Bergmann and the grandson of Adolf Bergmann. He was educated in the public schools, and at fourteen years of age was apprenticed to the trade of machinist and tool maker. In 1870, after following his profession in different parts of Germany, he came to the United States and secured a position with Thomas A. Edison, whose fame was just then dawning. After an engagement of several years with Edison, he established his own business, manufacturing private line telegraph printers for

the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, together with burglar alarms, bells, batteries, telephones, and other electrical apparatus. Many of Edison's experiments, as well as the first telephones, were made in Mr. Bergmann's shops. Mr. Edison's phonograph was to a great extent developed in this establishment, with Mr. Bergmann's assistance, and for a number of years the latter was the sole manufacturer of this apparatus. A few years later appeared Mr. Edison's most important invention, the incandescent electric light, in the development of which Mr. Bergmann took a prominent part. At this time Mr. Edison, his well-known co-worker, Edward H. Johnson, and Mr. Bergmann, entered into a business partnership which continued successfully and harmoniously for a period of ten years, until the business was reorganized under one general corporation. Many of the devices for elec-

tric lighting now in general use were originated by Mr. Bergmann. At the end of the ten years' partnership, upon the reorganization of the Edison industries by prominent financiers, Mr. Bergmann profitably disposed of his monopoly of manufacture. He was thus enabled to devote himself to the organization of the electrical manufacturing corporations of New York City and Berlin already referred to. At the present time he is erecting large factories in Berlin for the manufacture of electric motors and dynamos. He is a director of the German Exchange Bank of New York City, is a trustee of the German Hospital and the Isabella Home, and is a member of the German Society, the Liederkrantz Society, and the Arion, Manhattan, and Washington Heights clubs.

CREIGHTON, HENRY JAMES, born in Gaspé, Canada, March 14, 1839, was educated in the Brooklyn public schools and high school. For about twenty years he was connected with the drygoods firm of J. W. Page & Company, continuing until their dissolution in 1861. He then engaged in the cotton business for himself as a member of the firm of G. Schroeder & Company, one of the prominent houses, with dealings in the millions, and the senior firm on the Cotton Exchange. In 1891 he retired from this business. He had become a large property owner on Staten Island, and about five years ago he engaged in the real estate business. He is a member of St. Mary's (Episcopal) Church of Castleton, S. I.; is an exempt member of the Volunteer Fire Department of West New Brighton, and for three years was its President, and is a member of the Staten Island Athletic and the Staten Island Cricket clubs. For many years he has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of West New Brighton. He also helped to organize the Staten Island Interior Railroad, of which he is a director. He descends from the Creightons, earls of Erne, Ireland. He is the son of Henry James Creighton, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Mary Stayner; is the grandson of Alexander Creighton and Harriet Newton, and is the great-grandson of James Creighton, who, about 1740, came from Somerset, England, and was one of the first settlers of Halifax, having a patent from the Crown for Citadel Hill, now the Fortress of Citadel Hill, which he sold to the Duke of Kent.

MELVIN, DAVID NEILSON, mechanical and civil engineer and inventor, since 1874 has been Superintendent of the extensive works of the American Linoleum Manufacturing Company at Linoleumville, Borough of Richmond, New York City. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 21, 1840, and has been a resident of the United States since 1867. During the year of his arrival in this country he obtained a patent for an improved steam boiler. He has also taken out other patents, including important ones connected with the manufacture of linoleum. He is the patentee of the new process of manu-

facturing "inlaid" linoleum. He was educated in private schools and the Andersonian University of Glasgow, Scotland, and served seven years as an engineer and draughtsman with Crawhall & Campbell, the eminent engineers and tool makers. A little later he designed fireproof buildings for some of the largest sugar-refining houses in Scotland, as well as machinery for the sugar business in Cuba and the West Indies. He also purchased an interest in paper mills near



DAVID NEILSON MELVIN.

Oxford, England, and successfully operated them until the abolition of the British tariff on paper made the business unprofitable. He then followed his profession for some time in Manchester and Birmingham, England. Forming a connection with T. A. Weston, inventor of the differential chain-pulley, he came to the United States in 1867 and opened an engineering office in Buffalo, N. Y. Subsequently, for four years, he followed his profession in the Michigan lumber region, where he erected some of the largest lumber mills. In 1873 he formed a connection with Frederick Walton, the inventor of linoleum, and erected the large works for its manufacture on Staten Island.

When the works were completed, he succeeded Mr. Walton as their Superintendent, and has carried on the business since. In 1888, when the Walton patents expired, he invented what is known as inlaid linoleum. These goods, which are very popular, are manufactured exclusively under his patents. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and was one of the original members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he is also a life member. He married, in 1868, a daughter of Alderman Watson, of Oxford, England. He lineally descends from Sir James Melvin, page to Mary, Queen of Scots. He is the son of the late David Melvin, a native of Paisley, Scotland, a graduate from the University of Glasgow, and a successful paper and card manufacturer of Oxford, England. The latter

was also a notable figure in the temperance movement in Great Britain. He assisted in organizing the Paisley Youths' Total Abstinence Society in 1832, the first organization of total abstainers from alcoholic beverages in the United Kingdom. When he died he was the only survivor among the original members. He continued to be prominent in this movement, was a Radical in politics, and was a prominent member of the Congregational Church in Glasgow.

