

Robert Vanderker

Encyclopedia of Biography

OF

NEW YORK

A Life Record of Men and Women Whose Sterling Character and Energy and
Industry Have Made Them Preëminent in Their Own
and Many Other States



BY

CHARLES ELLIOTT FITCH, L. H. D.

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

ILLUSTRATED

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
INCORPORATED

BOSTON

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

1923

ADVISORY

- ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D., D. C. L.,
 President Cornell University, 1867-85; United States Ambassador to Germany, 1897-1902; United States Minister to Russia, 1892-94; Regent Smithsonian; President American Historical Association, 1884-85, etc., etc.; author many historical works.
- J. SLOAT FASSETT, LL. D.,
 District Attorney Chemung County, 1878-80; New York State Senator, 1884-91, (temporary President, 1887-90-91); Chairman Republican National Convention, 1888-92; Representative in Congress, 1905-11; Proprietor Elmira "Daily Advertiser," 1879-96.
- SHERMAN WILLIAMS, Ph. D.,
 Chief School Library Division, New York State Education Department; President New York State Historical Association; author many State historical works.
- § EDWIN A. MERRITT,
 Quartermaster-General of New York, 1865-69; Delegate New York Constitutional Convention, 1867; Collector Port of New York, 1867; United States Consul, London, 1881-85; President Board of Trustees St. Lawrence University; Trustee Potsdam State Normal School.
- CHARLES S. SYMONDS,
 President Utica City National Bank; President Oneida County Historical Society.
- A. JUDD NORTHRUP, LL. D.,
 United States Commissioner; Judge Onondaga County, 1892-94; Commissioner to Revise the Statutes and Code of New York, 1895-1901; President Onondaga Historical Association; Author "The Judiciary of New York" in "Political History of New York from Cleveland to Hughes," 1911; author various literary and historical addresses.
- § REV. WALTON WESLEY BATTERSHALL, D. D.,
 Rector Emeritus St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Albany, N. Y.
- § WILLIAM H. SAMSON,
 Managing Editor Rochester "Post-Express," 1896-1911; President Rochester Historical Society, 1904-06; Vice-President Anderson Art Galleries; Editor "Private Journal of Aaron Burr," etc.; author many historical monographs.
- § HON. WILLIAM E. WERNER,
 Rochester; County Judge of Monroe County, 1894; Justice Supreme Court of New York, 1895-1900; Associate Judge Court of Appeals of New York (terms) 1900-18.
- § CHARLES ANDREW, LL. D.,
 Mayor of Syracuse, 1861-62-68; Delegate-at-Large New York Constitutional Convention, 1867; Judge New York Court of Appeals, 1870-1897; Chief Judge, 1881-84, 1893-97.
- § ELLIS H. ROBERTS, LL. D.,
 Editor Utica "Herald;" Representative in Congress; Treasurer United States; Author "The Planting and Growth of the Empire State," 2 vols., in "American Commonwealth" series; also various historical and financial addresses.
- ALBERT VANDER VEER, M. D., LL. D.,
 Member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, 1895—, Vice Chancellor, 1915—; Professor of Anatomy, Albany Medical College, 1869-74; Professor of Surgery, 1875-1914; Attending and Consulting Surgeon, Albany Hospital, 1869—; St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, 1873-1903; President American Surgical Association, 1906; President American Medical Association, 1916; Author "Surgery and Military Surgery," Encyclopedia Americana, 1920, and other contributions on medical and surgical subjects.
- DE ALVA S. ALEXANDER, LL. D.,
 Buffalo; Editor "Daily Gazette," Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1871-74; Auditor United States Treasury, 1887; United States District Attorney, Northern District of New York, 1889-93; Representative in Congress, 1897-1911; author of "Political History of the State of New York," 3 vols.
- CHARLES R. SKINNER, LL. D.,
 Representative in Congress, 1881-85; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1895-1904; President National Educational Association, 1897; Editor "Brightside."
- JAMES A. ELLIS,
 Member of New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Long Island Historical Society, and New England Historic-Genealogical Society.
- WILLIAM H. MACE, Ph. D.,
 Professor of History and Political Science, Syracuse University; University Extension Lecturer on American History; Member American Historical Association; Author of "Heroic Leaders in American History;" etc., etc.
- § CHARLES ELLIOTT FITCH, L. H. D.,
 Editor-in-Chief Syracuse "Daily Standard," 1866-73; Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle," 1873-90; State Lecturer New York Department of Education, 1895-1904; Chief of Division of School Libraries, 1906-12.
- HENRY W. HILL, LL. D.,
 Assemblyman, State Senator, New York; Delegate Constitutional Convention of New York, 1894; Chairman Champlain Commission; author of many authoritative contributions on the canal history of the State.
- § JAMES A. HOLDEN, B. A.,
 State Historian; Member American Historical Association; Trustee New York State Historical Association; author of various monographs on historical subjects.
- DAVID JAYNE HILL, LL. D.,
 Educator, Diplomat, Historian; ex-President University of Rochester; First Assistant Secretary of State, United States, 1898-1903; Ambassador to Germany, 1903-11; Delegate to The Hague Peace Conference, 1907; author of many works of Biography, History and Diplomacy.
- § WILLIAM S. PELLETREAU, A. M.,
 Member of New York Historical Society and Suffolk County Historical Society; Author of "History of Long Island," "Old New York Houses," "Early Long Island Wills," etc.

BIOGRAPHICAL

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

PRUYN, Robert Clarence,

Man of Large Affairs.

When early in 1885 President Cleveland called Daniel Manning, of Albany, to be his secretary of the treasury, a vacancy was created in the presidency of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, Mr. Manning having succeeded to that institution upon the death of Robert Hewson Pruyn, in 1882. That vacancy was filled by the election of Robert C. Pruyn to succeed Mr. Manning, and under his able management the National Commercial still continues its successful career. Robert C. Pruyn is of the eighth generation of the family founded in the Hudson Valley at Rensselaerwyck (Albany), as early as 1665.

Francis Pruyn was a son of Johannes Pruyn, of Holland, whose son, Jacques Pruyn, was enrolled among the "Small Burghers of New Amsterdam" (New York), April 18, 1657. Francis Pruyn, brother of Jacques Pruyn, and son of Johannes Pruyn, and wife Alida, maintained a home in Albany, where he died May 6, 1712, and she died September 20, 1704. The line of descent is through their son, Samuel Pruyn, and his wife, Maria (Bogart) Pruyn; their son, Francis S. Pruyn, and his second wife, Alida (Van Yveren) Pruyn; their son, Casparus Pruyn, lieutenant of the First Albany County Regiment, in 1785, and his wife, Catherine (Groesbeck) Pruyn; their son, Francis Casparus Pruyn, and his wife, Cornelia (Dunbar) Pruyn; their son, Casparus Francis Pruyn, and his wife, Ann (Hewson) Pruyn; their son, Robert Hewson Pruyn, and his wife, Jane Ann (Lansing) Pruyn; their son, Robert C. Pruyn, to whom this review is inscribed.

Casparus Francis Pruyn, grandfather of Robert C. Pruyn, was associated with his

uncle, Robert Dunbar, who was agent for the large Van Rensselaer estate, and when Robert Dunbar died succeeded him as agent, holding until his death in 1846.

Robert Hewson Pruyn was a graduate of Rutgers College (New Jersey), class of 1833, and in 1836 was admitted to the New York bar, and shortly after was appointed attorney for the city of Albany, and later was a member of City Council. From 1841 until 1846 he was associate judge, serving on the staffs of Governors William H. Seward, William C. Bouck, and Silas Wright, Jr. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1848, 1849, 1850, representing the third district of Albany county, and elected as a Whig. In 1850 he was the Whig candidate for speaker, the House being a tie. But Mr. Pruyn, being convinced that one of the Whig members could not properly hold his seat, refrained from casting his own vote, the Democratic candidate being elected. Later, when the speaker was called home by family affliction, the Democrats showed their appreciation of Mr. Pruyn's high-minded action by electing him speaker *pro tem*. In 1854 he was elected to the Assembly, and chosen speaker, a position he filled so ably and impartially that no decision of the chair was appealed from during his tenure of office. He was appointed adjutant general by Governor Myron H. Clark, March 5, 1855, and in 1860 was the Republican candidate for Assembly, but was defeated by sixty-two votes, the balance of the ticket being beaten by ten times that number. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed Mr. Pruyn minister to Japan, the second diplomat to be sent to that country from the United States.

As minister to Japan, Mr. Pruyn acquitted himself with such firmness, good judgment and tact, that his influence was

salutary, exerting a lasting benefit, opening the eyes of Japan as a nation to diplomatic methods of Caucasian nations, and instilling a desire for education and modern methods. He became an authority on the arts and institutions of Japan, and furnished the State department with much valuable information. He brought from Japan upon his return, in 1867, a number of rare art treasures, and his collection of carved ivories was one of the finest. He was the candidate of his party for lieutenant governor in 1867, and in 1872 a member of a commission appointed by the governor to frame amendments to the State Constitution.

He was chosen after his return from Japan president of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, a high position he held until his death in 1882. He was vice-president of the Albany Savings Bank; trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York City; trustee of Rutgers College; president of Dudley Observatory; vice-president of the Albany Medical School; on the executive committee of State Normal College; member of Albany Institute; president of the Young Men's Association in 1838; a governor of the Fort Orange Club, and a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic order, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He received the degree A. M. from Rutgers College in 1865, and LL.D. from Williams College.

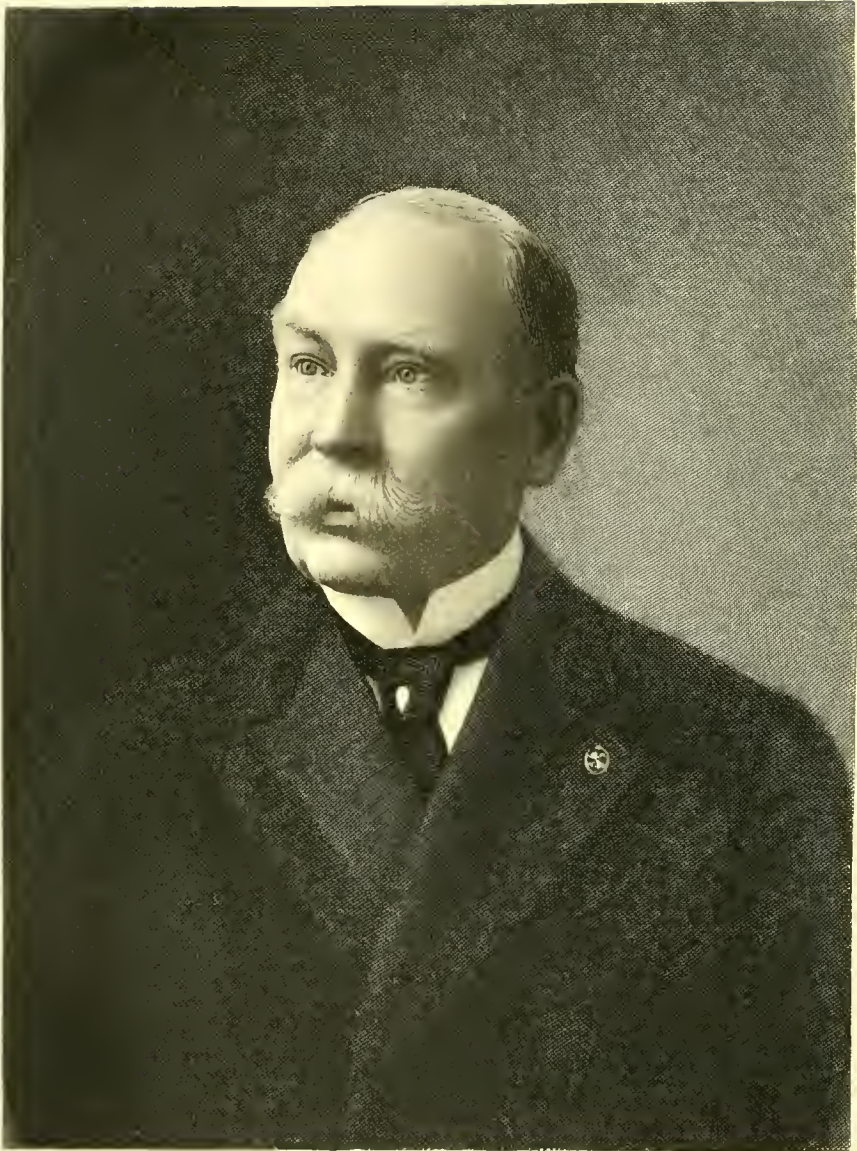
Robert H. Pruyn married, November 1, 1841, Jane Ann Lansing, born June 28, 1811, daughter of Gerrit Yates and Helen (Ten Eyck) Lansing. Two of their sons, Robert C. and Charlie L., became prominent in city business life, the last named passing away July 7, 1906. This review follows the career of the older son, Robert C. Pruyn.

Robert C. Pruyn was born in Albany, New York, October 23, 1847. He prepared in Wrightson's School, later entered Rutgers College, whence he was graduated class of 1869. Prior to his college course he

spent some years in Japan, while his honored father was United States minister to that country, and was attached to the legislation in Tokio. During the governorship of General John A. Dix, he was an aide on the governor's staff. He resided in Albany, where he was interested in public works, and for several years was president of the Board of Commissioners of Washington Park, a member of the commission in charge of the building of the City Hall for which a cornerstone was laid in 1881, and was a member of the Board of Regents of the State. On May 23, 1885, he was elected president of the National Commercial Bank to succeed Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, and he still guides the destinies of that excellent institution, as its executive head. Mr. Pruyn is also chairman of the Board of Directors of the Municipal Gas Company of Albany, director of the Delaware and Hudson Company, Union Trust Company and Albany Savings Bank, and is a director in many other charitable and business institutions. For many years he has been vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and active in its affairs, and has served many times as delegate to national conventions of the Episcopal Church of America. He is a member of Phillip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; University and Metropolitan clubs of New York City, and the Fort Orange, the Albany, the University and Country clubs of Albany.

Robert C. Pruyn married, in Albany, October 22, 1873, Anna Martha Williams, born in Albany, May 7, 1853, daughter of Chauncey Pratt and Martha Andrews (Hough) Williams, her father a former president of The National Exchange Bank of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn are the parents of four children: 1. Edward Lansing, married, June 25, 1919, Anna Olyphant, daughter of J. Kensett Olyphant, of New York; child, Anne, born July 15, 1920. 2. Ruth Wil-





Dwight Scott

liams, married, June 2, 1903, David Marvin Goodrich; child, Anne, born April 11, 1904. 3. Robert Dunbar, married, December 15, 1903, Betty Metcalf, daughter of Frederick Metcalf, of Erie, Pennsylvania; children: Robert Lansing, born November 5, 1904, and Ruth, born May 5, 1907. 4. Frederic, married, February 5, 1907, Beatrice Morgan, daughter of William Fellowes Morgan, of New York; children: Frederic, Jr., born February 25, 1908; Fellowes Morgan, born December 2, 1909; Milton Lee, born February 27, 1913; Beatrice, born December 27, 1916. The family home, No. 7 Englewood place, fronts on the most beautiful part of Washington Park, the wonderful collection of ivories brought from Japan by Robert H. Pruyn being one of its noted features. The summer home is Camp Sanatoni, on Newcomb Lake, in the Adirondacks, reached after a thirty mile drive from North Creek. It is there that Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn delight in entertaining, with true old-time hospitality, from ten to twenty guests usually gathered there.

OLCOTT, Dudley,

Financier, Philanthropist.

What a wonderful life it was to inspire such a eulogy as the following resolution offered by the presidents of all the savings banks of Albany to their fallen comrade:

In the fullness of years—filled with generous purposes and gracious benefactions to others, fortunate in the fruition of noble endeavor, with the reverend benediction of the community in which he lived, Dudley Olcott has peacefully closed his earthly career.

The activities and incidents of his life among us have lent much of aid and encouragement to others, less fortunate than himself, and left behind it pleasant thoughts of a long, useful and upright life. Wherever integrity and honesty of purpose are admired, wherever a conscientious and consistent devotion to duty is revered, wherever a genial, generous and noble nature finds sympathy and loving associations, there

will his life be appreciated and his memory be tenderly cherished.

If there be dreams within that sleep into which he has entered, its reveries can have no pleasanter reflections and none more restful than those we hear of him.

Dudley Olcott was president of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank and the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank. For one hundred and three years he and his father, Thomas W. Olcott, controlled the destinies of these two banks, and by their keen business insight and indefatigable ambitions builded them into great institutions. Dudley Olcott was a factor in the growth of Albany, and his pride in the city and its progress was ever high. A philanthropist, he distributed his charity in a quiet and thoughtful manner, and his aid to the charitable institutions of Albany through his gifts and his untiring efforts and labors on the boards of trustees will be greatly missed. Eighty-one were the years of his life, and they were spent entirely with financial institutions of Albany from his twentieth year, when he entered the employ of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank of Albany, as accountant. From 1880 until his passing in the closing hours of the year 1919, he was president of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank. Mr. Olcott never married, and was the last member of his branch of the Olcott family. He was born in a house on North Pearl street, and for the last seventy years he lived in the old Ten Broeck mansion on Ten Broeck place. Mr. Olcott's life and habits accorded with the atmosphere of the mansion. He was known as a man of quiet ways, but one who was ever ready to assist in any worthy cause of whatever nature. In summer he passed his vacation on the Ristigouche river, Canada, where he indulged in salmon fishing. For forty years he visited the same stream. Although he had won years ago a place that would satisfy the ambitions of many men and warrant their retirement, Mr. Olcott

refused to withdraw from close touch with his many activities. Each work day found him at his office. On the Friday preceding his death he suffered a chill, but did not immediately leave his work. Within a few hours after his return home his condition became serious and, as pneumonia developed, little hope was entertained for his recovery. Many close friends had not heard of his illness until his death was made known. His death was announced officially by Mayor Watt, in the following tribute:

The announcement of the death of Dudley Olcott will cause a shock and very profound sorrow throughout the entire city of Albany. His final illness of pneumonia was of only a few days' duration. He was affectionately known as one of Albany's Grand Old Men. He was of the old school, courtly in manner, dignified in bearing, but withal possessed a warmth of heart and depth of intellect which made him beloved of all who knew him intimately and respected most highly by his fellow citizens.

As banker, philanthropist, educator, and patron of art, his active life has made an impression for good and progress on this community which will be a lasting one. In addition to the prominence he attained and the influence he exerted in banking circles he was foremost in the conduct of the affairs of the Albany Hospital, the Albany Cemetery Association, Dudley Conservatory, the Albany Orphan Asylum, the Home for Aged Men, and the Albany Academy for Girls.

He was retiring in disposition. He never sought preferment at the hands of his fellow citizens, but he was always ready to contribute of his time and his purse to the furtherance of worthy civic objects. He was prevailed upon to serve as president of the old board of commissioners for the enlargement and development of Washington Park, and always took the liveliest interest in its maintenance and beauty.

His city's welfare was of the deepest concern to Mr. Olcott, and he always gladly responded to calls for service to the extent of his ability in his advancing years. I esteemed him a wise counsellor and personal friend. I consider it my duty, as Mayor, to pay this slight tribute to the memory of one of Albany's foremost citizens.

The Olcotts of Albany, New York, descended in direct male line from Thomas

Olcott, who was among the first settlers of the town of Hartford, Connecticut, and one of the founders of the trade and commerce of the Connecticut Colony. He came from England with the Winthrop Colony, in 1630. He died in 1654, aged about forty-five, his widow, Abigail, surviving him until May 26, 1693. The line of descent from Thomas and Abigail Olcott is through their son, Thomas (2) Olcott, of Hartford, and his wife, Mary Olcott; their son, Thomas (3) Olcott, of Hartford, and his wife, Sarah (Foote) Olcott; their son, Thomas (4) Olcott, of Stratford, Connecticut, and his wife, Sarah (Easton) Olcott; their son, Josiah Olcott, of Hudson, New York, and his wife, Deborah (Worth) Olcott; their son, Thomas Worth Olcott, of Albany, New York, and his wife, Caroline (Pepoon) Olcott; their son, Dudley Olcott, to whose memory this tribute is offered.

Josiah Olcott, grandfather of Dudley Olcott, settled in Hudson, New York, when that city was yet a thriving maritime port with a large fleet of vessels engaged in the whaling trade. In 1785 he engaged in the manufacture of cordage with a partner, they operating a rope-walk six hundred feet in length, making ropes of all kinds and sizes. He was a shrewd and capable business man, and transmitted to his son, Thomas W. Olcott, the qualities that made his life notable. Josiah Olcott died in his one hundredth year.

Thomas Worth Olcott, son of Josiah Olcott, and father of Dudley Olcott, began his long and successful career as a financier with the Columbia Bank of Hudson, coming to the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany at its organization, July 29, 1811. Six years later he became cashier; nineteen years later, in June, 1836, he was elected president, a position he most ably filled for forty years. He was the fifth president of the bank, and there were but six until the death of Dudley Olcott in December, 1919,

created another vacancy, he succeeding his father upon the latter's death, March 23, 1880. Thomas W. Olcott was the first president of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank of Albany, incorporated in 1855, that institution having but two presidents during the first sixty-four years of existence, Thomas Worth Olcott and Dudley Olcott. The elder Olcott became well known as one of the leading financiers of his time, and in 1863 declined President Lincoln's offer of the first comptrollership of currency. He was a man of wonderful quickness of thought and action, a good judge of human nature, courageous, and very energetic. He held high position in the business world, and he was hardly less conspicuous in philanthropy and benevolence. His home in Albany was in the midst of a plot of about three acres, and there he gratified his love for plants, flowers, and nature's beauties. He died at the age of eighty-five, and continued active in business life until his last illness. Two of his sons, Dudley and Frederick Pepoon Olcott, became eminent as bankers and business men; Frederick P., comptroller of the State of New York, in 1882, declined the Democratic nomination for governor in 1884, and became president of the Central Trust Company of New York, retiring in 1905 from the presidency to become chairman of board of directors, this being four years prior to his death in Bernardsville, New Jersey.

Thomas Worth Olcott married, August 17, 1818, Caroline Pepoon, daughter of Daniel Pepoon, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. She died March 12, 1867. Children: 1. Frederick Worth, born August 10, 1820, died November 2, 1822. 2. Thomas, born December 31, 1821, died August 27, 1873; married first April 3, 1844, Lucia M. Fowler, who died August 25, 1850; married (second), October 5, 1853, Harriet M. Leonard, who died January 13, 1861; married (third), January 19, 1863, Emma McClure.

3. John Josiah, born March 11, 1823, died April 10, 1899. 4. Robert, born July 26, 1824, died May 10, 1859. 5. Mary Marvin, born April 11, 1826, died April 25, 1892. 6. Theodore, born May 1, 1828, died February 27, 1907; married October 2, 1856, Ann Hazeltine Maynard. 7. Alexander, born August 10, 1829, died April 21, 1887; married, May 21, 1856, Catherine A. Malloy. 8. Grace, born April 5, 1834, died August 7, 1834. 9. Dudley, died in infancy. 10. Dudley, of whom further. 11. Frederick Pepoon, born in Albany, February 23, 1841, died in Bernardsville, New Jersey, April 15, 1909; married Mary Esmay; two children, Edith and Dudley.

Dudley Olcott, tenth child of Thomas W. and Caroline (Pepoon) Olcott, was born in Albany, New York, September 21, 1838, there resided all his life, and died there, December 28, 1919. He was educated in the Albany Boys' Academy and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, where he was graduated in the civil engineering course. When twenty years old he entered the Mechanics and Farmers Savings Bank as an accountant. This position he held until seven years later, when he became assistant cashier of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank. From that time his rise was rapid. In 1878 he was made vice-president, and in March, 1880, he was elected president to succeed his father. He also became president of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank, the two institutions being in the same building.

In other lines of business his success was marked. Returning from abroad after the Civil War had continued for about a year, he was made captain in the Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, an infantry regiment commanded by Colonel Johnston. Later he became a brevet major, and for his services at Chancellorsville was made a lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Olcott was paymaster-general of New York State from 1867 until 1869,

and from 1869 to 1898 he was a member of the Park Commission of Albany. As first treasurer of the commission, and later as president, he was active in the work of enlarging and improving Washington Park. He also served as president of the Albany Bankers' Association. Other organizations of which he was a member are: Board of Governors of Albany Hospital, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Fort Orange Club, the Albany Country Club, the Metropolitan Union League, and the Downtown Club of New York. He was a trustee of the Home for Aged Men, the Albany Orphan Asylum, the Academy for Girls, president of the Albany Cemetery Association, and trustee of Dudley Observatory.

Politically, Mr. Olcott was a Republican, but his many and important business engagements forbade all idea of public office. He was very fond of the solitude of the great woods, and each summer, for about forty years, he spent his vacations at Restigouche river in Canada, there indulging daily in a favorite sport, salmon fishing. His home was in the old family mansion in Albany, the beauties of the estate, which was long his home, making as strong an appeal to him as it did to his honored father.

CALDWELL, James Henry,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Manufacturer, banker, and man of large affairs, James H. Caldwell has made Troy, New York, his home and the scene of his major business interests since 1888. In that time, in addition to the acquisition of financial, industrial, and commercial connections for far reaching importance, Mr. Caldwell has found time for participation in many spheres of the life of his city, and has rendered valuable service to her educational, religious, philanthropic and charitable institutions. A prominent citizen of Troy, and one of the men to whom the business

interests of Northeastern New York look for leadership, Mr. Caldwell has directed his activities in fields that have made generous contribution to the general good and economic stability of his State. The Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company was the enterprise that brought Mr. Caldwell to Troy, and since 1909 he has been its active head as president, building up its organization and extending its influence until now (1920) it has proud reputation as the largest valve and hydrant manufacturing company in the world.

James Henry Caldwell is a descendant of English ancestry, son of Edward Holland and Caroline Amelia (Shields) Caldwell, grandson of James Henry and Margaret (Placide) Caldwell, and great-grandson of Edward Henry Caldwell, of Manchester, Lancashire, England. This line of the family was founded in the United States in 1814 by James Henry Caldwell, who settled in the South, where he and his descendants attained unusual prominence and fortune.

James Henry Caldwell, son of Edward Henry Caldwell, was born in Manchester, Lancashire, England, May 10, 1793, and died in New York City, in 1863. He came to the United States in 1814, and settled in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and on January 7, 1820, removed to New Orleans, Louisiana. His first operations were in real estate and the improvement of a new section of the city, called the "south side." He built up with fine residences the greater part of that section, and many of the well known buildings in the older city, including the famous St. Charles Hotel, one of the noted hostleries in the South before the Civil War. He built the first theatre on the "South Side," and was at the head of theatrical enterprises in that city, and in the South and South-west. He owned the American Theatre, which he built in 1822, and in 1824 it was lighted by gas, the first used in the city. He also built the National Theatre in Nashville.



James H. Caldwell

Tennessee, in 1825; the Cincinnati Theatre in 1832; the St. Charles Theatre in New Orleans in 1835, at that time the largest theatre in the United States; and in 1840 the Mobile Theatre. Encouraged by his success in lighting his own buildings with gas of his own manufacture, Mr. Caldwell organized in 1832 the New Orleans Gas Light Company, with a capital of \$300,000. Failing to get any of the citizens to join him in the enterprise, he determined to light the city at his own expense, which he accomplished in September, 1833. The charter gave the city the right to purchase the works at the end of forty years. This company later secured a new charter from the Legislature, and as the Crescent City Company continued the illumination of the city streets with gas until 1887, when electricity was substituted. Mr. Caldwell is still spoken of in New Orleans as "the father of gas." When he acquired the first gas franchise in New Orleans, he was given a monopoly of lighting the city and the suburbs St. Mary (now the first district of the city), and Marigny (now the third district). The success of lighting the city so satisfactorily (New Orleans being one of the first cities to use gas for public lighting) induced him to ask for an enlarged charter, which was granted, and the New Orleans Gas Light Company was succeeded by the New Orleans Gas Light and Banking Company, with a capital of \$6,000,000. Under their charter the new company was required to establish five branch banks and gas companies in different sections of the State. This was done and banks located in Fort Hudson, Springfield, Napoleonville, Harrisonville and Alexandria. Later there was still further expansion, and the company became very strong and powerful, combining as it did gas companies, banks, loan institutions and improvement companies. Mr. Caldwell was president, and also became politically prominent. When the question of paving first arose in the city, he

was strongly in favor of Belgian blocks against cobble stone and oyster shell paving, and succeeded in having a great deal of the block pavement laid along with the cheaper cobble and shell paving. The system he advocated was more expensive, was strongly opposed, and his advocacy cost him his political position in the city, although time justified his selection of material, as engineering reports many years later showed that it had proved the cheapest in the end to lay the Belgian blocks. He was a member of the Louisiana State Legislature, and held high political offices in the city for twenty-four years. After being reinstated in public favor, councils voted him a silver pitcher as an acknowledgment that his position was the correct one on paving material. He afterward held gas franchises, built from his own means and operated plants in the cities of Mobile, Alabama; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Memphis, Tennessee; the gas making machinery for the earlier plants all bought in England. He was a power in the business world of the South, accumulated a large fortune, was a Democrat, and held his political preferment from that party.

James H. Caldwell married (first) Mrs. Wormsley, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, widow of a very prominent and influential man of that city. She bore him two children: 1. William Shakespear. 2. Sophie, married Robert Dean. He married (second), 1836, Margaret Placide, daughter of Henry Placide, of New Orleans. Children: 3. James Henry, Jr., born 1838, died 1870, in Mobile, Alabama; was a gentleman of large means and very charitable. 4. Alice, died in infancy. 5. Edward Holland, see forward.

Edward Holland Caldwell, son of James Henry and Margaret (Placide) Caldwell, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 8, 1844, and died in New York City, October 5, 1872. He was associated with his father in the gas and banking compan-

ies; was president of the Mobile Gas Light and Coke Company, and made his residence in Mobile. He was a man of large means, and lived the life of a prosperous Southern gentleman of *ante-bellum* days. The family were Catholics in religion except Edward Holland Caldwell, who embraced the Protestant faith. He was a Democrat in politics, and was influential in that party, holding important offices in the city of Mobile. He was prominent in the Masonic order, in which he held the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He and his wife, Caroline Amelia (Shields) Caldwell, a native of Mobile, Alabama, were the parents of the following children: 1. James Henry (3), of whom further. 2. Edward Shields, born January 1, 1867; a capitalist of Ashville, North Carolina, and an extensive traveler; married Louise Wood Moore. 3. Sarah, married (first) Nathaniel Rutter, of New York City, a banker, who died in February, 1890, leaving a son, Edward Caldwell Rutter, graduate of Yale University, class of 1912; married (second) Nathaniel C. Reynal, of New York City; their children are: Nathalie, Jules, and Amelie, deceased.

James Henry (2) Caldwell, eldest son of Edward Holland and Caroline Amelia (Shields) Caldwell, was born in Mobile, Alabama, March 21, 1865. He prepared for college in private schools in Maryland and New York City, and in 1882 entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in the class of 1886. For several years after his graduation he filled the post of civil engineer with the Mobile Gas Light Company, of Mobile, Alabama, and it is an interesting fact in the history of the Caldwell family and of the city of Mobile that fifty-four years after James Henry Caldwell first lighted the streets of New Orleans with gas, his grandson, James Henry Caldwell, built and placed in successful operation the

plant that first performed the same service with electricity. Until 1888 Mr. Caldwell continued a resident of Mobile, being associated with the family interests which were principally in gas, electric, and other public utilities companies. He was successively vice-president and president of the Mobile Gas Light & Coke Company and the Mobile Electric Light Company, both properties controlled by the Caldwell estate.

In 1887-88, Mr. Caldwell traveled extensively at home and abroad, and in the latter year became identified with the Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company, of Troy, New York, making that city his residence. In 1892, Mr. Caldwell was elected vice-president of the company; in 1893, the duties of general manager were added to his responsibilities, and in 1909 he became president of the company. The Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company manufactures valves and hydrants, and its career, always successful, has reached a surpassingly high point in production and prosperity under Mr. Caldwell's guidance. His achievements in the development of this company give him place among the most able industrialists of his day, and have made the Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company known wherever the equipment that is their product is used.

Mr. Caldwell has entered into numerous fields of business endeavor, and his services have been widely sought in advisory capacity by his associates in the business of the region. He was one of the organizers of the Troy Trust Company and its first president, serving for eight years and resigning because of the pressure of his other affairs. He is a trustee and second vice-president of the Troy Savings Bank, a director of the National State Bank, of Troy, and was president of the Commercial Telephone Company until its absorption by the American Telegraph & Telephone Company. He is president of the Van Rensselaer Hotel Company, treasurer and a direc-

tor of the Rensselaer Improvement Company, trustee of the Troy Gas Company, and is a director of the following corporations: Albany & Vermont railroad; Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad; Troy and Greenbush railroad; Troy & Bennington railroad; Saratoga & Schenectady railroad; Lansingburg & Cohoes railroad; Troy & Cohoes railroad; Troy and West Troy Bridge Company; Faith Knitting Company, of Troy; the Columbian, Marine & Bucyrus railroad, and several others.

Mr. Caldwell has taken a constant and loyal interest in the civic institutions of his city, and has been able to render effective service to the cause of education and to the organizations whose sphere is the aid and comfort of those in need of such ministrations. He is president and trustee of the Troy Public Library, vice-president and trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, his *alma mater*, and is president and trustee of the Samaritan Hospital, of which he was one of the founders, and trustee of the Day Home Nursery. To these interests he has given a generous share of his time and means, and their welfare and successful continuance have been close to his heart.