SLEICHER, JOHN ALBERT, editor of *Leslie's Weekly*, was born in Troy, N. Y., October 4, 1848, and was graduated from the Troy High School. He entered the counting-room of the *Troy Morning Whig*, subsequently the *Troy Record*, and also did work as a reporter. He became eventually its city editor. Later on he became city editor of the *Troy Press*, and in 1874 accepted the same position on the *Troy Times*. In 1877 he came to New York City as the representative of the New York State Associated Press. He resigned in 1880 to take charge of the *Denver Tribune*, then recently purchased by George B. Robinson, but the death of Mr. Robinson occurring, he resumed as manager of the New York State Press Association service. He served as President of the New York State Editorial Association, and was the organizer and first President of the New York Republican State Editorial Association. He next became a joint proprietor of the *Troy Times*, once more becoming its city editor. He withdrew, and purchased the *Schenectady Union*, and, in five months, quadrupled its circulation, and disposed of it at a handsome profit. He joined with William J. Arkell and the late Joseph W. Drexel in the purchase of the *Albany Evening Journal*, becoming its Editor-in-Chief. This paper was sold in 1889, Mr. Arkell having purchased *Leslie's Weekly*, while Mr. Sleicher became the editor of the latter journal. He resigned in 1892 to become Editor-in-Chief of the *New York Mail and Express*. In 1894 he accepted his appointment by Mayor Strong as Supervisor of the *City Record*, holding this position for nearly three years, since which he has held his old position as Editor of *Leslie's Weekly*. He married, in 1873, Ella S., daughter of Reuben Peckham, paper manufacturer, of Troy, N. Y. He is a member of the Union League, Republican, and Quill clubs, and the Methodist Social Union, of New York City, and the Fort Orange Club, of Albany. He served two terms as Supervisor from the Second Ward of Troy, N. Y., and, by appointment of Governor Hill, served a term as Civil-service Commissioner of the State of New York.

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA, JEREMIAH, the advocate of home rule for Ireland, has been a resident of New York City since 1871, engaged in the hotel business or as a newspaper editor and publisher. He is now the editor of the *United Irishman*. He was born in Ross Carbery, Ireland, about 1839, the son of Denis O'Donovan-Rossa and Ellen,

daughter of Cornelius O'Driscoll. His family is one of the old stocks of Irish aristocracy, claiming descent from a number of kings, princes, and chieftains of Ireland. He was educated at Ross Carbery, in private schools, and at the National School. Early in life he engaged in Skibbereen in the ironmongery business, and in the sale of agricultural seeds. He was afterward manager of the *Irish People* of Dublin. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life for being the registered publisher of that newspaper, and spent six years in ten prisons in Ireland and England. In 1871, the British Government sent him from Chatham Prison to New York City. He is a member of the Irish Revolutionary, Fenian, Clannagael, United Irishmen, and Knights of Columbus clubs.

THIRY, JOHN H., is the founder of the School Savings Bank system in this country. The suggestion which resulted in the introduction



JOHN H. THIRY.

of the School Banking system into the public schools of America arose from his observation of the successful operation of that system in foreign lands, particularly in France and Belgium. Adopted by the schools of Long Island City in 1885, the schools of seventy cities and villages, representing eight States of the Union and an educational corps of 1,809 teachers, now operate the system. Mr. Thiry was born in Belgium, in 1822, and was graduated in 1845 from the normal school. He entered the Government service in the Department of Public Works, where he remained until 1859. He then resigned, and came to New York City, where he engaged in the book business. In a

few years he was the proprietor of one of the largest book stores in the city. Thirteen years later he retired from business, making Long Island City his home. In 1884 he was appointed to the office of School Commissioner by Mayor George Petry, and was instrumental in establishing the monthly meeting of the teachers of Long Island City under the supervision of the Superintendent, which meetings have been since continued with good results. The abolition of the mid-session recess, after the plan adopted in Albany and Rochester, was favored by him, and was brought about while he was a member of the Board. On the election of Mayor Gleason, Mr. Thiry retired from the Board of Education, but when Mayor Sanford took office, Mr. Thiry again took his

place in the Board. He favored the placing of the public schools of the city under the Regents, and had the satisfaction of assisting in accomplishing this soon after Mr. Sanford's administration came into power. His greatest achievement was the introduction of the School Savings Bank system. At the solicitation of the United States Commissioner of Education, he made an exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, showing the workings of the system and what had been accomplished since its introduction. He is one of the oldest members of the Universal Provident Institution, the meetings of which are held every five years in Paris. He is also an active member of the American Social Science Association, the National Charity Organization, the National Educational Association, the Council of School Superintendents of the State of New York, and the New York State School Board.

WAITE, HENRY RANDALL, organized the American Institute of Civics, and has been its President since 1885. He also founded the Patria Club of New York, and has been an officer of the Quill Club of Manhattan Borough, and of the Union League Club of Brooklyn. From 1877 to 1880 he was President of the Political Science Association of New York, the first organization of its kind; from 1878 to 1879 was Chairman of the National (Civil Service) Reform League; from 1882 to 1884 was President of the District of Columbia Social Science Association, and from 1885 to 1887 was Secretary of the Interstate Commission on Federal Aid to Education. He was born in Copenhagen, N. Y., December 16, 1846, the son of Rev. Hiram H. Waite and S. Maria, daughter of Benajah Randall, a volunteer in the War of 1812, and lineally descends from Richard Wayte, who was Marshal of the Colony of Massachusetts under Governor Winthrop, and commander of troops in King Philip's War. Mr. Waite was graduated from Hamilton College in 1868, studied at the Union Theological Seminary, and subsequently studied economics in Europe. He was Literary Editor of the *Utica Morning Herald* from 1868 to 1870, and from 1869 to 1871 was Editor of the *University Quarterly Review*. He was Pastor of the American Union Church, at Rome, Italy, from 1872 to 1875, and during this period established the Italian Sunday-school Union, founded an undenominational school for the instruction of Christian workers at Rome, established the "Scuola Evangelica Militare" among the soldiers of the Italian Army, founded the Italian Young Men's Christian Association in Rome, the first of the kind in Italy, and established American chapels in Lucerne, Interlaken, and Geneva, Switzerland. Returning to America, he was Editor of the *New Haven Evening Journal* in 1876 and 1877, and, in the latter year, was Editor of the *International Review* at New York. From 1877 to 1881 he was minister of the Huguenot Memorial Church at Pelham-on-Sound. He was Statistician of the Tenth United States Census.

in charge of the collection of social statistics, from 1880 to 1884. From 1884 to 1887 he was book editor of D. Lathrop & Company, of Boston, while he was also Editor of the *New England Magazine* in 1886, and of the *Citizen* of Boston in 1887. He was Editor of *Civics*, at New York, from 1887 to 1895. From 1887 to 1890 he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Julien Electric Company, which operated the first street cars propelled by storage battery in the United States. He organized the Church of the Covenant, at Pelhamville, and was its minister without salary from 1887 to 1889. He organized Trinity Congregational Church (in 1893 changed to Bedford Presbyterian Church), and was its minister from 1890 to 1893. In 1894 he traveled abroad. He married, in 1876, Cara A. Huntoon, of Boston, and has a son, Winthrop, and a daughter.

SUTPHIN, JOHN H., has been County Clerk of Queens County, New York, since 1871, and is now serving his tenth consecutive term



JOHN H. SUTPHIN.

of three years each. He is a leader of the Democratic party, and has served many years as Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee of Queens County, New York. He is a director and President of the Bank of Jamaica, is a director and Vice-President of the Jamaica Savings Bank, and is a trustee of the Jamaica Normal School. He is a prominent member of a considerable number of clubs and social organizations and secret orders, and has occupied many official positions of honor in connection with them. He was born in Jamaica, L. I., in 1836, and received his education in the public schools. He held various public offices prior to his election as Clerk

of Queens County. He married, in 1857, Carrie M. Smith, of Jamaica, and has five children.

ANDERSEN, HENRY, has been engaged in business on his own account as an architect in New York City since 1892, having previously been engaged in the offices of several architects. The son of Peter Severin Stern Andersen and Sophie Jost, he was born in Flensburg, Denmark, June 20, 1852, and received his early education in a private school and the college at Flensburg. At the age of sixteen he was graduated from a private college in Copenhagen, served

a few years with a mason contractor as an introduction to the study of architecture, and subsequently was graduated from the Technical and Polytechnical Institute. He also took a complete course in the Royal Academy of Art in Copenhagen, prior to emigration to the United States. While in the office of Thom & Wilson of this city he designed and constructed many buildings, including the Harlem Police and District Court, Sylvan Place and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and the Holy Cross Lyceum on Forty-third Street. Since he has been in business for himself he has constructed many private residences, apartment houses, stores, and warehouses, together with several churches. Among these are the Lutheran Church of the Atonement, One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, and the Don Carlos Apartment, Seventy-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. He is a member of the German Liederkrantz Society.

ANGELL, EDWARD L., born in Providence, R. I., March 11, 1847, studied under private tutors, studied architecture under Charles P. Hartshorn, of Providence, and, at an early age, was chosen advisory architect by the Building Committee of the Providence Council at the time the present City Hall of that municipality was contemplated. Many school buildings in Providence were erected from his drawings, some of which were submitted in competition. He was the architect of the Town Hall and High School Building of Wrentham, Mass. From 1878 to 1882 he was engaged on public buildings with some of the leading architects of the West. Since 1883 he has been in business in New York City, and has designed many notable private residences, apartment houses, hotels, and other structures, including the Hotel Endicott, the San Remo, the Hotel Grenoble, the Regent, the Amidown Apartment, and the new Medical Pavilion of the Flower Hospital. He is the son of Tristram H. Angell and Caroline M., daughter of Bowers Lewis, and descends from Thomas Angell, who came from England with Roger Williams, and was a prominent founder of Providence. On the maternal side he is of French Huguenot descent.

BAIRD, ANDREW D., at the head of a large stone-cutting business in Brooklyn, is interested in various financial enterprises, and has been prominent in public life. He is a trustee of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, and a director of the Nassau Trust Company, the Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, and the New York and New Jersey Ice Lines. He was a trustee of the Kings County Trust Company, and is Vice-President of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, a trustee of the Eastern District Industrial Home, and has been a liberal patron of the Y. M. C. A. He was Alderman of Brooklyn from 1876 to 1880; was Republican candidate for Mayor in 1885, when he withdrew in favor of an independent candidate; was also a candidate for Mayor in 1887 and 1889.

and in the latter year refused the appointment as Postmaster of Brooklyn, offered him by President Harrison. He is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and the Ross Street Presbyterian Church. He was born in Kelso, Scotland, October 14, 1839. When the Civil War broke out he went to the front as a private in the Seventy-ninth New York, and won the commission of Colonel. He participated in forty-five battles, was three times wounded, and twice was promoted on the field of battle for bravery in action.

TUCKER, JOHN JEROME, prominent builder and contractor of New York City, is Vice-President of the American Employers' Liability Insurance Company, for more than a quarter of a century has been a trustee of the Bank for Savings, and is a director of the United



JOHN JEROME TUCKER.

States Life Insurance Company and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company. He was formerly a director of the Seventh Ward Bank. He has been President of the Mason Builders' Association since its organization. In 1890 and 1891 he was President of the National Association of Builders, and he is now a member of the Committee on Builders' Surety Company of the National Association of Builders. He has also been President of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. He is a trustee of the New York Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, and is a member of its executive and finance committees. He is a trustee of the New York Orphan Asylum. He served ably as Aqueduct Commissioner for New

York City, to which position he was appointed by Mayor Hewitt in 1888. He has been active in promoting arbitration in labor difficulties, and was instrumental in preventing several strikes by arbitrating between the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Union of New York. He married, in 1856, Mary A., daughter of James T. Spear, of Belleville, N. J., and has two sons—Edwin and Walter C. Tucker—both of whom are associated with him in business. Mr. Tucker was himself born at Shark River, N. J., February 26, 1828. At seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to his uncle, Joseph Tucker, a builder of repute in New York City. In 1853 he succeeded to his uncle's business.

DE HART, JOHN, well-known architect of the Borough of The Bronx, was for four years Secretary of the Property Owners' Association of that section of the city, and organized a citizens' movement which resulted in the opening of Intervale Avenue and the construction of its sewer, the largest in the city. He made speeches in favor of the People's Bill, warmly advocated the reform in connection with street improvement inaugurated by the late Commissioner Louis J. Heintz; was one of the organizers of the People's Benefit Order; helped to organize two building and loan associations of New York City, and for several years was a director of one; was one of the founders of the North Side Board of Trade, being a member of the committee which drafted its constitution and by-laws; for two years was Chairman of the Public Improvement Committee; is at present Chairman of the Railroad Extension Committee, and was one of the organizers of the Alliance of Taxpayers' Associations, comprising twenty-eight organizations north of the Harlem, and served two terms as its Secretary. In advocacy of public measures he has made addresses before every local board in the City of New York, and has frequently appeared before legislative committees at Albany. He was a delegate from the North Side Board of Trade to the National Convention on Good Roads at Asbury Park, N. J.; delivered an address before that body, which attracted attention, and was appointed on a committee with Governor Fuller, of Vermont, and General Roy Stone, of the Agricultural Department, Washington, to draft a constitution for a national association in advocacy of good roads. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., May 16, 1862, of an old Dutch family. He was for many years connected with the Singer Manufacturing Company of this city. He has devoted himself exclusively to professional work as an architect since 1893. He has planned many buildings in the Borough of The Bronx, as well as on Manhattan Island, and is the architect of the new Fruit and Trades Building at the corner of Jay and Staple streets.