Mr. Caldwell is senior past president of the Troy Chamber of Commerce. His fraternity, in which he holds membership from his college days, is the Delta Phi. His clubs are the University, Engineers, Machinery, and Recess of New York City, the Troy Club and Elks Club of Troy. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Water Works Association, the American Gas Institute, the Illinois Gas Association, the National Founders' Association, the Geographical Society, the National Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and was, until it passed out of existence, a trustee of Troy Academy. His religious faith is the Episcopal, and he is senior warden of St. Paul's Church of that denomination in Troy.

James Henry Caldwell married, in Troy, New York, May 3, 1887, Marjery Josephine Christie, daughter of John T. Christie, of Troy, and granddaughter of John and Margaret (Roberts) Christie, who came to the United States from Scotland in 1832, and settled first in Troy, New York, later moving to New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are the parents of three children: 1. Marjery, married, June 16, 1916, Livingston W. Houston, of Troy, and has children, Marjery C. and Nancy. 2. John Christie, born June 10, 1893; educated in St. Mark's School of Southboro, Massachusetts, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, class of 1916, now associated with the Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company; married Helen Greatsinger Farrell. 3. Carolyn, educated in the Emma Willard School, of Troy, Miss Masters' School, of Dobbs Ferry, New York, and Miss Wickhams School, of New York City; she married, May 28, 1921, Cebra Quackenbush Graves, of Bennington, Vermont, and New York City.

COGSWELL, Ledyard,

Financier.

As president of the New York State National Bank and of other Albany corporations, Ledyard Cogswell is one of the men who keep Albany's wheels of progress moving and give to the Capital City a prestige and fame as a business center which its rank as Capital of the Empire State cannot obscure. He is of the eighth American generation of Cogswells in New England and the United States, the family entrance to this country highly dramatic and exceedingly dangerous, as later described. Eminent ministers of the gospel and physicians of learning and skill contributed to the right heritage of blood which is his, and no family may be prouder of their lineage, nor of the deeds of their ancestors than he.

On August 15, 1635, the ship "Angel Ga-

briel," carrying passengers from England to New England, was off Pemaquid, Maine, when the great storm and gale of that day burst upon her with all its force. The wind blew from the northeast, the tide rose to an unusual height, and the good ship which Sir Walter Raleigh once commanded "was burst in pieces and cast away" a total wreck, passengers, cattle, goods, all were cast upon the angry waves. Three or four passengers and one seaman perished, the remainder of the passengers escaping to the land. Dr. Increase Mather stated as a historical fact that the "Angel Gabriel" was the only vessel which miscarried with passengers from Old England to New, "so signally did the Lord in his providence watch over the plantation of New England." This wreck is of particular interest to the compilers of this review, for among the passengers on board the "Angel Gabriel" who were preserved from a watery grave was John Cogswell, with his wife and eight children, the American ancestor of all Cogswells in the United States claiming early Colonial ancestry. John Cogswell was a son of Edward and Alice Cogswell, and grandson of Robert and Alice Cogswell, of Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England.

(1) John Cogswell was born in Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England, in 1592, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, November 29, 1669. At the age of twenty-three, he married the daughter of the parish vicar, succeeded to his father's business, and settled down on the old homestead. He was a manufacturer of woolen fabrics, largely broadcloth and kerseymere. After the death of his parents he inherited the "Mylls called Ripond, situated within the Parish of Frome Selwood," with other valuable property, and there for twenty years he lived, rearing a family of nine children. Nevertheless he sold the "Mylls" in 1635, and with wife and eight children sailed for New England, where they arrived in the unceremonious

manner previously described. The storm which washed them from the decks of the "Angel Gabriel" and despoiled them of five thousand pounds sterling in money and valuables was such "as had never been seen before by white man or Indian." Traces of the storm remained for years, and the verse of the poet Whittier has made that storm of August 15, 1635, familiar:

There was wailing in the shallop: woman's wail
and man's despair;
A crash of broken timbers on the rocks so sharp
and bare;
And through it all the murmur of Father Avery's
prayer,
The ear of God was open to his servant's last re-
quest,
As the strong wave swept him downward, the
sweet hymn upward pressed,
And the soul of Father Avery went singing to its
rest.

The first night of the Cogswells in New England was spent on the beach, under a large tent they had brought from England, and the next day they found more of their goods. As soon as possible Mr. Cogswell went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he contracted with Captain Gallup to sail to Pemaquid in his small vessel and bring the Cogswells to Ipswich. They arrived in the Agawam river about the end of August, 1635, John Cogswell, his wife, Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell, three sons, William, John, Edward, and five daughters, Mary, Hannah, Abigail, Sarah, Elizabeth. The eldest daughter of the family married and resided in London, England. In Ipswich the settlers made the Cogswells welcome, and the town made John Cogswell liberal grants of land. About 1636 he built a log house and moved to "upper Cherokee," where he spent the remainder of his life. His descendants for eight generations have cultivated these acres, and a few rods from the site of the log house now stands an ancient dwelling house which is the third erected on or near the same spot as a

Cogswell home. The house now standing (1882), was built by William Cogswell in 1732, and in it are preserved some of the household articles preserved from the wreck of the "Angel Gabriel."

John Cogswell was the third original settler in that part of Ipswich which is now Essex, Massachusetts. His wealth, intelligence and piety won him high place in his community, and in the records he is given the title of Mr. The log house was supplanted by a frame house, and the parents lived to enjoy that pleasant home, surrounded by their children, all well settled, some of them on farms nearby deeded to them by their parents. There John Cogswell died, aged seventy-seven years. The funeral procession traversed a distance of five miles to Old North Graveyard of the First Church, under an armed escort to keep off the Indians. Mrs. Cogswell survived her husband until June 2, 1676. She was a daughter of Rev. William and Phillis Thompson, of Westbury Leigh, and is described as, "a woman of sterling qualities and dearly beloved by all who knew her."

(II) John (2) Cogswell, son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell, was born in Westbury Leigh, England, 1622, died in Ipswich, New England, September 27, 1653. After the death of his wife he was much broken in health, and decided to return to England. He arranged for the care of his children, and sailed for England in 1653. He visited his sister and other friends, and early in the fall of 1653, started on his return voyage, but died on shipboard, aged thirty years. His orphaned children were brought up among his friends, his property being expended in their care and education. He married and his wife died in 1652, but there is no record of her name. They had three children: Elizabeth, John and Samuel, all of whom married.

(III) Samuel Cogswell, son of John (2) Cogswell, was born in Chelbacco, Ips-

wich, Massachusetts, in 1651, and died in Saybrook, Connecticut, prior to 1701. Mr. Cogswell settled in Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1665, being then unmarried. He settled on a farm, and was made a freeman in May, 1669. He married, October 27, 1668, Susanna Haven, born in Saybrook, daughter of Richard and Susanna (Newhall) Haven. They were the parents of nine children: Hannah, Susanna, Wastall, Samuel, Robert, Joseph, Nathaniel, John, Joshua.

(IV) Samuel (2) Cogswell, eldest son of Samuel (1) and Susanna (Haven) Cogswell, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, August 3, 1677, and died in Canterbury, Connecticut, March 21, 1752. He grew up in Saybrook, but after his marriage inherited lands in Lebanon, Connecticut, and moved there. In his late years he made his home with his son, Rev. James Cogswell, of Canterbury. He married (first), March 17, 1701, Mrs. Ann (Mason) Denison, daughter of Captain John Mason and widow of John Denison, Jr. She was a granddaughter of Major John Mason, the Indian fighter, her father, Captain John Mason, also a fighter in King Philip's War, who died of wounds received in battle with the Indians in 1675. Samuel (2) and Ann Cogswell were the parents of eight children: Samuel, Anna, Hezekiah, Samuel, Hezekiah (2), Robert, Jedediah, James. Mr. Cogswell married (second) Abigail ———, who died June 12, 1753.

(V) Rev. James Cogswell, D. D., youngest child of Samuel (2) and Ann (Mason-Denison) Cogswell, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, January 6, 1720, and died January 2, 1807. He experienced religion when a lad of fifteen, and joined the Lebanon, Connecticut, church, December 29, 1735. He was a graduate of Yale College, A. B., class of 1742, and after completing studies in divinity was installed, December 28, 1744, pastor of the church in Canterbury. He served that church for twenty-seven years,

then resigned, and on February 19, 1772, was installed pastor of the church in Scotland parish, Windham, Connecticut, where he continued for thirty-three years before resigning at the age of eighty-four years, after an active life in the ministry of sixty years. He died January 2, 1807, and is buried in the North Burying Ground, Hartford, Connecticut. He was "a good logician and a graceful speaker, moderate in his own opinions, tolerant of those of others, mild in temper and affable in manner, dignified in the pulpit and conciliatory in private. His pulpit abilities, combined with kindness of temper and genial manners, won popular favor." He was called by contemporaries "The Big Theologian," and theological students resorted to him for instruction. Yale College conferred upon him in 1790 the degree of D. D., and his home was a center of literary and social culture.

Dr. James Cogswell married (first), April 24, 1745, Alice Fitch, born in Canterbury, Connecticut, 1725, and there died in April, 1772, daughter of Jabez and Lydia (Gale) Fitch, a member of one of the most highly cultured families of the State. Dr. Cogswell married (second), in 1773, Mrs. Martha (Lothrop) Devotion, widow of Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, who preceded him in the pastorate of Scotland parish. She died December 6, 1795. Dr. Cogswell married (third) Mrs. Hibbard. Dr. James Cogswell died at the home of his son, Dr. Mason F. Cogswell, in Hartford, Connecticut, January 2, 1807. Children of first marriage: James, Alice, Samuel, Mason Fitch, Septimus.

(VI) Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell, son of Rev. James Cogswell, D. D., and his first wife, Alice (Fitch) Cogswell, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, September 28, 1761, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, December 10, 1830. He was a graduate of Yale in 1780, winning highest honors, although the youngest member of the class.

He chose the profession of medicine and studied under his brother, Dr. James Cogswell, in Soldiers' Hospital, New York City, and became an expert in surgery. It is said that he was the most accurate, neat and rapid operator in the country, his skill being marvelous. He once amputated a thigh in forty seconds. He first introduced the operation of removing a cataract from the eye, extracting it rather than breaking it in pieces. He was the first surgeon to secure the carotid artery with a ligature, and "the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Hartford owes its existence to his exertions," and he may be said to have been its originator, as he was of the Hartford Retreat for Insane People. For ten years he was president of the Connecticut State Medical Society, 1812-1822, and so greatly was he beloved in the city of Hartford, where he practiced until his last short illness, that late in the evening people stood in groups watching for the physicians who came from the house of the stricken surgeon in the last illness. He was not only a great surgeon, but a scholar, poet, and true Christian. The entire city mourned his death, and his daughter, Alice, sank under the bereavement, dying two weeks later.

Dr. Mason F. Cogswell married Mary Austin Ledyard, only daughter of Austin and Sarah (Sheldon) Ledyard, her father a half-brother of Colonel William Ledyard, who after a brave and hopeless defense of Fort Griswold against superior numbers was slain by a British officer, after he had surrendered his sword, September 7, 1781, and his men were massacred. Her grandparents were John and Mary (Austin) Ledyard, her grandfather a teacher of a Latin school in Southold, Long Island. Dr. and Mrs. Cogswell were the parents of five children: Mary Austin, married Rev. Lewis Weld; Elizabeth, married John Treadwell Norton; Alice, died December 23, 1830; Mason Fitch, of further mention; Catherine

Ledyard, married Rev. Cortland Van Rensselaer, D. D.

(VII) Dr. Mason Fitch (2) Cogswell, son of Dr. Mason Fitch (1) and Mary Austin (Ledyard) Cogswell, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and died in Albany, New York, January 21, 1865. He came of distinguished parentage, his father an eminent physician and surgeon, his mother a lady of rare accomplishments, great gentleness and kindness of heart, and both true and earnest Christians. In such environment he passed his youth until 1825, then entered Yale College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1829. He at once began the study of medicine under Dr. Alexander Stevens, an eminent physician of New York City, continuing under his teaching and in study at the College of Physicians and Surgeons until awarded his degree of M. D. by that institution in 1832. During the summer of 1832, he acted as Dr. Stevens' assistant, that summer memorable for the prevalence of Asiatic cholera in this country. Dr. Cogswell was in constant attendance at New York City Hospital, and in the fall began private practice in Albany, and was admitted to the Medical Society of the County of Albany in 1840, and was president, 1846-47. He also served on the first staff of the Albany Hospital. In Albany he grew in public confidence and esteem, and acquired a large and respectable medical practice, also serving at different times in various public posts of professional responsibility.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Cogswell was appointed examining surgeon in Albany, and actually examined several thousands of men for the army. He was appointed surgeon of the Post Hospital in 1862, and in 1864, when it became a United States General Hospital, he was appointed assistant surgeon and later surgeon with the rank of major. After the battles of Williamsburg and West Point, in the summer of 1862, a call was made for volunteer sur-

geons, and Dr. Cogswell was among the first to respond. He at once went to the front and was soon engaged in field hospital work among the soldiers of McClellan's army. There he contracted an insidious disease which was never fully driven from his system, and although he was not long confined to his home he always felt that his vigor had been greatly impaired by his army work. He was also called upon to report on the condition of the hospitals in the West, a work he did under the direction of the Sanitary Commission, going as far as St. Louis. He continued in active medical practice until his death in 1865, his nomination to the rank of surgeon at Post Hospital being in the Senate for confirmation at the time of his passing. His conduct of the Post Hospital was excellent, and no hospital in the Department of the East was conducted with such general efficiency, neatness and order.

As a physician, Dr. Cogswell ranked very high. He was learned in his profession, was most conscientious in his practice, and would only deliver an opinion after close examination of the patient he was to prescribe for. Sympathetic and gentle, he won the confidence of the sick, and from him they drew hope and belief in the remedies he gave them. His practice was large, and he was the friend of every person whom he served professionally. He always stood unalterably for the right, and expediency never swerved him. He was a sincere Christian, although he never formally connected himself with any denomination.

Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell married, September 13, 1847, Lydia Bradford, born in Albany, New York, and there died June 30, 1872, surviving her husband more than seven years. Mrs. Bradford was a daughter of Rev. John M. and Mary (Lush) Bradford, and seventh in direct line of descent from Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony. Dr. and Mrs. Cogswell were the

parents of two sons: Mason Fitch (3), born March 22, 1850, married, June, 1873, Eliza A. Davis; Ledyard, of further mention.

(VIII) Ledyard Cogswell, son of Dr. Mason Fitch (2) and Lydia (Bradford) Cogswell, was born in Albany, New York, February 10, 1852, and there yet resides, a leading banker and financier. He was educated in Albany Academy and Phillips Andover Academy, finishing from the last named institution with the graduating class of 1869. His first position in the business world was as messenger with the First National Bank of Albany, but six years later, in 1875, he became a member of the firm of Townsend, Jackson & Company, builders of engines and machinery of different kinds, and later became president of that corporation. He returned to the banking business in 1884, and in that year was made cashier of the First National Bank of Albany. He was elected, in 1885, second vice-president of the New York State National Bank, and in 1900 was advanced to the presidency. Mr. Cogswell has been executive head of the State National Bank for twenty-one years, and has the honor of guiding the destinies of one of the oldest financial corporations in the country, the bank having been incorporated in 1803. That he measures up to the full demands of the high position he fills is proven beyond question by his long term in office, as well as by the statements which appear at stated intervals showing the condition of the institution of which he is the honored head. In other corporations of Albany, Mr. Cogswell holds responsible position, these including the Albany Savings Bank, of which he is vice-president and trustee; Albany Insurance Company, of which he is president and director; and the Townsend Furnace & Machine Company, which he served as president and director. He is a director of Albany Chamber of Commerce, member of the Albany Institute, Historical

and Art Society, his clubs, the Fort Orange and Country, of Albany, the Recess, of New York City.

Mr. Cogswell married (first), March 25, 1875, Cornelia McClure, born in Albany, New York, October 24, 1855, daughter of Archibald and Susan L. (Rice) McClure. Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell are the parents of four children: Ledyard (2), of further mention; Cornelia McClure, born September 16, 1880, wife of Hon. Henry M. Sage, of Albany; Grace McClure, married Edward Wales Root, son of Senator Elihu Root, of New York City; and Bradford, died at the age of ten years. Mr. Cogswell married (second), November 18, 1913, Anna (Schafer) Ball, daughter of Christian and Rose Anna Schafer.

(IX) Ledyard (2) Cogswell, eldest child of Ledyard (1) and Cornelia (McClure) Cogswell, was born in Albany, New York, May 13, 1878. He is a graduate of Albany Boys' Academy, Yale University, and Harvard Law School, and in 1901 was admitted to the New York bar. He did not practice, but entered the employ of the New York State National Bank, and advancing through earned promotions was in 1910 made second vice-president, a position he now holds (1921). During the War of 1917, he enlisted in the United States army and served as quartermaster at Fort Ethan Allen for fourteen months; was ordered south with the 96th division two months before the armistice was signed, preparatory to going across. In politics he is a Republican, and president-treasurer of the Albany County Republican Committee. He is a member of the Fort Orange University and Albany Country clubs of Albany, the Yale and Univeresity clubs of New York City, and the Yale Alumni Association of Northeastern New York.