DEMAREST, JOHN, at the time of his death in this city, July 22, 1887, was the oldest builder in New York. He built the old St. Nicholas Hotel on Broadway, the Hartford and New Haven Railroad tunnel, and the old New Haven Depot in Centre Street, together with important buildings for the Lorillard, Beckman, De Peyster, and Wolfe estates. His last work was the Home for Superannuated Bishops on Lafayette Place, erected for Miss Catherine L. Wolfe. He was born in New Jersey, June 5, 1814, the son of Lawrence and Margaret Demarest. His ancestors were French Huguenots who settled in this country during the colonial period. Having received a common school education, he learned the business of a builder with John M. Dodd, whose business successor he became. He married Maria Volk, of New York City, August 13, 1837, and had five children

—Daniel, Mrs. Henrietta V. Burtis, William, Rebecca J. Demarest, and Mrs. Sarah M. Harris.

BROWN, ALEXANDER, JR., was prominent among the builders of New York City, following in the footsteps of his father, one of the pioneers among modern builders in this city. Alexander Brown, the father, came from Scotland (where he was born upon the banks of the Clyde) at the age of seventeen years. His wife was Alice Conway, of English descent. Alexander Brown, Jr., was born in New York City, September 12, 1850, and received an excellent education in the public schools. Prepared for college, he was forced to forego his plans upon account of ill-health, and entered upon his business career in partnership with his father. Soon after, he became associated with



ALEXANDER BROWN, JR.

Mr. Samuel Lowden, at that time one of the best known builders of the city, this arrangement continuing for only one year. From that time he continued his business under his own name, until his death, November 13, 1897. He erected the Buckingham, 44-46 Broadway; Mount Sinai Hospital, the University Medical College buildings, various buildings for the Lion Brewery Company, the Fruit Trade Building, and many of the finer private residences of the city. He was a Republican in politics. He was one of the organizers of the Architectural and Allied Interests, was a leading member of the Building Trades Club, the General Society of Mechanics and Trades-

men, and the Mason Builders' Association, and was a director in the Stock Quotation Telegraph Company. He was a member of the New York Athletic Association, a trustee in the Union Dime Savings Institution, and a director of the Riverside Bank. He was for years a member of Dr. Wilton Merle Smith's Church, the Central Presbyterian, of New York City. He married, in September, 1873, Miss Annie, daughter of John and Margaret Morrison, both of Scotch ancestry. Five children survive him—Alexander M. Brown, who is continuing the business established by his grandfather and father; Alice, Grace F., Edith L., and Floyd D. Brown.

PUTNAM, WILLIAM HENRY, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Potter & Putnam Company, publishers, of New York City, was

born in Hortwick, Otsego County, N. Y., October 25, 1854, and is the son of Garrett P. Putnam and Samantha Bowe, being related to General Israel Putnam of the Revolution. He attended Hortwick Seminary, and was graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa. He subsequently took a five years' course of study in history and philosophy at the Illinois Wesleyan University, from which he received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. He then engaged in the publishing business. He resides at Westerleigh, S. I. He married, in 1880, Huldah M. Plummerfelt, of Delaware, N. J., and has a son—LeRoy E. Putnam.

PUTNAM, GEORGE EUGENE, is a younger brother of William Henry Putnam, Vice-President of the Potter & Putnam Company, publishers, and was born in Mount Vision, Otsego County, N. Y., January 26, 1864. He attended the public schools and Hortwick Seminary, and was both a student and teacher at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He is now Principal of High School No. 20, Borough of Richmond, New York City. He married Marion Camp, of Rummelfield, Pa., and has a son—Kearney C. Putnam.

BOWE, LEROY E., President of the Bowe Casket Company, of Otsego, N. Y., and a director of the Potter & Putnam Company, publishers, of New York City, has practiced law for fifty years, and now resides at Otsego, N. Y. He has been a member of the New York Assembly, and has served as Register in Bankruptcy. He was born in Hortwick, N. Y., July 25, 1819, the son of Edward and Peninah Bowe. His ancestors were active in the Revolution. He was educated at the Franklin Literary Institute, at Franklin, N. Y.

ROBINSON, ANDREW J., head of the New York building firm of Robinson & Wallace, has been engaged in business under this style for more than thirty years. He is a trustee of the East River Savings Institution and a director of the Oriental Bank and the English Enamel Paint Company. He is a trustee of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, is a trustee of the Southern New York Baptist Association, and is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the New York Baptist City Mission. For thirty years he has been a trustee of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, prior to which time he was a member of the Stanton Street Baptist Exchange. He is a member of the New York Real Estate Exchange, for several years was Chairman of its Committee on Building and Lien Laws, and has also served on its Committee on Legislation. He was one of the founders of the Mason Builders' Association, and served for a number of years as Chairman of its Arbitration Committee. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Mechanic's and Tradesman's Society, the Building Trades Club, the Uptown Association, the New

York Botanical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He devised the unique sewerage system of Atlantic City, N. J. Among the edifices erected by him in New York City are the new St. Luke's Hospital, Barnard College, the New York Cancer Hospital, the St. Paul Building, the Fidelity and Casualty Building, the Prescott Building, the Hartford Building, the Colonial Club, the building of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Church Missions House, St. Paul's School; Jarvis Hall and Hoffman Memorial, General Theological Seminary, the Holy Trinity and Clergy House, and the residences of Henry O. Havemeyer, John H. Inman, James T. Woodward, James P. Kernochan, and Francis S. Kinney. He married, in 1870, Harriett E., daughter of the late William Gardner King, of



ANDREW J. ROBINSON.

New York City, and granddaughter of Oliver Dyer, of Providence, R. I., and has a daughter and two sons—Drew King and Fletcher Albert Robinson. He was himself born in Bloomfield, N. J., March 26, 1844, attended the public schools and Rundell Academy, and learned the building trade. His father was head of the firm of H. B. & J. J. Robinson, which maintained two coo-perage establishments in New York City and two in New Jersey. On the paternal side he descends from the Lindsey and Williams families of Scotland, the first American ancestors immigrating to Connecticut about 1640. Through his mother, Sarah, daughter of Abner Dodd, of

Bloomfield, N. J., and sister of the late John M. Dodd, a well-known builder of New York City, he descends from Daniel Dodd, who emigrated from England to Branford, Conn., in 1644.

RANDALL, RUFUS RITCH, was Republican Alderman of the City of New York from the Twenty-fourth Ward during the years 1895, 1896, and 1897. During his service he was the youngest alderman on the Board. He was born in Tremont village, Westchester County, March 2, 1870, and is the son of James Randall and Elather Ritch. His father, born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, where the Randall family was seated for many generations, came to this country in 1858, and in 1868 married the daughter of Rufus Ritch, of Mianus, Conn. Mr. Randall thus descends on the maternal side from an old Connecticut family. He attended the College of the City of

New York, leaving to enter the real estate office of David L. Woodall, of Tremont. At the end of four years, in 1890, he formed a partnership in the same business, under the firm style of Smith & Randall. Since 1892 he has continued alone. He is Treasurer of the Tremont Investment Company, a director of the Merchants' Co-operative Bank, and a charter member of the North Side Board of Trade. He is a director of the Suburban Club, as he is of the West Farms Republican Club. He is a member of the Union Republican Club, and was formerly Secretary of the Republican organization of the Twenty-fourth Ward. In 1897 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Coroner for the Borough of The Bronx. In November, 1891, he married Minnie E., daughter of Edwin J. Blauvelt, of Tremont, and has two children—a son and a daughter.

JAMES, WILLIAM TEFET, under the style of Hepburn & James, was joint proprietor of a drug store at Flushing, L. I., from 1872 to 1891, and since the latter date has been in charge of the Kissena Lake Ice Company of the same place. In 1897 he erected an ice-manufacturing plant with a capacity of twenty-five tons daily. He is Treasurer of the Flushing Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, is Treasurer of the Long Island Savings and Investment Association, is Treasurer and Superintendent of the Flushing Cemetery, and is a director of the Queens County Savings Bank. He is a leader of the Republican party. He served two terms as a member of the Board of Trustees of the town of Flushing, and by successive



WILLIAM TEFET JAMES.

appointments was Treasurer of the village of Flushing from July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1898, when Flushing became a part of the City of New York. In the fall of 1897 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, to represent the Second District of the Borough of Queens. He is a Trustee of the First Baptist Church of Flushing, and is also a trustee of Cornucopia Lodge, No. 563, A. F. & A. M., having filled the offices in this Lodge of Senior Deacon, Senior Warden, and for two years that of Worshipful Master. He has also passed the Capitular Degrees in Pentalpha Chapter, No. 206, R. A. M., and is a charter member of Flushing Council, No. 997, Royal Arcanum. He married, October 17, 1877, E. Grace, daughter of the late A. K. P. Dennett, of Flushing, and has a daughter, Bessie E., and a son, J. Lou James. Mr. James was himself born in New Rochelle, N. Y., January 2, 1850, the son of Albert T. James and Louise E., daughter of Rev. Lewis J. Contant. His grandfather was

the late William T. James, of New York City, the well-known iron manufacturer and inventor. On his father's side Mr. James's ancestors were Welsh, while through his mother he is of French Huguenot descent. His father having removed to Minnesota to engage in agricultural operations on a large scale, Mr. James received his education in the public schools of Wabash, in that State. In 1871 he came East, accepting a position with G. G. Welling, druggist, of Flushing, L. I., to whose business he succeeded the following year.

McROBERTS, HUGH, is the recognized leader of the Republican party in the Borough of Richmond, New York City. For many years



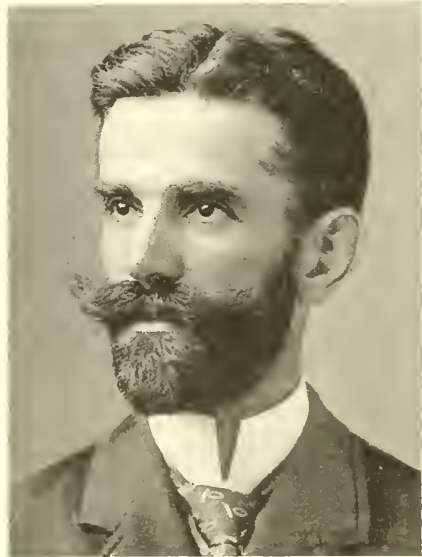
HUGH McROBERTS.

he has been influential in State as well as local politics, and has been a delegate to numerous local, State, and National Republican conventions. He has served several terms as a member of the New York Republican State Committee, and was elected to succeed himself as a member of that body for the year 1898-99 at the recent State Convention which nominated Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. Mr. McRoberts was born in Ireland, July 18, 1839, and at an early age was brought to America by his parents, who settled on Staten Island. Here he received his education, attending the public schools. For about seven years he followed the sea. During

the past thirty-five years he has been in business for himself on Staten Island, being proprietor of an extensive coal business at Tompkinsville.