Mr. Cogswell married, February 2, 1921, Dorothy Treat Arnold, daughter of Benjamin Walworth and Elizabeth (Van Rens-



Thomas Vail

selaer) Arnold. She was educated in St. Agnes and St. Timothy schools, and for more than a year studied in Paris. When the great war engulfed the world, she enlisted as an ambulance driver, and saw two years' service in France. In Albany, she was a worker for all war measures, and interested in the philanthropies that grew out of the war, particularly the war orphans of France. She is an active worker in the Junior League of Albany, and a member of the board of managers of the Child's Hospital and St. Margaret's House for Infants. She was among the organizers of the Girl Scout movement in Albany, and is a member of the Colony Club of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell went abroad for their wedding trip, and are now, March, 1921, in China.

VAIL, Thomas,

Financier, Active Citizen.

The position Thomas Vail holds in the business life of Troy as president of the National City Bank indicates a man of high business quality, but the foregoing gives but an idea of his energy, enterprise and ability. He is one of Troy's most prominent citizens and deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare of Troy, for he is a "native son." He is a son of Samuel McCoun Vail, who was also of high standing in Troy's business life, and a descendant of Gilbert Townsend Vail, a soldier of the Revolution, killed in battle, and of John Vail, the founder of the family in this country.

(I) John Vail, a son of Great Britain, settled in Rye, Massachusetts, in 1683, and moved to Southold, Long Island, in 1700. He died at Southold, aged ninety-four years, his death occurring prior to 1770. He married and had a son, Benjamin, of whom further.

(II) Benjamin Vail lived on Long Isl-

and, married, and had a son, Samuel, of whom further.

(III) Samuel Vail was born in Southold, Long Island, died in Goshen, New York, a farmer. He was one of the twenty men who in 1720 organized the town of Shelter Island, but ten years later he moved to Goshen, New York. He married Hannah Pelty, and among their children was a son, Gilbert Townsend, of whom further.

(IV) Gilbert Townsend Vail was born in Goshen, New York, in 1740, and was killed at the battle of Minisink, July 22, 1779, while engaged as a minute-man in Colonel Hatfield's regiment, Captain John Wood's company. On the monument reared to the memory of the patriots who died in that unequal fight is the name of Gilbert Townsend Vail. He married Hannah Arnot, and the line continues through their son, Joseph, of whom further.

(V) Joseph Vail was born in Goshen, New York, April 27, 1770 (or 1768), and died in 1828. He served as ensign in Colonel Hatfield's regiment, and did his part in attaining independence for the colonies. He was a weaver by trade, and after the war moved to Montgomery county, New York. Ensign Joseph Vail married Mary (or Judith) Smith, and they had four sons, the youngest, Townsend McCoun, of whom further, founder of this branch of the family in Troy.

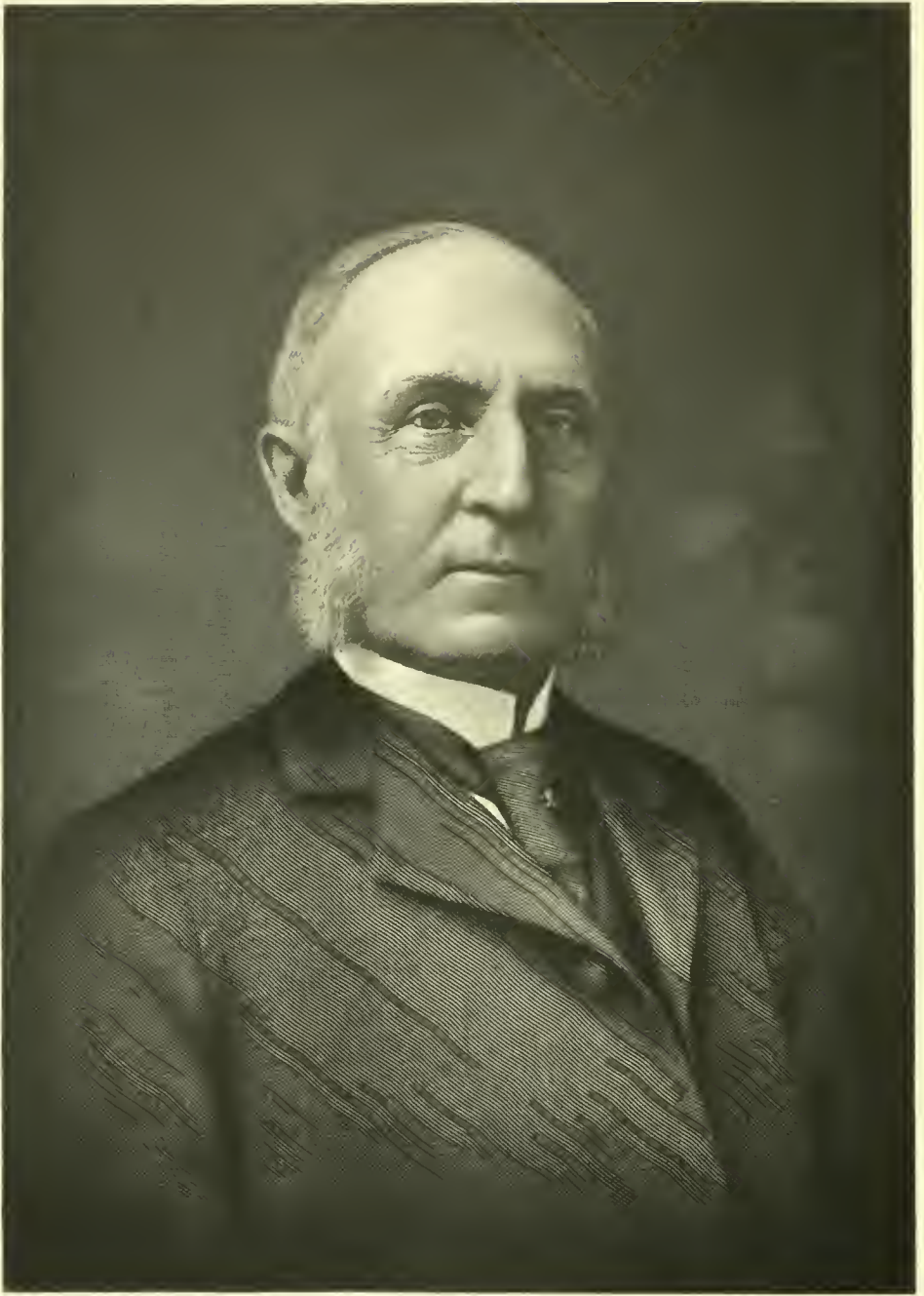
(VI) Townsend McCoun Vail was born in Montgomery county, New York, February 28, 1803, and died in Troy, September 17, 1869. He early settled in Troy, and there became the head of a large flour mill to which, as they came of age, he admitted his sons. He was a Presbyterian, and was highly regarded for his sterling character. He married, May 31, 1831, Martha Maria Card, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (McCoun) Card, her father born in Newport, Rhode Island, July 5, 1766, died at Troy, New York, May 7, 1837; her mother, born

September 24, 1776, died December 1, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Vail were the parents of three children: Samuel McCoun, of whom further; Mary Elizabeth, born July 30, 1837, married Charles R. Church; Ezra Reed, born April 5, 1841; Joseph Card, born May 25, 1845.

(VII) Samuel McCoun Vail was born in Troy, New York, June 7, 1832, and died April 24, 1889. After completing his studies in Troy public and private schools, he entered the employ of Vail & Hayner, flour merchants of Troy, a firm of which his father was then the head. In due course of time he was admitted to a partnership in the firm, and upon the death of his father, in 1869, succeeded him as head of the business. He continued in the flour business in Troy until a decreased supply of home grown wheat made the business less profitable, when he engaged in other Troy enterprises of importance. He was a trustee of the Troy Savings Bank in 1869, second vice-president, 1879, first vice-president, 1886. He was deeply interested in the erection of the Troy Savings Bank building and most earnestly advocated its erection. He was a director of the Mutual Bank, of Troy, the old Troy & Boston railroad, and director of Congress street bridge, director of Troy Gaslight Company, executor of the large estate of Betsey A. Hart, and had other business interests. The Troy Club bears his name as an organizer, and he was a member of the committee in charge of the rebuilding and enlarging of the Second Presbyterian Church, which he served for many years as trustee. Public-spirited and progressive, he was always in the van in public improvement enterprises, and was always consulted on important city matters. Troy owes much to his enterprise and clear vision. In politics he was a Democrat.

Samuel McCoun Vail married, June 7, 1858, Frances Hart, twelfth child of Richard P. and Betsey Amelia (Howard) Hart.

The founder of this branch of the Hart family in New England was Nicholas Hart, who came from Taunton, Massachusetts, to Boston in 1643, a merchant. He married Joanna Rossiter, daughter of Edward Rossiter, who came from England with Governor John Winthrop. They were the parents of a son, Richard, who married Hannah Keen, and moved to Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The next in line in this branch is Richard (2) Hart, eldest son of Richard (1) and Hannah (Keen) Hart, and the first of his line born in Rhode Island. Richard (2) Hart was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1667, and his will was probated June 10, 1745. He resided in Little Compton, Rhode Island, where his second wife Amy long survived. There he was buried with others of his family, and tradition has named the path that led to the burial plot on the farm The Amy Hart path, as she trod it so often in visiting the graves. Richard (2) Hart married (first) in 1693, Hannah ———. He married (second) Amy Gibbs. Captain Richard (3) Hart, son of Richard (2) and Hannah Hart, married Mary Taber, and they were the parents of a son, Philip, their youngest child. That Philip Hart moved to Dutchess county, New York, and became a large land owner at what was Hart's Village, now Millbrook. There is a tradition in the family that he served in the Colonial army in 1776. He married Susanna Aiken, and they were the parents of Richard Philip Hart, father of Frances (Hart) Vail. Richard P. Hart was born in Hart's Village, New York, February 11, 1780, died December 27, 1843, one of the most successful merchants of Troy, New York. He married (third) Betsey Amelia Howard, daughter of William and Rebecca (French) Howard, of Quaker Hill, Dutchess county, New York. He had fourteen children all by his third wife. Of these Frances was the twelfth. Samuel McCoun and Frances (Hart) Vail were the parents



Josiah M. Myers

of three children: Thomas, of further mention; Fannie Hart, married Sydney G. Ashmore; Martha Card.

(VIII) Thomas Vail, only son of Samuel McCoun and Frances (Hart) Vail, was born in Troy, New York, October 26, 1860. He was educated in Troy public schools, Washington, Connecticut, Preparatory School, and a similar school at South Williamstown, Massachusetts. After his studies were finished, he entered the employ of J. M. Warren & Company, at Troy, and later became purchasing agent for the Fuller & Warren Company. Upon the death of his honored father, in 1889, he took charge of the business of the estate on behalf of his mother. He gradually became interested in many of the corporations of Troy, and has continued closely identified with some of the more important ones until the present. He was a director of the old Mutual National Bank which later was merged with the Central National Bank to form the National City Bank, which was incorporated in 1905, Mr. Vail who had been active in bringing about the new bank organization being a member of the first board of directors. In 1907 he was chosen vice-president, and in 1909 was elected president, an office he has now filled most acceptably for twelve years. His present engagements are numerous and exceedingly weighty. He is president of the National City Bank, vice-president of the Troy Savings Bank, trustee of the Troy Gas Company, president of the Troy and Cohoes Railroad Company, and director of the following: Lansingburg & Cohoes Railroad Company, Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad Company, Troy & Bennington Railroad Company, Albany & Vermont Railroad Company, and Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company.

For half a century he has been a member of the Second Street Presbyterian Church, and prior to its uniting with the First Presbyterian Church, of Troy, he served as trus-

tee for many years and was treasurer for ten years. When the old church lost its identity in the First Church, Mr. Vail was continued as trustee, an office he yet holds. Other philanthropies in which he is interested are: Member of the board of directors of Samaritan Hospital, president of the board of governors of Marshall Sanitarium, vice-president of the Troy Orphan Asylum, trustee of the Presbyterian Church Home. For ten years he was a member of the Citizens Corps, and a member of Troy Club. In politics he is independent.

Thomas Vail married, November 5, 1896, Mary Eliza Warren, daughter of Colonel Walter P. Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Vail are the parents of four children, all born in Troy: Martha Warren, Frances Hart, Mary Warren and Phoebe Hart, all educated in Emma Willard School, Troy.

MYERS, John Gillespy,

Merchant, Philanthropist.

Reitstap, an authority on heraldry, thus describes the coat-of-arms borne by Myer of Holland:

Arms—Or, two scythes in saltire proper, between in chief a mullet azure, and in base three martlets sable, posed one and two, in base point a mullet of the third (azure).

This review deals with the career of a son of the American branch of the family which dates in America from the year 1710, John Gillespy Myers, whose life is a part of the history of Albany, the capital of the great Empire State.

Nearly two decades have elapsed since John G. Myers and his excellent partner in good works, Mrs. Mary Augusta (Young) Myers, walked the streets of Albany, New York, on good deeds intent, but their memory is as green now as then, and so long as honor, energy and integrity are admired in men, gentleness, charity and loving-kindness in women, their names will shine brightly



Myers

his wife, Arriet (Gillespy) Myers; their son, John Gillespy Myers, to whom this review is dedicated.

John Benjamin Myers was born in Brabant, near Kingston, New York, February 27, 1806, and died in the town of Mentz, near Port Byron, Cayuga county, New York, February 27, 1861, and is buried in Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn, New York. He grew up on the home farm, and became a substantial farmer of Mentz. He married in Saugerties, August 12, 1828, Arriet Gillespy, daughter of Captain John Gillespy, an officer of the War of 1812, and granddaughter of Major John Gillespy, an officer of the French and Indian War, and of the Revolutionary War, serving with the Fourth Regiment, Ulster county, New York, Militia. John B. and Arriet (Gillespy) Myers were the parents of eight children, John Gillespy the second son and child.

John Gillespy Myers was born in Saugerties, Ulster county, New York, August 4, 1832, and died in the city of Albany, December 1, 1901. The first eight years of his life were passed on the farm in the Catskills, near Mount Marion, then the family home was transplanted to Cayuga county, where John B. Myers purchased a farm. There the lad, John G. Myers, remained until fourteen years of age, attending school and aiding his father. He early developed a liking for business transactions, and was a great help in disposing of the farm produce. At the age of fourteen, he was allowed to return to Saugerties and enter the employ of his mother's brother, P. M. Gillespy, a merchant. He remained with his uncle seven years, attending school and working in the store as general clerk. Those were years of great value to the young man, not alone in business experience they contained, but in the opportunities they gave him for reading and the study of human nature. There he laid a solid foundation upon which to rear his business career, and at the age of twenty-

one years he was well-equipped for the battle of life.

His first venture as a merchant was in Port Byron, Cayuga county, New York, where with two partners he opened a general store. This enterprise was a failure, the upshot being that Mr. Myers was left to dispose of the stock and satisfy the creditors. This he finally accomplished, every creditor being paid in full before the business was finally closed up. His next experience was as a clerk with the wholesale house of Clapp & Kent, New York City, dealers in dry goods and clothing. In 1861 Mr. Myers started a store at the corner of Bleecker and Christopher streets, New York City, and there conducted a profitable business. It was not until 1865 that he appeared in Albany as a merchant, his first venture being the purchase of the dry goods business on North Pearl street, operated by the firm of Ubsdell, Pierson & Lenox. His partner in this business enterprise was William M. Whitney, the association continuing for five years, during which time the "New York Store" became the largest and best known in Albany. In 1870 the partnership was dissolved, each partner continuing in the same line of business, but in two establishments. Mr. Myers opened a large store at Nos. 39-41 North Pearl street, and there continued a most successful business until his death. He was the leading retail dry goods merchant of the city, and the business he founded was continued after his death by his estate, under the management of his sons-in-law, H. King Sturdee and George Porter Hilton. It was during Mr. Hilton's term as manager that the handsome new building on North Pearl street was erected in 1905, upon the site of the old one. Mr. Hilton died October 7, 1909.

In his business Mr. Myers was the active, energetic head, giving strict attention to its details and keeping in closest touch with its every department. He prospered abundant-

ly but not selfishly, and after his death Mrs. Myers founded the John G. Myers fund of profit-sharing by which employees each year partake of the prosperity of the business. He held the goodwill and respect of his large force of store workers, and was in all respects their true friend, a fact they felt and appreciated.