JONES, CHARLES ANTHON, has been prominent in the political and public life of Staten Island. For seventeen years he was School Treasurer of District No. 1 of Middletown, Richmond County, having been elected thirteen times without opposition. For seven years he was a member of the Board of Health of the village of Edgewater, and in 1894 was elected its President. In June, 1897, Governor Black appointed him a member of the Richmond County Board of Park Commissioners, and he was elected by his colleagues Treasurer of the Board. At present he is Chief of the Bureau of Elections, Borough of Richmond, New York City. He has been a member of the Republican General Committee of Staten Island for twenty-one years, during six of which he has been its Treasurer. In 1884 he was the

Republican candidate for County Clerk of Richmond County, in a hopeless contest with Cornelius A. Hart. As Republican candidate for Collector of Middletown in 1893, he failed of election in this Democratic stronghold by only 115 votes. In 1895 he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Richmond County, and in 1897 was again elected to this position. In January, 1898, he was elected Chairman of the Republican County Committee. This position he resigned when appointed Chief of the Bureau of Elections. Born in Tompkinsville, S. I., February 1, 1856, he is the son of the late Major Frank S. Jones, an officer of the old Seventy-third New York Regiment, and one of the leaders of the Whig party in Richmond County. Charles Anthan Jones was educated in the public schools of Tompkinsville. For about five years, dating from 1870, he was connected with the news department of the *New York Herald*. In 1880 he entered the Staten Island Publishing Company, controlled by Wiman, Emmons & Company. During the past nine years he has been engaged in the real estate business, also managing a newspaper advertising and collecting agency. He was a member of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, and distinguished himself for marksmanship. Subsequently he became a member of the Seventh Regiment, from which he was mustered out with the rank of Sergeant at the close of nine years of service. For two years he represented the Seventh Regiment on the New York State Rifle Team. He is now a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' League and Veterans' Corps. He is a member of the Edgewater Fire Service, as he is of the Templars of Liberty and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married, in 1882, Miss Rose C. E. Zorn, of Tompkinsville, S. I. Mrs. Jones died in 1888, leaving two daughters.



CHARLES ANTHON JONES.

MORRIS, FREDERICK P., is President and Executive Manager of the Long Island News Company, as he has been continuously since the inception of the company in 1881. This enterprise was conceived and organized by him. In 1891 he was elected to the Board of Trustees of Flushing, L. I., where he has resided since 1876, and in 1893 was

re-elected; while in 1894 he was elected President of the village. In 1892, Mr. Morris represented his district as a Republican elector. He is one of the most prominent figures in Masonic circles in Queens County. He became a member of Cornucopia Lodge, No. 563, in 1878, and since that time has occupied every office in this lodge, having been elected Master in 1884, and re-elected in 1885 and 1886. For three years, from 1885 to 1887, he served under Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence as District Deputy Grand Master. During this period, and principally through his efforts, was contributed by the Masonic fraternity of Queens and Suffolk counties their quota toward the erection of the handsome Masonic Hall, at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City. Mr. Morris is President of the Board of Trustees of this hall, as he is also of the Board of Trustees



FREDERICK P. MORRIS.

of the Masonic Home at Utica, N. Y. In 1895 he held the office of Treasurer in charge of a Masonic fund of over \$250,000, and in 1896 that of Vice-President. Born in Manchester, England, in 1852, he came to America when sixteen years of age, and secured a position as newsboy on the Long Island Railroad trains. His employers, the Union News Company, appointed him to the office of Superintendent when he had been in their employ seven years, and despite his comparative youth. He remained with them in this capacity, exhibiting marked ability, until 1881, when the Long Island Railroad interests passed into the control of the late Austin Corbin.

From him Mr. Morris obtained a contract for the complete news privileges over the entire Corbin railroad system. He at once organized the Long Island News Company, as already stated, himself becoming its President. Mr. Morris is also connected with other business enterprises, and is a member of various clubs and societies. He is now President of the Republican Club of Flushing, and was also the first to hold this office upon the organization of the club in 1892.

PHIPPS, CHARLES LOUIS, was engaged in the hardware business from 1869 to 1873, in connection with the firm of Spelman Brothers, and from 1873 to 1896 with the Henry B. Newhall Company. He was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1894, and served on several of its committees. He has also served on the New

York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. This office he resigned in 1896, to accept his election as Treasurer of Queens County, New York. He is a member of the Hardware and Aurora Grata clubs, and has been prominent in Masonic circles in Queens and Suffolk counties. He was Past Master of Morton Lodge, No. 63, Hempstead, Queens County, and was selected as Deputy Grand Master for the first Masonic District (Queens and Suffolk counties), serving in this capacity under Grand Master William Sherer. He is a Kismet Templar of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. He married, in 1875, Alice, daughter of Samuel S. Rhame, of East Rockaway, Queens County, N. Y., and has three children—Katherine, Charles Belding, and Howard Morton Phipps. Mr. Phipps was himself born in Rochester, N. Y., November 17, 1851, and is the son of William T. Phipps and Catherine L. Belding. His parents having moved to the vicinity of Brooklyn, he attended the public schools and Polytechnic Institute of the city, while in 1869 he was graduated from the Highland Military Academy, of Worcester, Mass. Through his father he descends through a line collateral to that of Sir William Phipps, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts, and the conqueror of Port Royal during King William's War. Through his mother he descends from a line collateral to Governor Belding of Massachusetts.



CHARLES LOUIS PHIPPS.

COLE, ABRAM, since 1874, as a member of the firm of Cole Brothers, has conducted the extensive lumber and coal business at Tottenville, which was established in 1857 by his father, the late Captain Abraham Cole. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Staten Island, is Auditor of the Richmond County Building and Mutual Loan Association, and is Secretary and Treasurer of the Hillard Manufacturing Company, 299 Broadway. Of the last mentioned corporation, engaged in manufacturing the typewriting improvements under the Hillard patents, he was one of the organizers. He was Town Clerk of the town of Westfield, Richmond County, during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886. During the nine years from 1888 to 1896, inclusive, he also represented the town of Westfield on the Richmond County

Board of Supervisors. He is a member of the Eureka Fire Engine Company, No. 2; the Aquehouga Athletic Club; Huguenot Lodge, No. 381, F. and A. M.; Richmond Lodge, No. 80, Knights of Pythias; Westfield Lodge, No. 385, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Arthur Kill Council, Royal Arcanum, No. 1,408. He was born in Tottenville, S. I., April 8, 1856, attended the public schools in the town of Westfield, and in 1871, 1872, and 1873 attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Collegiate Institute. He married, October 19, 1880, Blanche Martin, of Tottenville, and has two sons—Chester Abram Cole, born December 2, 1881, and Ralph Martin Cole, born August 15,



ABRAM COLE.