As he grew in business strength and importance, Mr. Myers became connected with many local corporations and institutions. He was a director of the Albany Railway Company; vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank; first vice-president of the Albany Trust Company; vice-president of the Commerce Insurance Company, and a trustee of Rural Cemetery. In 1891 he was appointed by the mayor one of four special commissioners to investigate and report upon a plan to provide Albany with an increased and purer water supply. He was connected with several of Albany's institutions, serving Albany Hospital as a president; Albany Orphan Asylum as a governor, and Albany Female Academy as trustee. Perhaps Albany Hospital more than any other institution benefitted by his generosity and interest, but he was liberal with all, although so adverse to publicity that the facts cannot be given. He was greatly interested in the erection of a new building for the academy, now Albany Girls' Academy, and the building of the new hospital was greatly aided by his contributions, one of the pavilions being entirely erected by him. He was a member of State Street Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Republican. His splendid ancestry entitled him to admission to the various orders based on Colonial and patriotic ancestry, he becoming a member of the Holland Society of New York, December 7, 1888, one of the earliest members, and always took a decided interest in its affairs. He was also a member of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. His club was the Fort Orange of Albany.

John G. Myers married, in Cayuga, New York, August 19, 1857 (Rev. Frederick Starr performing the ceremony), Mary Augusta Young, born in Auburn, New York, February 22, 1833, died in Albany, New York, February 9, 1904. Mrs. Myers was a daughter of Jacob Young, of Auburn, who served with the American force in the War of 1812, at sixteen years of age, and a granddaughter of Christian Young, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Margaret (Wallace) Young. Mrs. Mary A. (Young) Myers was a member of State Street Presbyterian Church, and her husband's associate in church, charity and philanthropy. The Myers' home was one of the most beautiful in the city, and from it issued a spirit of hospitality, goodwill and love that was wonderful. Children: Margaret Fuller, who married Henry King Sturdee, of London, England; Jessie Kenyon, who married Colonel George Porter Hilton, both survived by one son, John Gillespy Myers Hilton, born in Albany, May 11, 1901, and educated in the Albany Boys' Academy and the New York University, 1920; Georgiana Seymour, who married Walter Launt Palmer, and died in Saugerties, New York, June 13, 1893.

Such in brief is the life story of John G. Myers, his ancestry and his descendants. His death was preceded by but a few weeks' illness, and came as a great shock to the city in which he was so well known. His business success had been fairly earned through energy and ability, and the wealth he accumulated was wisely used in providing for the welfare of those he loved, and in good deeds. His manner of life was simple, and the unostentatious way in which he bestowed his benefactions stamped him as a man intent upon doing good. His personality was charming and won him a host of friends, while in business life his associates were impressed by his manly attributes and upright character. Mrs. Myers was equally popu-





George P. Hillman.

lar socially, and both in public and in private life they were exponents of the Christian virtues in all their beauty.

HILTON, George Porter,

Merchant, Esteemed Citizen.

The actual origin of the Hilton family is lost in the obscurity of distant ages centuries ago, but it is reported to be the oldest family entitled to bear arms in Great Britain. Certain it is that the vast number of legends related of the origin and of the early members are convincing evidence of great antiquity.

The first official mention of Hilton is that of 1166, when it is recorded that "Romanus, Knight of Hilton, holds of ancient feoffment three knights' fees." On June 23, 1295, in the reign of Edward I., Robert, Baron de Hilton, was summoned to Parliament, and his son, Alexander, Baron de Hilton, was summoned in 1332, under Edward III. While these are the only summonses known to exist, there is abundant evidence that the Barons attended many other parliaments.

The Hiltons quarter their arms with the Nevill, Skirlaw, Percy, Vipont, Percy-Lovaine, Lumley, Eure, Washington, Ogle, Vescy, Felton, Heron, Surtee and Bowe families, and the arms of these families, with others too much worn by the ages to be accurately deciphered, as well as with the arms and banners of England and France, with their own are beautifully sculptured on the walls of Hilton Castle, at the original family seat, which is in Durham, England.

The arms of the ancient house of Hilton, County Durham, one of the great baronial families of Palatinate barons of the Bishopric to which Baron Robert de Hilton belonged, are thus described:

Arms—Argent, two bars azure.

Crest—A stag couchant ducally gorged and chained or.

Supporters—Two lions azure.

This review commemorates the life and services of a son of the American family, a man of as worthy deeds as his knightly ancestors, George Porter Hilton.

A decade ago the directors of the First National Bank of Albany, in the face of a great loss to the board in the death of a valued member, wrote of George Porter Hilton:

Mr. Hilton was a man of stalwart physique, in the prime of life at the time of his death, surrounded by all that makes life happy, with every prospect of continued success, engaged in public affairs as well as large private enterprises, and in every position which he occupied he was fearless, determined, aggressive, and at the same time sagacious, considerate and kind. By birth, education and practice he was a gentleman. Free from ostentation and desire for public applause, he nevertheless was recognized as one of our foremost citizens, occupying positions of honor and trust. A man of wide experience, a mind enriched by travel and reading, an excellent judge of human nature, acquired by years of personal acquaintance with men of all stations of life, a man of decision and promptitude, he was unusually equipped with that which makes most valuable the managing head of an institution.

This tribute, beautifully expressing the estimate placed upon Mr. Hilton by his associates of the business world, could be duplicated in every other body of men with which he was associated. The minutes of the old guard of Company A, Albany Zouave Cadets, record that he was "one of the most lovable and best loved members—and that his intimates regarded him as being unusually public-spirited, genial, genuine, honorable in all things, a thorough gentleman, and a good soldier." From Bishop Doane and the chapter of the Cathedral of All Saints came a tribute to his Christian character and usefulness that will appear elsewhere in this review.

Major Hilton traced descent from an American ancestor, Edward Hilton, son of the ancient house, who left Durham, England, serving as apprentice to the master of

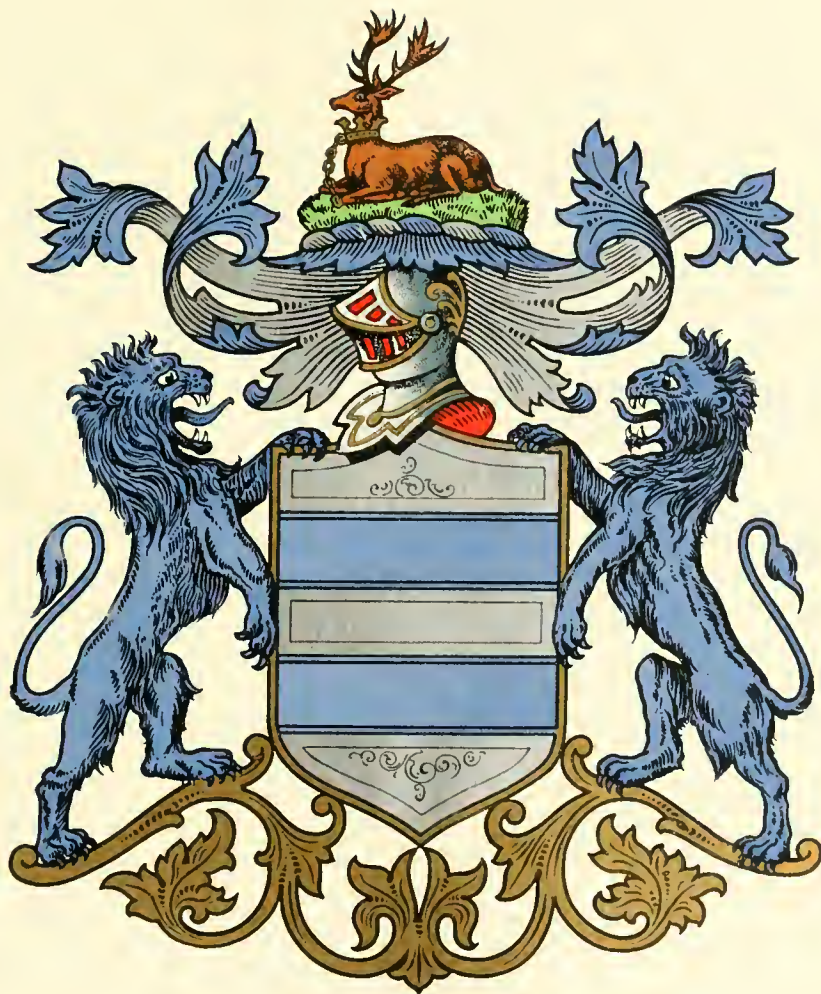
a vessel engaged in the fishing trade, and he eventually became master of a fishing vessel. In 1621 he was a member of a master fisherman's society in London, and early in 1623 brought a colony to a point six miles up the Piscataqua river, called by the Indians Coheco, to which he gave the name of Northam, now known as Dover, New Hampshire. He likewise gave names to other localities of that section, Durham, Newcastle, Stratham, and claim has been made for Edward Hilton that he was the first actual settler in what is now the State of New Hampshire. He was an ardent supporter of the Church of England, neither of the Pilgrims nor Puritans, and far enough away to keep out of their quarrels. He was granted much land, maintained a garrison on his plantation, and as he was a man of good judgment, the settlers looked to him for advice and protection when in trouble or in danger. He became a man of means and influence, possessing the confidence of both officials and people. He died in 1671, leaving six children by a first wife, name unknown. His second wife, Katherine (Shapleigh) Hilton, bore him a daughter only. The line of descent is through Edward (2) Hilton, the eldest of four sons, the others, William, Samuel, and Charles.

Edward (2) Hilton inherited the large portion of his father's property, and took his place in community affairs. He married Ann Dudley, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dudley, and granddaughter of Thomas Dudley, governor of Massachusetts. The line is traced through their third son, Joseph Hilton, a mariner, styled "ensign," and his wife, Rebecca (Atkinson) Hilton; their fifth child, Dudley Hilton, and his wife, Sarah (Taylor) Hilton; their second son, Daniel Hilton, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Sarah (Wiggin) Hilton (daughter of Simon Wiggin, granddaughter of Lieutenant Simon Wiggin, great-granddaughter of Captain Simon Wiggin, son of Andrew Wig-

gin, son of Governor Thomas Wiggin); their only son and sixth child, Daniel (2) Hilton, and his wife, Elizabeth Lamprey (Moulton) Hilton (granddaughter of General Jonathan Moulton, Indian fighter, Revolutionary officer and merchant, the hero of many traditions); their second son, Charles Hilton, and his wife, Mary Etta (McWhorter) Hilton (a descendant of Elder Matthew McWhorter, of the Presbyterian colony which settled in Washington county, New York, at what is now Salem); their son, George Porter Hilton, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Charles Hilton, of the seventh generation was an eminent, successful civil engineer, and as chief engineer of the New York Central was in charge of much important construction, including both bridges over the Hudson river, the Broadway viaduct at Albany, the Grand Central Station, and grain elevators in New York City. In 1878 he organized the Hilton Bridge Construction Company. He was a past master of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Temple Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and past eminent commander of Temple Commandery, Knights Templar. In politics he was a Democrat. Mr. Hilton was born in Meredith Village, New Hampshire, July 24, 1829, and died in Albany, New York, December 1, 1884.

George Porter Hilton, second son of Charles and Mary E. (McWhorter) Hilton, was born in Albany, New York, March 19, 1859, and died in the city of his birth, October 7, 1909. He was educated in Albany Academy, Albany High School, 1877, and Amherst College, A. B., 1881. He entered business life in July, 1881, as an employe of the Hilton Bridge Construction Company, became vice-president, and in 1884, when Charles Hilton passed away, his son, George P. Hilton, succeeded him as president. The company, under the new president, continued its successful course, and has



Hilton

to its credit two of Albany's great engineering improvements, the Hawk street viaduct and the Northern boulevard. In 1900 the company was absorbed by the American Bridge Company, Mr. Hilton soon afterward retiring from all connection with its affairs.

In 1902 Mr. Hilton became manager of the John G. Myers estate, which included the large mercantile business of which Mr. Myers had been the head. In 1905 the large modern store building on North Pearl street was erected, and later, when the business was made a co-partnership, Mr. Hilton became a member of the firm which continued the business and developed it to a position among the leading dry goods stores of New York State. He was known as a man much concerned in military matters, athletics, business, religion, and advancement of civic affairs, in the strict sense that all these drew his close attention and absorbed his time, yet he ranked none of them ahead of his strong love for an ideal life. His association with the National Guard extended over a long period, and gave him a wide acquaintance with both men and officers, both at home and in other cities, and in 1898 he was made colonel and inspector-general of the New York State National Guard. Possibly he was known best for his energetic work as president of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, in which effort for the improvement of the city and for the good of all its citizens he took the greatest delight. One can find no more fitting expression or estimate his personal worth more closely than in the words of that body when his activities were over:

The shadow of a great sorrow is now resting heavily upon this Chamber of Commerce in the sudden death of its President, Major George P. Hilton. A member of this body since its organization, for three terms its vice-president and twice chosen its president, its success and efficiency are in a large measure owing to his intelligent interest in all its activities and to his

splendid executive ability. In the full strength of bodily vigor, with mental powers unimpaired, bearing the multitudinous details of the great civic festival of the Hudon-Fulton celebration, the success of which in so large a measure depended upon his intelligent direction and untiring zeal, the summons came, and the ties of business, social life and family relationship are suddenly severed, while the city pauses in its rejoicings and sorrowfully pays its silent tribute of respect to one of its foremost citizens. Possessing great executive ability, he gave to this organization in full measure his time and strength, and with infinite patience met its every demand with cheerful and efficient service. Genial and lovable in his personality, and with a cheerful optimism that was unruffled under any stress of work he found time in the midst of exacting duties of the great business interests in which his own fortune and that of his family were largely invested, to give to the performance of civic duties a strength rarely equalled. To his church he freely gave his services as custodian of its finances, and to the financial institutions of our city, upon whose hoards of directors he was an efficient member, he gave a measure of personal attention rarely equalled, and yet he found time and abundant opportunity to devote a large measure of his business talent to this organization, in an unselfish love for the city of his birth. He was a man of strict integrity, spotless reputation, warm-hearted, tender and beneficent, his benefactions many and various.

Mr. Hilton was identified with many other important institutions, and was trustee and treasurer of the Corning Foundation of Christian Work in the Episcopal Diocese of Albany; treasurer of the Cathedral of All Saints; trustee of the Albany Medical College; director of the National Exchange Bank and of the Schenectady Trust Company; vice-president of the Albany Trust Company; tenor soloist of St. Peter's Church under Organist Philip Hale; and had membership in the Fort Orange, Albany University, Racquet, Camera, and Albany Country clubs, the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, American Association of Engineers, New York Yacht Club, the Triton Club of Canada, and the New York University Club.

Mr. Hilton's death took place on the eve of the Hudson-Fulton celebration in Albany, for which he had worked indefatigably and of which he was the moving spirit. It consequently was a shock to the people of Albany, and when his funeral occurred, on October 10, 1909, it was attended by a vast concourse of people in every walk in life, all moved by a feeling of a deep and sincere loss.

Bishop Doane read the following tribute to George Porter Hilton at a meeting of the Chapter of the Cathedral of All Saints, and it was adopted by the Chapter:

Meeting under the sudden and severe shock of a second sorrow; meeting to elect one and finding ourselves called upon to elect a second member of the Chapter of the Cathedral of All Saints, those of us who survive make record here of our great personal grief and of our grave and irreparable loss. We have just, in a few and simple words, recorded our loving memory of William Bayard Van Rensselaer, and now the death of George Porter Hilton reopens the old wound. Rich in intelligence and cultivation, with tireless energy of resource, with the reserve force of a young, active, strong physical frame, Mr. Hilton early won his way to leadership and dominant influence in the affairs of the city. As president of the Chamber of Commerce, he had the chance of inaugurating and directing many of the public movements along the line of business activity. His dauntless courage when the falling in of the foundations and the following fire wrecked his big business building was simply heroic, and won the victory. With all the tireless activity and constant absorption in public affairs, he had time and taste for other things; for genial companionship, for reading, for the joys and delights of his dear home, and for the outdoor life. He had a genius for friendship and won and held men to him. In all his home relations he was devoted to the older as well as to the present generation. People didn't stop to think of Mr. Hilton's integrity, but only of his individual responsibility in anything he ever undertook to do. As treasurer of both St. Agnes School and of the Cathedral, he was an essential part of all our work here, and the substratum of all his power was his devout, consistent, reverent religious faith. His worship was his delight and his joy in the Cathedral services intense. And so,

ready on every hand, he passed instantly from what seemed full-blooded physical life into the life that has in it the fullness of all joy, physical and spiritual, in the power of a perfect, unhampered service.

Mr. Hilton married, in Albany, September 14, 1899, Jessie Kenyon Myers, daughter of John G. and Mary Augusta (Young) Myers. Mrs. Hilton continues her residence in Albany, her son, John Gillespy Myers Hilton, born May 11, 1901, educated in Albany Boys' Academy and New York University (1920), also a resident of that city.

BECKER, John Austin,

Business Man, Financier.

From his first introduction to the business world, John Austin Becker, of Albany, has been connected with the grain business, first as clerk, and since 1891 as dealer and proprietor of his own business. From youthful manhood he has been connected also with financial institutions of the city, and since 1912 has been president of the First National Bank of Albany. Thus he has demonstrated a versatile ability, and the present standing of the First National Bank, after eight years under Mr. Becker's executive management, proves the wisdom of the board of directors in choosing him for the president's office. The First National Bank has moved steadily forward during these years, and is one of the soundest and strongest banks in the Capitol district. Mr. Becker can review the past with nothing but satisfaction, and as his years indicate him just in the prime of his powers the clientele of the bank can regard the future with the satisfaction of knowing the institution will long have the benefit of his wisdom, sound judgment, and executive ability.

This branch of the Becker family early appears in the records of New Amsterdam and the Hudson Valley. Their course may be traced in their northward migration from New Amsterdam by descendants still to be



John H. Becker
President First National Bank
ALBANY, NEW YORK

found in the cities and towns along the river. Beckers are found in the earliest records of Beverwyck, and in Albany county elsewhere.

(I) The ancestor is Jan Jurianse Bekker, who in 1650 was clerk at Fort Casinir (on the Delaware), and came into conflict with the authorities because he sold liquor to the Indians. In 1660 he was deprived of his position, and then went to New Amsterdam (New York), where in the same year he was granted "leave to keep a school." In 1663 he made his way as far north as Greenbush (Rensselaer), later came back to Albany, where he was notary public and schoolmaster to the youth of the "Beverwyck," and esteemed very capable that way. In 1686, when the town put on municipal airs, he was elected city chamberlain. The early records show that he was an attorney, and in his will dated August 3, 1694, he mentions son Johannes, and daughter Martina (wife of William Hogan, who was appointed administratrix of his estate, December 16, 1697).

(II) Johannes Becker, son of Jan Jurianse Bekker, married Anna Van Der Zee, and had children: Marken, Hilletje, died young; Johannes (2), of further mention; Hilletje (2), Storm, Gerritt, Elizabeth, Albertus, Annatje, and Pieter.

(III) Johannes (2) Becker, son of Johannes (1) and Anna (Van Der Zee) Becker, married Sarah Van Arnheim, and had children: Johannes (3), Abraham, of further mention; Cornelia, Isaac, Nicholas, and Cornelius.

(IV) Abraham Becker, son of Johannes (2) and Sarah (Van Arnheim) Becker, married Elizabeth Van Der Zee. He settled in what is now the town of Westerloo, Albany county, New York, prior to the Revolution, and is numbered among the very earliest settlers of that section of the county.

(V) Wilhem, (Wilhelm, William) Becker, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Van Der

Zee) Becker, was baptized March 12, 1781, and became a farmer of the town of Guilderland, Albany county, New York. He married Sophia McMichael, and they were the parents of ten children: Peter, John, of further mention; Alexander, Nicholas, Angelica, Maria, Eliza, George, William, and Henry.

(VI) John Becker, son of William and Sophia (McMichael) Becker, was born on the homestead farm in Guilderland, Albany county, New York, in 1814, and was a farmer of that town all his active years. He married, in 1838, Margaret Ogsbury, daughter of one of Guilderland's pioneer families. They were the parents of five children: David, married Emma Keenholtz; Angelica, married Silas Hilton; Abram, of further mention; Edward, married Alida Crounze; Sanford, married Jennette Ogsbury.

(VII) Abram Becker, third child of John and Margaret (Ogsbury) Becker, was born on the old Becker homestead in Guilderland, Albany county, New York, in 1842, and died in the city of Albany, New York, in 1892. He was educated in the town schools, and until 1877 engaged in farming in Guilderland. In 1877 he moved to Albany, and there spent the last fifteen years of his life. He married, in 1864, Hester Shaver, daughter of Henry P. Shaver, granddaughter of Peter Shaver, of Guilderland, and great-granddaughter of Henry Shaver, of Guilderland, a soldier of the Revolution.

Henry Shaver, of Guilderland, born February 14, 1758, served in the Revolutionary War as an enlisted soldier of the First Regiment, New York Continental Line, under Colonel Goosen Van Schaick, and in the Fifteenth Regiment, Albany County Militia, under Colonel Peter Vrooman. Henry Shaver married Alida Bradt, and among their children was a son, Peter Shaver, grandfather of Hester (Shaver) Becker.

Peter Shaver born in the town of New Scotland, (then Bethlehem), Albany county,

New York, July 19, 1795, died in Guilderland, in the same county, in 1886. The family moved to Guilderland, in 1803, and there his after life was passed, not many miles however from his birthplace. Although possessed of little of the lore of books beyond that obtained in the little log school-house of his early days, he gained by close observation and reading a fund of knowledge that rendered him a most formidable opponent in argument or debate. Sound in judgment and wise in counsel, with quite a knowledge of law, he was often chosen referee in important cases. He served as a private in the War of 1812, and was an active worker in the Whig party. He became a man of importance in his town, and through his political activity attracted the attention of those eminent political leaders, William H. Seward and Thurlow Weed. Lucrative public positions were offered him, but he steadfastly declined office for himself. He married, in 1817, Catherine Banker Waldron, daughter of Hon. Cornelius H. Waldron. Peter and Catherine Shaver were the parents of a son, Henry P. Shaver, father of Hester (Shaver) Becker, and of a daughter, Hester.

Abram and Hester (Shaver) Becker were the parents of two sons: Allen J., born June 16, 1865, married Elizabeth Bryan, and has a daughter, Jessie Isabelle Becker; John Austin, to whom this review is inscribed.

(VIII) John Austin Becker, youngest son of Abram and Hester (Shaver) Becker, was born in Guilderland, Albany county, New York, October 31, 1867, and is now (1920) an honored business man of Albany, New York. He was educated in Albany public schools, finishing with high school, and in Albany began his business career as clerk with a firm of grain merchants. The line of business then selected has been continued through all the years that have since intervened, although with the years Mr. Becker has broadened his field of activity and acquired other important interests. He

became an independent grain dealer in 1891, and still continues in that business. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. While still a young man, Mr. Becker was chosen a director of the National Exchange Bank of Albany, that institution merging in 1907 with the First National Bank, Mr. Becker being continued a director after the merger. He held his position as a director of the First National Bank until September, 1912, when he was elected president, assuming the duties of that responsible position on October 1, 1912. He has now been the executive head of the bank for eight years, and both executive and institution have benefitted by the association. President Becker has broadened and developed under the responsibilities of his high position, and the bank statements reflect the high standing of this important factor in the financial life of Albany. Besides his position as president and director of the First National Bank, Mr. Becker is a director of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank; director and first vice-president of the Iroquois Pulp and Paper Company, of Thompson, New York; director and member of the executive committee of the Commerce Insurance Company. He is active in the management of these corporations to the full extent required by the positions he holds in them, and meets squarely every responsibility incurred. He is a man of energy and action, and highly regarded by his contemporaries in the business world.

In the Masonic order, Mr. Becker holds the degrees of Master Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Capital City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the board of governors of the Fort Orange Club, and a member of the board of governors of the Albany Country Club, member of the Albany Club, and a member of the Metropolitan Club of New York City. In political faith he is a Republican, and in religious affiliation a member of the First Reformed Church.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Becker married, January 9, 1901, Minnie Belle Skinner, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Masters) Skinner, her father a prominent manufacturer of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Becker are the parents of two children, they of the ninth American generation of the family founded by Jan Jurianse Bekker: Elizabeth Skinner, born November 7, 1901; John Austin, Jr., born January 2, 1906.

GALE, Edward Courtland,

Banker, Manufacturer.

A "native son," a graduate in engineering, his *alma mater*, Troy's famed technical school, but by force of circumstances drafted for other service, Edward Courtland Gale, successor to his honored father, Ezra Thompson Gale, also a "native son," has taken an active part as banker, manufacturer and citizen in the business and civic life of his city. The ancient English family from which he descends bore arms and were possessed of estates in Yorkshire, Devonshire and Dorsetshire.

(I) This branch of the family traces descent from Edmond Gale, who died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1642. The line of descent to Edward Courtland Gale, of the eighth generation, is through the founder's son, Abel; his son, John; his son, John (2); his son, Samuel; his son, Samuel (2); his son, Ezra Thompson; his son, Edward Courtland Gale, of Troy.

(II) Abel Gale, son of Edmond Gale, settled at Jamaica, Long Island, October 18, 1665, and there had land granted him, to which he added by purchase. He both bought and sold lands, according to the records, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. It is believed that he married his wife, Dinah, in England.

(III) John Gale, eldest son of Abel and Dinah Gale, was born in Jamaica, Long Island, and in 1692 was a soldier in Captain

Peter Schuyler's company; in 1717 he was a vestryman. He seems to have been a prosperous miller, for in 1721 he sold his mills for £1,500. In that year he moved to Orange county, New York, settling in Goshen. By wife, Mary, he had eight children, all named in his will which was probated October 24, 1750. His seventh son, Dr. Benjamin Gale, was a graduate of Yale, 1733, an eminent physician and an able writer on the Old Testament prophecies, medical topics and agriculture, and in 1770 the London society for the promotion of arts and commerce awarded him a gold medal for an "Improvement in the Drill Plough." Descent in this branch is traced through his eldest son, John.

(IV) John (2) Gale, son of John (1) and Mary Gale, was born May 30, 1697, and his will was probated January 27, 1761. He married Hannah Coe, settled in Goshen, and they were the parents of nine children. One of his sons, John (3) Gale, was a surgeon of the Colonial troops during the French War, and in 1768 surrogate of Orange county, New York. Descent in this line continues through Samuel.

(V) Dr. Samuel Gale, eighth child of John (2) and Hannah (Coe) Gale, was born in Goshen, New York, March 3, 1743, and died in Troy, New York, January 9, 1799. He was a graduate of Yale College, and studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Gale, and became a skillful physician, practicing in Troy from 1787 until his death in 1799. His name appears on the Lexington Alarm list from the town of Killingworth, Connecticut, as having served six days, and he was commissioned captain of the Eighth Company, Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Line, Colonel Parsons, that regiment having been recruited in April and May, 1775, and mustered in to the Continental line in 1776. He saw active service in New England and New York, and in July, 1779, commanded his company under

Colonel Worthington in repelling Tryon's invasion of Connecticut. He married his cousin Elizabeth Gale, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Gale and Hannah (Eliot) Gale. Hannah Eliot was the only daughter of Rev. Jared Eliot and Hannah (Smithson) Eliot, the former named, son of Joseph and Mary (Wyllys) Eliot, and he the son of John Eliot, called "Apostle to the Indians," born in Essex, England, arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, November, 1631, in ship, "Lyon," settled November 5, 1632, as teacher of the church at Roxbury, Massachusetts. Dr. Samuel Gale resided in Killingworth, Connecticut, until August, 1787, when he located in Troy, New York, built his first residence on now River street, and there practiced medicine very successfully until his death. Dr. Samuel Gale was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church, of Troy, a member of the board of trustees, elected December 31, 1791. He was a charter member of Apollo Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the first lodge established in Troy, in 1796. Two of the eight children of Dr. Samuel and Elizabeth (Gale) Gale became merchants of Troy. This review deals with the career of Samuel.

(VI) Samuel (2) Gale, third son of Dr. Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Gale) Gale, was born April 24, 1772, was brought to Troy, New York, by his parents in 1787, and there died, July 21, 1839. He embraced his father's profession, was graduated M. D. from the First Medical Society of Vermont, class of 1792, and first practiced in the West Indies. His stay there was a short one, and after his return to Troy he opened a drug store, which he conducted many years. The drug business he established in Troy was the base upon which was built the later day wholesale drug firm of Troy, John L. Thompson, Sons & Company. Samuel (2) Gale was postmaster of Troy, 1804-1828, director of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Insurance Company, (1814), director of the

Farmers' Bank, of Troy, a member of the board of managers of the Troy Savings Bank, and treasurer of the Rensselaer County Medical Society. Dr. Gale married, September 15, 1811, Mary Thompson, born December 19, 1788, died January 1, 1853, daughter of Ezra, Jr., and Sally (Burton) Thompson, a descendant of Anthony Thompson, born in Lenham, County Kent, England, August 30, 1612, came to New England in the ship, "Hector," landing, July 26, 1637; was one of the first settlers of New Haven, Connecticut, a signer of the Colony Constitution, June 4, 1669, died in March, 1684. Dr. Samuel (2) and Mary (Thompson) Gale were the parents of five children: William Samuel, died young; Ezra Thompson, of further mention; Mary Elizabeth, died young; Samuel William, died young; John Benjamin.

(VII) Ezra Thompson Gale, son of Dr. Samuel (2) and Mary (Thompson) Gale, was born in Troy, New York, April 27, 1819, died there July 4, 1887. He was a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, class of 1837, and in 1840 became junior member of the Troy hardware firm, Brinkerhoff, Catlin & Gale. The firm with which, under different names, Mr. Gale was connected until 1857 were manufacturers and wholesale dealers in hardware. He was elected a director of the Farmers' Bank, of Troy, in 1850, and was president, 1859-65, and on consolidation with the Bank of Troy was chosen president, a post he ably held until 1885.

Mr. Gale was an organizer of the Troy & Boston railroad (1848), also of the Troy Gas Company, director of the Troy Savings Bank, Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad, trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He was a strong and helpful friend of the Institute as long as he lived, and aided to secure for his *alma mater* an adequate endowment fund. The Young Men's Christian Association also made a strong appeal to him.

as did the Day Home, the Gale Alcove in the Association building and the memorial chapel at the Home being generous expressions of his good will, but there was no cause of his city which he did not support with both means and influence.

Mr. Gale married, January 17, 1844, Caroline de Forest, a descendant of the Huguenot, Isaac de Forest, who early came to the island of Manhattan. Isaac de Forest was a son of Jesse and Marie (du Cloux) de Forest, grandson of Jean and Anne (Mailard) de Forest, and great-grandson of Melchoir and Catherine (du Fosset) de Forest, of France. The early de Forest history is most interesting, showing that Jesse De Forest was a Colonist, but of unknown fate. Isaac de Forest, at the age of twenty, sailed for New Amsterdam and settled at what is now Harlem, where he owned one hundred acres. He married Sarah du Trieux, of New Amsterdam, daughter of Philip and Jaqueline (Noiret) du Trieux. His fifth son, Philip de Forest, moved to Albany after his marriage to Tryntje Kip, and served as high sheriff of Albany county. The line from Isaac and Sarah (du Trieux) de Forest is through their son, David, and his wife, Martha (Blagge) de Forest; their son, David (2), and his wife, Abigail de Forest; their son, Elihu and his wife, Rachel (Lambert) de Forest; their son, Benjamin, and his wife, Mary (Burlock) de Forest; their daughter, Caroline, and her husband, Ezra Thompson Gale; their son, Edward Courtland, and his wife, Mary Warren (Thompson) Gale; their children, Alfred Warren, Harold de Forest, Marie Carolyn, and Katherine Gale, of the eighth generation of the de Forests in New York and the ninth Gale generation in New England and New York. Ezra Thompson and Caroline (de Forest) Gale were the parents of seven children: 1. Alfred de Forest, born October 8, 1845, died March 30, 1877. It is to his memory that

the Gale Alcove was given to the Young Men's Christian Association by his parents. 2. Eliot Thompson, died young. 3. Benjamin Herbert, died young. 4. Mary de Forest, married John Clatworthy, of England, and they are both deceased. 5. Margaret Eliza. 6. Edward Courtland, of further mention. 7. Caroline de Forest, married, January 17, 1888, S. Alexander Orr, of Troy, New York, who died December 2, 1908. She married (second) Frederick A. von Bernuth, Jr., of New York City.

(VIII) Edward Courtland Gale, son of Ezra Thompson and Caroline (de Forest) Gale, was born in Troy, New York, October 28, 1861. After preparation at Troy Academy and St. Johns School, Ossining, New York, he entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, whence he was graduated, Civil Engineer, class of 1883. His father's failing health and subsequent death prevented the son from following his profession. Ezra Thompson Gale died July 4, 1887, and since that year, Edward C. Gale has most ably carried forward the banking and manufacturing interests with which his father was officially connected, the most important being the Eagle Square Manufacturing Company, of South Shaftsbury, Vermont, of which he was formerly president. He is also (1921) president of the Albany & Vermont Railroad Company; vice-president of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company; secretary-treasurer of the Troy & Greenbush Railroad Company; vice-president of the Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad Company; trustee of the Troy Savings Bank, (1888-1921); trustee of the United National Bank, of Troy, (1888-1921).

For eight years, Mr. Gale was an active member of Arba Read Steamer Company, No. 1, of Troy, and for ten years was connected with the Sixth Separate Company of the New York National Guard. In 1898 he was captain of Company A, Second New

York Infantry, United States Volunteers, retaining command during the Spanish-American War, resigning December 30, 1898. He is president of the Troy Citizens' Corps, a veteran member of the Naval and Military Order Spanish-American War; veteran member of The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States; The Army League; The Navy League; United Spanish War Veterans; vice-president of Troy Public Library; member of New York Genealogical & Biographical Society; Grolier Club; the Troy Club; and the college fraternity, Delta Phi. In politics he is an Independent Republican, and in religious faith a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Troy.