1883. The son of the late Captain Abraham Cole and Ann M., daughter of Cornelius Dissosway and Ann Winant, he is of English-Dutch descent through the paternal line, and of French Huguenot descent through the maternal line, his ancestors on both sides having been settled in this country for many generations. The name "Cole" originated in England, from which country Mr. Cole's ancestors fled to Holland during the religious persecutions of the period of the Reformation. They settled near Leyden, Holland, the name assuming its Dutch form of "Kool." About 1639 Cornelisse Lambertse Kool, or Cool, emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam, where he died about 1664.

His wife was Altie Brackhonge. From them the line descends through their son, Abraham Cole, who married Rebecca Britton; their son, Isaac Cole; the latter's son, Abraham Cole, who married Abigail Johnson; their son, Abraham Cole, who married Ann Johnson; and their son, Captain Abraham Cole, who married Ann M. Dissosway, to the present Abram Cole. The latter's great-grandfather, Abraham Cole, was a Revolutionary soldier, serving in the Third New Jersey Regiment, Colonel Daniel Chambers (see Stryker's "New Jersey Archives," p. 169). In the early part of the present century—from 1830 to 1850—Mr.

Cole's father was Captain of a St. Petersburg and Baltimore packet schooner. In 1857 he retired and established the business which his son still manages. Captain Cole died in 1876. His widow is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-six.

ELSWORTH, JOHN HUGHES, at the time of his death, in April, 1899, was serving his second term as County Clerk of Richmond County, New York, his able administration of the office during his first term having led to his renomination and re-election. Before becoming

County Clerk he had been elected Sheriff of Richmond County, and his term of service in that office gave general satisfaction. He was born in Bayonne, N. J., June 21, 1843, and was the son of Captain William B. and Mary C. Elsworth. His father was captain of a merchant vessel. Mr. Elsworth attended the Bayonne Free School and the Eastman Business College. He adopted his father's profession for a time, following a seafaring life. Subsequently he engaged in oyster planting, and was successfully engaged in business for many years as a wholesale oyster planter. He was a member of the Staten Island Yacht Club, of the American Order of United Work-



JOHN HUGHES ELSWORTH.

men, and of Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, Free and Accepted Masons; also of the Tyrian Chapter, No. 219, R. A. M. He was married, June 21, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth W. Jones, of Snow Hill, Md. His widow survives him.

KRESS, JOHN, was born at Fulda, Hessen, Germany, January 7, 1825, and died in New York City, April 16, 1877. He was educated at the Gemeinde Schule of his native village, and was apprenticed to learn the trade of a brewer, which in Germany also includes that of

a cooper. At the age of twenty he became assistant foreman of the famous brewery of the Barons Riedesel, at Lauterbach. He was also a member of the Garde of the Kingfurst of Hossen, and saw active service in the Schleswig-Holstein war, as well as in connection with the Revolution of 1848. He was married to Susanna Ammon, niece of Von Ammon, a celebrated doctor of divinity and philosopher, of Lauterbach. Coming to New York City with his wife in 1850, for three years Mr. Kress followed his trade as cooper in connection with the sugar house of the Stuarts. In 1853 he established a small brewery on Avenue A, in partnership with Christian Schaefer. At the end of



JOHN KRESS.

two years he purchased lots on Fifty-fourth Street, the site of the present large establishment, and erected a moderately sized plant. The brewery continued to grow until it now occupies a frontage of three hundred feet. When he had the large brewery in successful operation he resided for some time in Vienna, until he had mastered all the details connected with the brewing of the celebrated Wiener beer. Returning to New York, he was the first to manufacture this beverage in America. In 1876 his establishment was considered the model brewery of the United States, and he took prizes with the brewing kettles which he exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at

Philadelphia. His widow and three daughters survived him. His son-in-law, William Forster, is now President of the Kress Brewing Company.

FITZPATRICK, RICHARD, was born on July 26, 1859, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, where he received his education in Public School No. 16. After leaving school he entered the employ of his father, John Fitzpatrick, and not long thereafter he established himself in the stevedoring and trucking business, and all transportation contracting kindred to the same. His business has grown from a small beginning to proportions that require the employment of upward of one hundred and thirty horses, over one hundred trucks, carts, etc., and two hundred and fifty men. He has for years supplied for the City of New York every station house, fire house, municipal building, and public school with coal. He handled all the cement and

broken stone used in the construction of the electric roads, and does the stevedoring for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. He handles all the coal delivered to the Government at Ellis Island, Governor's Island, City Island, the Barge Office, Custom House, Postoffice, Public Stores, etc., and from his Harlem branch all delivered to the large institutions of charity and learning located in that section. He has his own construction department, where he manufactures every machine and vehicle used in his business. He also has his own horseshoeing and harnessmaking shops. Associated with him as assistants are his brothers, Patrick, Michael, and John, who have been with him since the establishment of his business in 1872. He is an active Democrat, a member of the Pequod Club and Democratic Club, and has been an associate Tammany leader in the old Ninth Ward. He has three children—Kate, Julia, and John.



RICHARD FITZPATRICK.

He has three children—Kate, Julia, and John.

CRUTCHFIELD, JAMES THOMAS, who resides at New Dorp, S. I., is President of the Sea View Club of that place and a governor of the Dry Goods Club of New York City. He was born in Louisville, Ky., December 20, 1864, and received his education there. He is the son of William H. Crutchfield and Lydia, daughter of Thomas Tabor Young, and is the grandson of Robert G. Crutchfield and Mary Nuckles. The Crutchfields are an old Virginia family, Mr. Crutchfield's father having been born in Fineastle, Va., in 1824, and his grandfather in Richmond, in 1775. The Youngs are an old family of Delaware and the District of Columbia. Mr. Crutchfield was messenger boy for a telegraph company at Louisville, Ky., from 1874 to 1878, while from the latter date until September, 1885, he held various positions in the same employ. During the next two years he was in the office of the traffic manager of the Eastern Tennessee, Ohio and Georgia Railroad Company, at Knoxville, Tenn., while from 1887 to 1891 he was secretary to the traffic manager of the Louisville and Northern Railroad at Louisville. From 1891 to 1896 he was traveling freight agent for the same corporation, with headquarters at Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg. Since April 1, 1896, he has been eastern freight agent at New York City.