Mr. Gale married, April 24, 1888, Mary Warren Thompson, daughter of John I. and Mary Mabbett (Warren) Thompson, of Troy. Mr. and Mrs. Gale are the parents of four children: 1. Alfred Warren, born January 2, 1892; educated at Troy Academy, St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts, Williams College, A. B., class of 1914, Harvard Law School, LL.B., class of 1922. 2. Harold de Forest, born January 18, 1896; educated at Troy Academy, St. Mark's school, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and during the War of 1917, served as lieutenant in Aviation Corps of the United States army. 3. Marie Carolyn, educated at Mrs. Hamblin's Private School, Emma Willard School, of Troy, and Miss Bennett's School of Liberal and Applied Arts at Millbrook, New York; married, October 15, 1921, Harold Edward Coughlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Coughlin, of Passaic, New Jersey; Mr. Coughlin educated at Pawling School and Williams College; member of Delta Psi fraternity, now in the cotton business at La Grange, Georgia. 4. Katherine, educated in Miss Hamblin's School, Emma Willard School, Miss Hall's School, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Miss Holmquist's School at New Hope, Pennsylvania.

THE CORNING FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

There were five American generations of the Corning family prior to Erastus Corning, the founder of this branch of the family in New York State, a branch which has attained the distinction of being the most important of all.

Erastus Corning, son of Bliss, son of Nehemiah, son of Joseph, son of Ensign Samuel Corning, was one of the great men of his period, and a leader of the Democratic party in his State. He was a member of the thirty-fifth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth congresses, and sat in that national body during the entire period of the Civil War. With other members of the Peace Convention, held in 1861, he was in favor of honorable concessions being made to the South, but when an opposite policy prevailed, he gave of his means, his influence and his personal exertion to the task of preserving the Union. He saw the Constitution and the law vindicated, and "rejoiced that the heart of the Nation beat and throbbed in a united body politic." To his public spirit and vision a great deal of railroad development was due, and as the first president of the New York Central Railroad he laid broad and deep the foundation for the present greatness of the "Central System." Iron works, rolling mills, banks, railroads, ships and canals sprang into being during his connection with the business world and during his reign as railroad executive, and he was a most important factor in the development and prosperity of New York and adjacent states.

His moral and intellectual qualities were in harmony, his principles sound and compelling, and he was held in highest respect in legislative, commercial and business circles. He was modest, claimed no merit, assumed no importance, and accomplished the ends he sought, not through his great wealth

alone, but through his moral strength, his manliness and his sterling character. He laid the foundation of a name which will ever live in New York history, and when he passed from the stage of life a son, Erastus (2) Corning, was ready and did receive his mantle. So, too, his sons were prepared for responsible position, and in Parker and Edwin Corning of Albany, the eighth American generation is worthily represented in the business world.

Corning is a word derived from the French name De Cornu, "horn of a hunter," the English transition being Cornus, then Corning. The ancient Corning arms showed the horn of the hunter counterchanged on the shield, divided per fess and gules, with the motto, "Crede Cornu." Cornings fought with Cromwell, and when the Stuarts returned to the throne of England, some of them came to New England.

The first Corning in New England was Ensign Samuel Corning, born in 1616, who was admitted a freeman of Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1641. The line from Ensign Samuel Corning and his wife, Elizabeth Corning, is through their only son, Samuel (2) Corning, and his wife, Hannah (Bachelor) Corning; their son, Joseph Corning, who settled in Preston, Connecticut, and his wife, Rebecca (Woodbury) Corning; their son, Nehemiah Corning, and his second wife, Freeborn or Freelove (Bliss) Corning; their son, Bliss Corning, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Lucinda (Smith) Corning; their son, Erastus Corning, the founder of this branch in New York, and his wife, Harriet (Weld) Corning; their son, Erastus (2) Corning, and his second wife, Mary (Parker) Corning; their sons, Parker and Edwin Corning, of Albany, New York.

Hon. Erastus Corning, of the sixth American generation, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, December 14, 1794, and died April 8, 1872. At the age of thirteen, in 1807, he

left Norwich, going to Troy, New York, and becoming a clerk in the hardware store of an uncle, Benjamin Smith, who on his death several years later, left the young man the bulk of his fortune. In March, 1814, being then twenty years of age, he left Troy and located in Albany, where in 1816 he became a partner in the firm, John Spencer & Company, a firm which later became Erastus Corning & Company. In addition to a hardware store in Albany, the firm owned and operated nail, iron works and rolling mills near Troy, known as the Albany Iron Works, one of the largest and most prosperous concerns in New York State. In 1833 he was elected vice-president of the New York State Bank; in 1833 president of the Utica & Schenectady Railroad Company, continuing its head until 1853, when it was merged with the road now known as the New York Central; in 1834 president of the Albany City Bank. At the first election of the directors of the New York Central, Erastus Corning was elected president of the company, a highly important office, which he held for eleven years. During his presidency the St. Marie Falls ship canal, connecting Lake Superior with the lower lakes, was built, and other great improvements inaugurated and many of them completed. He was a director in many railroads and corporations, continuing active until his health failed and he went abroad, April 8, 1872.

A Democrat in the strictest sense, Mr. Corning both honored and was honored by his party. He was elected alderman of Albany in 1828; chosen regent in 1833, and for thirty-nine years was a member of the board and vice-chancellor; mayor of Albany in 1834-1837; elected State Senator in 1842, serving four years; delegate to Democratic National conventions of 1848 and 1852; elected to Congress in 1856, and again in 1861 and 1863, serving in all six years with distinction.

Erastus Corning married, March 10, 1819, Harriet Weld, of Roxbury, born July 31, 1794, a woman of intelligence and culture, a fitting mate for such a man. They were the parents of five sons, as follows: Benjamin Smith, deceased; John Spencer, died in childhood; Erastus (2), of further mention; Joseph Weld, deceased; Edwin W., born September 4, 1836.

Erastus (2) Corning, son of Erastus (1) and Harriet (Weld) Corning, was born in Albany, New York, June 16, 1827, and died there, August 31, 1897. He was well educated, finishing at Union College, now University, and began his business career under the masterly direction of his honored father, whose pride it was that he had a son who could take his place and carry forward his plans. The young man succeeded to the presidency of the Albany Works, and was president of the Albany City National Bank, the Albany City Savings Institution, Rural Cemetery Association, director of the New York Central Railroad, and interested in a score of enterprises of importance not noted.

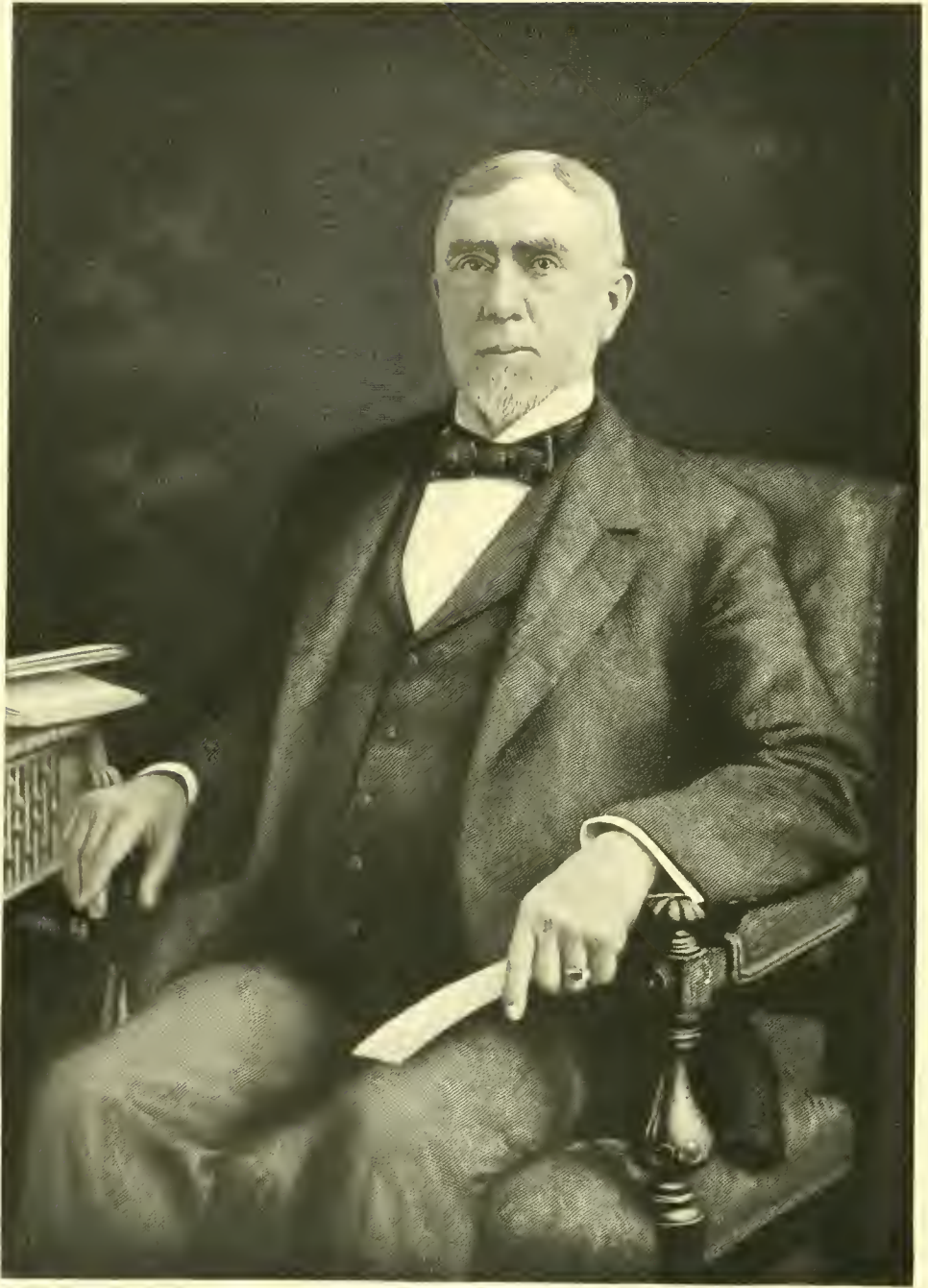
Mr. Corning's home was a beautiful farm two miles south of Albany, and there he had blooded stock of several kinds in abundance, including fine horses. Flowers were his passion, however, and his success with orchids was remarkable. His conservatories were filled with the rare and beautiful, his collection of *Phalœnopsis* rivaled by but one in the entire world. He donated valuable land for a site for All Saints Cathedral, Albany, and was ever a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His generosity included churches, schools and public improvements, and he was the friend of every good cause. He was an ardent Democrat, but had no desire for office, being reluctant to abandon his business for the uncertain and often unsatisfactory honors of the political arena. He was, however, a presidential elector in 1884, and an alderman of Albany.

Erastus (2) Corning married (first) in 1850, Gertrude Tibbetts, who died in 1869, leaving a son, Erastus (3), who on account of ill health could not take active part in the coming enterprises. He lived in a world of art and nature, took special delight in the Corning observatories, and traveled much in search of health. He was a most lovable man, and with his friends, his books, pictures and flowers, sought compensation for the life of activity denied him; a member of Fort Orange Club. Erastus (3) Corning married Grace Fitz Randolph Schenk, of Brooklyn, and they were the parents of Erastus (4) Corning, who became an eminent physician of Albany. Erastus (2) Corning married (second), in 1873, Mary Parker, daughter of Amasa J. Parker, lawyer, circuit judge, vice-chancellor, justice of the Supreme Court, legislator, regent, congressman, and Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1866, and his wife, Harriet Langdon (Roberts) Parker. His features are preserved in stone on one of the capitals of the grand stairway in the State Capitol. Erastus (2) and Mary (Parker) Corning were the parents of three children: Parker, a sketch of whom follows; Harriet Weld, married F. W. Rawle; and Edwin (see sketch on following pages).

CORNING, Parker,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Parker Corning, eldest son of Erastus (2) Corning and his second wife, Mary (Parker) Corning, was born in Albany, New York, January 22, 1874, and there yet resides. He was educated in Albany Boys' Academy, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, 1891, and Yale University, A. B., class of 1895. He was then admitted to the Corning business circles, and with James W. Cox organized the Albany Felt Company to manufacture paper makers felts. He was vice-president and treasurer of the company until January 1, 1918, when he



Lewis J. Payne

succeeded to the presidency. The company is an important, substantial one, worthy of the best Corning traditions. Mr. Corning is first vice-president of the New York State Bank; trustee of the Mechanics and Farmers' Savings Bank; first vice-president of the Ludlum Steel Company; president of the Bishop, Friedman & Burdstom Company; trustee of the Albany Rural Cemetery Association. These are his chief business engagements, but he has other interests of importance in Albany and elsewhere.

The Corning connection with the State National Bank began in 1834 with the election of Erastus (1) Corning as president, both his grandsons, Parker and Edwin Corning, now, eighty-six years later, serving on the board of directors. Parker Corning is a member of the Fort Orange and Country clubs of Albany, and the University Club of New York City. He is a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, and interested in church and social activities.

Parker Corning married, October 31, 1910, Anna Cassen, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mary Parker Corning.

CORNING, Edwin,

Business Man, Leader in Politics.

Edwin Corning, younger of the two sons of Erastus (2) and Mary (Parker) Corning, was born in Albany, New York, September 30, 1883, and there has passed his years. He was educated in Albany Boys' Academy, Groton School, Groton, Massachusetts, and Yale University, A. B., class of 1906. He at once entered business life, and has for more than a decade been connected with the management of the Ludlum Steel Company, of Watervliet, New York, serving first as secretary-treasurer, now (1920) president. He is a director of the New York State National Bank; a trustee of the Albany Savings Institution; treasurer of the Albany Felt Company; and otherwise

interested in Albany enterprises. The Ludlum Steel Company has prospered under his management, and he ranks with the ablest of Albany's younger business men.

Inheriting the strong Democratic opinions of his grandfather, politics have always possessed an attraction for Edwin Corning, and he has always been a worker for party success. After a hard contest for the distinction of party leadership, he gained the coveted honor in 1920, being the party choice. He is a member and ex-president of the Fort Orange Club, and a member of the Albany Country Club, the Yale Club of New York City, the Down Town Association, of that city, Graduates' Club of New Haven, Connecticut, and the Elizabethan Club of New Haven.

Edwin Corning married, November 25, 1908, Louise Maxwell, daughter of Allen and Ellen (Blackmar) Maxwell. Mr. and Mrs. Corning are the parents of: Erastus (5) Corning, born October 7, 1909; Louise, Harriet, and Edwin, Jr., the latter born September 26, 1919.

PAYN, Louis F.,

Noted Political Leader.

To the men now living who were interested in the candidacy of General Grant for a third term as president, there is magic in the number "306" that awakens in them memories of one of the most exciting political contests of the many which have been fought within the Republican party. One of that immortal band of "306" was Louis F. Payn, of New York, and with them he stood solidly for General Grant on the first, last, and every ballot taken. The "306" went down in defeat, carrying with them the life-long ambition of James G. Blaine to be president of the United States, but they made a record for devotion to a losing cause, never equalled in party records, as the medal struck in their honor testifies. That con-

vention was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1880, and Louis F. Payn, a delegate from New York State, was then a man of forty-five years of age, who had sat in every Republican National Convention since 1864. He was long a power in New York State politics, and until the years became exceedingly heavy was elected a delegate to every Republican National Convention, there probably not being a man living in the State whose record equalled Mr. Payn's as a national delegate. Yet he never sought elective political office of any importance, but did hold and ably fill many responsible appointive State offices. This was not due to the fact that Mr. Payn was not strong with the voters, for he was, and during his long connection with the politics of the State he made the political fortunes of many men high in public life, and was still a power at an age when most men are labeled "superannuated." Although he gave much time to politics and to the public service, Mr. Payn is an alert, able business man, and has never lost his interest upon the industries which he founded and controlled. He is a native son, born in Columbia county, his lifetime home.

(I) The history of the ancestors of Louis F. Payn begins with Stephen Paine, who with wife Rose and three children came to New England in the ship "Diligent," of Ipswich, England, in 1638. He was one of the first proprietors of Rehoboth and there held many offices. He died in August, 1679, his will being among the earliest recorded in the State House, Boston. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Stephen, born in England in 1629, son of Rose Paine, his first wife, who died January 20, 1660.

(II) Stephen (2) Paine settled first with his father in Hingham, Massachusetts, moving to Rehoboth about 1643, there becoming a landholder, and served in King Philip's War under Major Bradford. He married Anne Chickering, who survived him, and among their children was a son Samuel,

with whom the history of the family in Connecticut begins.