McBREEN, PATRICK FRANCIS, proprietor of the large printing establishment on William Street, New York City, which he founded in a modest way in 1872, is Secretary and a director of the Club Publishing Company, and is a member of the Typotheta, the Press Club, the Adirondack League Club, the Thirteen Club, and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. In 1868 he was elected President of the League of Temperance Societies of New York and Brook-



PATRICK FRANCIS MCBREEN.

lyn. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and other fraternities. Mr. McBreen compiled and published the first "Guide to the Charities of New York and Brooklyn," and the first "Club Catalogue of the United States." Having received a common school education, while learning the trade of a printer Mr. McBreen pursued courses of reading at the Apprentices' Library and the Cooper Union Reading Rooms, of New York City. He commenced business for himself in 1872, with a capital of \$1,600, saved from his wages as a journeyman printer. He married, in 1870, Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of the late Joseph B. Wilker, of Brooklyn, and has two daughters, Katherine E. and Elizabeth L., and two sons, Frank P. and Raymond J. McBreen.

HORRMANN, AUGUST, since 1870 a member of the Staten Island brewing firm of Rubsan & Horrmann, and its President since its incorporation as a stock company, is also President of the Staten Island Savings Bank and a director of the First National Bank of Staten Island. He was for ten years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Edgewater, and for two years was a member of the Board of Health of the same. He served seven years as a member of the Eleventh Regiment, New York State Militia, and for five years was on the staff as commissary of subsistence with the rank of first lieutenant. He was born in Frankfort, Germany, September 22, 1835, the son of Theobald Horrmann, merchant, and of a daughter of Wilhelm Claus, merchant, both of Frankfort. His grandfather, Andreas Horrmann, was also a merchant of the same city. Mr. Horrmann was educated in the public schools and a business college of Frankfort, for four years was

in the banking house of William Munn & Company, of Frankfort, for two years was with a commission firm of Paris, and from 1855 to 1870 was engaged in business in New York City as an importer of German produce and contractor in dairy products.

BURLEE, WILLIAM JOSEPH, in 1888 organized the shipbuilding firm of McWilliams & Burlee, and managed the same until 1896, when he bought the interest of Mr. McWilliams. In June of the same year he organized and founded the Burlee Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, and has been its President continuously since. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Kill von Kull Yacht Club. He has never been married. He was born at Pottsville, Pa., March 22, 1862, and received his education in the public schools of that place. In 1884 he became employed in the C. & D. McWilliams shipyard, Jersey City; became General Superintendent of the establishment, and in 1888 resigned from this position to engage in business for himself.



WILLIAM JOSEPH BURLEE.

VANDERBILT, JOSEPH MORTIMER, entered the employ of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company as ticket and stock clerk, June 28, 1884, in June, 1886, was made paymaster of the same, from September, 1888, to April, 1897, was chief clerk to the General Traffic Agent, and since the latter date has been General Ticket Agent. He is a member of the Kill von Kull Yacht Club. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 20, 1868, and was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and at the McCreety Academy. He is the son of Joseph L. Vanderbilt and Cornelia Vredenburg, daughter of Abram Vredenburg and granddaughter of Augustus Vredenburg; is the grandson of Oliver Vanderbilt, and is the great-grandson of Oliver Vanderbilt. His ancestors on the paternal side came from Holland between 1645 and 1652. The Vredenburg family, or Von Vredenburgs, were a powerful family in Holland, where they held a castle. He is also the grandson of Sarah Leviness and Maria Flock, and the great-grandson of Sarah King and Amy Osborn, his ancestors in these lines having come from England in the eighteenth century.

CORSON, DAVID T., one of the leading builders of Staten Island, was born at Port Richmond, on that island, October 1, 1852, and is the son of David T. Corson and Sophia Lake. His father served with distinction as a naval officer during the Civil War. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Staten Island. Mr. Corson received his education at the Academy of St. Vincent, Norfolk, Va., and has since been in the building business on Staten Island. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Port Richmond, and for a number of years has been President of its Board of Trustees.

VORGANG, CHARLES TOBIAS, has been Superintendent of



CHARLES TOBIAS VORGANG.

the Standard Varnish Works, of Staten Island, since 1874, and is a director of the Standard Land Improvement Company, of Elm Park, S. I. He is President of the Richmond Bowling Club, Treasurer of the Elm Park Bowling Club, President of the Standard Quartet Club, of Elm Park, Honorary President of the Williamsburg Sangerbund, and a member of the Brooklyn Arion Society and Richmond Lodge, F. and A. M. The son of Sebastian Vorgang and Katharina Boehms, he was born in Aschaffenburg, Germany, December 30, 1847, and in 1865 came to the United States. His paternal grandfather had a large farm

and extensive flour and tobacco mills at Aschaffenburg.

VITT, FRANKLIN CHARLES, born in New York City in 1853, of German descent, received his education in the public schools of New York City and Richmond County, subsequently studying law. He was a Justice of the Peace in Richmond County from 1884 to 1897. He was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the same County from December, 1890, until Staten Island became a part of New York City under the new charter. He is now Secretary of the School Board for the Borough of Richmond, City of New York.


EGBERT, GEORGE THOMPSON, was President of the Village of Port Richmond, S. I., for two successive terms of two years each, and at the present time is a member of the Board of Education of the Borough of Richmond, New York City. He was born in Mari-

ner's Harbor, S. I., July 30, 1851, the son of Wesley Egbert and Margaret, daughter of William Miller, and the grandson of James Egbert. He attended the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute of New York City, and entered the employ of Gasheree, Emery & Company, importers and jobbers in drygoods in New York, remaining with them for ten years and rising from the position of officeboy to that of cashier and head bookkeeper. During the last twenty years he has been connected with the Consolidated Fireworks Company of America, the largest manufacturers and importers of fireworks in the world. He was formerly Treasurer, and is now a stockholder and Secretary in this corporation. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the Summerfield M. E. Church, of Staten Island, and is a Mason and a member of the Order of the Knights of Pythias.

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