(III) Samuel Paine was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, May 12, 1662, and died in Woodstock, Connecticut, May 11, 1735. He was a wealthy man for his day, and held many town offices in Woodstock. He married (first), December 16, 1685, Anne Peck, of Rehoboth, eldest daughter of Deacon Samuel Peck, and granddaughter of Joseph Peck, who came in the "Diligent." Sarah (Hunt) Peck, mother of Anne (Peck) Paine, was a daughter of Peter Hunt, and granddaughter of Enoch Hunt, the founder of his family in New England. The next line of descent is Stephen (3).

(IV) Stephen (3) Paine, born June 21, 1699, married, in 1727, in Pomfret, Connecticut, Sarah Leach, and they were the parents of a son Stephen (4).

(V) Stephen (4) Paine married Anna Bushnell, and in 1773 moved from Woodstock to what is now Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He cleared and cultivated a farm there, his land being just south of the old Boston and Albany turnpike, the place then being known as Pigeonfield. In his branch of the family, the name was spelled either Payne or Payn. Among the children of Stephen and Anna (Bushnell) Paine was a son, Ebenezer Leach Payn, as he spelled his name.

(VI) Ebenezer Leach Payn was born in Andover, Connecticut, September 21, 1762, and in 1774, moved with his parents to Pigeonfield, Massachusetts. Owing to the illness of his father in 1776, Ebenezer L. Payn shouldered a rifle in his stead, and served with credit in several important military operations. He married, May 12, 1783, Keziah Kenny, born in New Milford, Connecticut, June 18, 1766. They settled in that part of Hinsdale known as the North Woods, about two miles from the center of the town. Their eighth son and ninth child was Judge Elijah Payn.

(VII) Judge Elijah Payn was born in

Hinsdale, Massachusetts, in 1806, and died in Hudson, New York. He taught school, studied law at night for two years, and afterwards practiced in Chatham and Hudson, and was surrogate of Columbia county. Judge Payn married Rachel Dunspaugh. They were the parents of a son, Louis Frisbie Payn.

(VIII) Louis Frisbie Payn was born in Ghent, Columbia county, New York, but early in life Chatham in the same county became the family home. He was educated in Chatham schools, and there began business life in the office of his father, a lawyer, this continuing for six months, then he became interested in the manufacture of paper. He was variously employed until 1872, when he built a paper mill in Chatham, which he operated until 1890, solely in the manufacture of straw paper. In 1890 he added machinery adapted to the purpose, and began the manufacture of box board. His interests widened with the years, and he became heavily interested in manufacturing in New York, oil development in West Virginia, and in silver mining in Colorado. In the manufacturing field he was president of the Stony Brook Box Board Mills, and in oil development president of the Louis F. Payn Company of West Virginia. Energetic and able, he succeeded in his undertakings, and through his own efforts secured a fortune which in later years enabled him to surrender the burdens of management, and retire to a life of comfortable ease at his home in Chatham, New York.

Mr. Payn's interest in politics began with the formation of the Republican party, and he became an ardent supporter of its principles. He was a delegate from New York to the National Convention of the party, and for half a century sat as a delegate in every National Convention. He was never a candidate for office himself, but held by appointment the following offices: Deputy sheriff of Columbia county, January 28,

1856; Harbor master, port of New York, 1866; United States Marshall, Southern district, New York State, 1877, appointed by President Grant; State Superintendent of Insurance, February 2, 1897-January 21, 1900, appointed by Governor Black. He wielded strong influence in his district, and is one of the strong men of the party, wise in counsel and valuable in the carrying out of campaign work. He did this purely from love of the work and devotion to party interests, the mere fact of being an office-holder carrying no weight with him, as the record shows that he rarely accepted anything for himself, but for his friends he would put forth every effort. Between his large business interests and his political activities, Mr. Payn is busy, and he has few other interests. He is, however, a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Columbia Lodge, No. 98, of Chatham, which for fifty years has been his home.

Mr. Payn married (first), in 1857, Margaret Stafford, daughter of John Stafford, and niece of General William J. Worth, of Mexican War fame. She died in 1898. Mr. Payn married (second), in December, 1902, Marion K. Heath, of Albany, New York.

COCHRANE, Aaron Van Schaick,

Supreme Court Justice.

The rise of Aaron V. S. Cochrane from the novice in the law, admitted to the New York bar in 1881, to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench of the Empire State twenty years later, is an enlightening comment on his ability and learning. More than twenty years on the Supreme Court Bench, 1901-1922, has added to the high estimate in which this eminent jurist is held by his fellow-citizens, his brethren of the bar, and his associates of the bench. When his term expired in 1915, he was chosen to succeed himself for a second term of fourteen years and re-design-

nated justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, third department. There were stepping stones along these twenty years of upward striving, 1881-1901, which gave the ambitious young man breathing spells and vantage ground, and these were successively used until a seat in the National House of Representatives was his for two terms. From Congress to the Supreme Court Bench of his native State was his next step, and there, at that goal of the ambitious lawyer, he has spent two decades of an earnest, purposeful life, giving from his learning and his talents the service of a strong body and a well matured, well stored mind.

Judge Cochrane traces paternally from John Cochrane, his grandfather, who came from County Down, Ireland, to the United States in 1824. Through his mother, Barbara (Van Schaick) Cochrane, whose maiden name he bears, Judge Cochrane traces to one of the old Dutch settlers of the Hudson Valley. In that locality they became prominent, and two and a half centuries of citizenship have not dimmed the prestige of the name.

John Cochrane, after coming to the United States in 1824, settled in Vermont, where he engaged in farming. Later he drifted over the line into Canada, where he resided until losing his life by accidental drowning.

Francis Cochrane, son of John Cochrane, was born in Alburg, Grand Isle county, Vermont, about thirty-two miles north of Burlington. After the death of his father he came again to the United States from Canada, and located in Greene county, New York. He married Barbara Van Schaick, and became a farmer in Coxsackie, a village of Greene county, on the West bank of the Hudson, twenty-two miles south of Albany. They were the parents of five children: Helena, Roberta, Francis, John E., a physician; and Aaron Van Schaick, of further mention.

Aaron Van Schaick Cochrane, son of Francis and Barbara (Van Schaick) Cochrane, was born in Coxsackie, Greene county, New York, March 14, 1858. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools and Claverack Academy, graduating from the academy at the age of seventeen years. He passed from the Academy to Yale University whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1879, ranking high in class scholarship. The law was his goal, and in 1879 he became a student in the office of Andrews & Edwards, of Hudson, New York, and at the same time taught in Hudson Academy. In 1881 he was admitted to the New York bar, and the same year he began the practice of law in Hudson. Early in his career he formed a partnership with Chancellor Hawver, which was dissolved in 1890, and a new association formed with William M. Brownell, and as a member of the firm, Brownell & Cochrane, Mr. Cochrane practiced until his election to the Supreme Court Bench about a decade later.

During these twenty years of professional life, 1881-1901, Mr. Cochrane, who had cast in his lot with the Republican party, took a deep interest and active part in public affairs. During 1887-88 he was police justice, appointed by the Common Council of Hudson; in 1890-92 was district attorney of Columbia county, elected as the nominee of the Republican party. For several of these years he had been secretary of the Columbia County Republican Committee; and his voice was a potent one in party councils. He was the successful candidate of his party for Congress from the Nineteenth New York district in 1896, was reelected in 1898, and sat as a member of the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses, 1897-1901. In November, 1901, he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of New York, Third District, for a term of fourteen years, and was assigned by Governor Higgins to the Appellate Division. At the expiration of



Samuel Edward.

his term in 1915, Judge Cochrane was elected to succeed himself as justice of the Supreme Court by the unanimous action of the Republican, Democratic, Progressive, and Prohibition parties, and was reassigned by Governor Whitman to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and subsequently was designated by Governor Miller as Presiding Justice of that Court. This last election by the substantially unanimous action of the electorate will carry him to the age of constitutional retirement, December 31, 1928. In business he is a trustee of Hudson City Savings Institution, and a director and the vice-president of The Farmers' National Bank of Hudson; in fraternity affiliated with Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; in religious faith, with the Reformed church, all these memberships being held in Hudson, New York, where he started his professional career forty years ago (1881), and which has ever since been his legal residence and his home.

Judge Cochrane married, October 10, 1882, Margaret M. Hawver, daughter of William H. and Margaret Hawver, of Taghkanick, New York. Judge and Mrs. Cochrane are the parents of two children, Margaret R. and Francis A. Margaret R. was graduated from Wellesley College in the class of 1910. She married and resides in Hudson, New York, and has one son, Charles C. Ferris. Francis A. was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1914, and is at present connected with the Bankers' Trust Company of New York City.

Representing worthy legal attainments conscientiously and impartially applied to the ends of right and justice, Judge Cochrane's career has inspired public confidence, and under this general endorsement his judicial labors have been faithfully performed.

EDWARDS, Samuel,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Among the jurists of a generation past who spent long and useful lives in upholding the finest traditions of the legal profession and the judiciary, Judge Samuel Edwards held honored place. Regarded from many angles and valued by as many standards, his life was a beneficial one and well lived, for his personal worth was attested by the loyal and steadfast friendship of large numbers of his associates, his fairness and justice on the bench proved by the rarity of reversals of his decisions by higher authority, and the popular belief in his fitness for office demonstrated by the unanimity of his support in candidacy for any position within the public gift.

Judge Edwards was a descendant of Alexander Edwards, a native of Wales, who came to the Massachusetts Colony in 1640, settling in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Judge Edwards was a grandson of Henry Edwards, a farmer of Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, who was born April 24, 1758, died December 8, 1846. Henry Edwards married, April 14, 1791, Sally Baker, born August 27, 1769, died August 7, 1851.

Deacon Samuel Edwards, son of Henry and Sally (Baker) Edwards, was born in Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, July 20, 1800, and died in Schenectady, New York, June 1, 1895. He was a prominent man in Ballston Center and later of Schenectady. In 1848 he was elected justice of the peace in Saratoga, reelected in 1852. He was a farmer, merchant, and shoe manufacturer, rated as a successful man in all his undertakings. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, which he served as deacon. He married, November 28, 1824, Ruth L. Rogers, born in Charlton, May 22, 1800, died September 12, 1873, daughter of John Rogers, born March 17,

1768, died June 19, 1852, and his wife, Sarah (Wilson) Rogers, born June 19, 1769, died August 24, 1847. Children of Deacon Samuel Edwards, born in Saratoga county, New York: 1. Henry Sanford, born August 18, 1825, died in Schenectady, March 12, 1903; married Elizabeth Butterfield. 2. John M., born July 22, 1827, died in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 24, 1901; married and left issue. 3. Sarah J., born July 15, 1829, died February 16, 1901; married Major Aaron Freeman, a veteran of the Civil War; no issue. 4. Byron, born August 19, 1831. 5. Lewis, born September 16, 1833; married Matilda White, and died without issue. 6. Ruth A., born May 14, 1836, died November 29, 1890; married Benjamin L. Conde, and left issue. 7. George F., born February 15, 1844, died June 19, 1890; married and left issue. 8. Marietta, born September 12, 1846; married William Vischer, and had issue. 9. Samuel, of whom further.

Judge Samuel Edwards, son of Deacon Samuel and Ruth L. (Rogers) Edwards, was born in Glenville, Schenectady county, New York, April 24, 1839, and died in Hudson, New York, February 16, 1912. He attended academic institutions in Schoharie and Washington counties, and entered Union College in the class of 1862. After his graduation, he began the study of law in Hudson, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. His first association was with S. L. Magoon, and in 1875 he formed a partnership with Robert E. Andrews under the firm name of Andrews & Edwards. He was engaged in the general work of this firm in 1887, when he was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court from the Third Judicial District, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Osborn, of Catskill. In November, 1887, Judge Edwards was elected to this same office for a term of fourteen years, and fulfilled its high duties with outstanding ability and profound legal wis-

dom. In April, 1900, he was designated by Governor Roosevelt as associate justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, succeeding Justice D. Cady Herrick. His term expired December 31, 1901, and he then retired to private life, spending his time in foreign travel and in the studious pursuits that had become a part of his very nature during his many years on the bench.

Judge Edwards' deep legal knowledge and impartial mind were utilized by his fellow-citizens even before his elevation to the bench, and he was frequently called upon by his legal associates to serve in the capacity of referee. His judgments were almost without exception acceptable to the contending parties, and when he became a judge his decisions, with hardly a variation, stood the test of higher tribunals. The Columbia county bar gave him its undivided support throughout his entire public career, and whenever his name appeared upon a ballot this organization voted almost as a unit in his behalf. His legal record stands as a bright spot in the annals of the profession, and his long life is a story of unswerving fidelity to the highest traditions of a noble calling, of never-ceasing devotion to the public welfare.

Judge Edwards married (first), October 2, 1867, Harriet A. Mellen, who died July 18, 1891. He married (second) Emma Willard Peck, daughter of Judge Darius Peck.

NELSON, Richard Henry, D.D., S.T.D.

Bishop of Albany.

Ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1884, Bishop Nelson, during the years 1884-1913, was continuously engaged in the offices of his sacred calling, and in parishes of importance in the states of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New York, gaining eminence as a learned theologian and devout churchman. On May 17, 1913, on the death of Rt. Rev. William

Croswell Doane, Dr. Nelson was consecrated Bishop of Albany, the second to hold that high office. He brought to the Episcopal office all the necessary attributes of the theologian and church, and in addition a practical mind coupled with sound judgment, and has sought to encourage the application of business principles to church affairs. One result has been the administration of the funds of the diocese through trust companies under all possible safeguards.

As a churchman, Bishop Nelson took a deep and active interest in movements looking to the reunion of Christendom upon the foundations of primitive faith and order, believing that those who seek to promote unity with others must set an example of it within their own borders. He has sought to establish a strong spirit of coöperation in the Episcopal churches of the city and diocese of Albany. In this he has achieved a large measure of success, especially in the city of Albany, where the Episcopal church works as a unit for the spiritual good of its members and for the welfare of the community. To his duties and responsibilities of a large missionary diocese, which include more than twenty thousand square miles in the State of New York, add a deep and active interest in civil and community affairs, which has been time and again tested and proved, and a fair estimate of this twentieth century Knight of the Cross is arrived at.

Although strong in his own personality and equipment, it is an additional source of satisfaction to record the fact that Bishop Nelson comes from the "old stock" of the Hudson Valley, and the history of many of the old Dutch and English families of New York is the history of his ancestry. He is a son of Edward Delavan and Susan Blanchard (McDonald) Nelson, and eighth in descent from John Nelson, the ancestor of the Nelsons of Westchester, Dutchess, and Putnam counties, New York. John Nelson

lived in Flatbush, New York, where he married Hendrica Van Vliet, and in 1683 moved to Mamaroneck, New York. His youngest son, Francis Nelson, lived in Scarsdale, New York, on lands which lay near the Angevine Farm, where a hundred years later James Fenimore Cooper lived and wrote his first literary success, "The Spy." About 1733, Francis Nelson removed to the highlands of Dutchess county, where he purchased a part of the Phillipse Patent, now Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson.

Bishop Nelson's paternal grandmother, Cordelia (Delavan) Nelson, was a daughter of Nathaniel Delavan, who was one of the ten sons of Timothy Delavan, who are mentioned in the New York State Archives as the "Ten Sons of the Revolution," all of them having served in the war for American independence. The bishop is eighth in descent from David Pieterse Schuyler, brother of Philip Pieterse Schuyler; ninth in descent from Jan Jansen Bleecker; eighth in descent from Claes Martinse Van Roosevelt, the ancestor of Theodore Roosevelt; and sixth in descent from Colonel Lewis MacDonald, who lived in Bedford, Westchester county, New York.

Richard Henry Nelson was born in New York City, November 10, 1859. In the city schools he prepared for college. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, class of 1880, and later was a student in the University of Leipzig. He pursued theological study at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Connecticut, and was ordained deacon in 1883, and priest of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1884 by Rt. Rev. John Williams, bishop of Connecticut. During the period between his ordination, 1883-1884, he was curate of St. John's Church, Stamford, Connecticut, and in 1884 was appointed rector of Grace Church, Waterville, New York, remaining for three years. For ten years, 1887-1897, he was

rector of Christ Church, Norwich, Connecticut, and for seven years, 1897-1904, rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On May 19, 1904, he was consecrated bishop-coadjutor of Albany, and nine years later, upon the death of Rt. Rev. William C. Doane, became Bishop of Albany, the consecration ceremonies being performed on May 17, 1913.

Under Bishop Nelson's administration, the Episcopal diocese of Albany has made substantial progress. He has devoted much time to the practical organizations of the diocese, and has made the four archdeacons effective subdivisions of the work which he superintends. The various funds are carefully safeguarded, and practical business methods prevail in financial matters. In civil and community affairs, he is active and useful. When the campaign against tuberculosis was organized in Albany, Bishop Nelson was made chairman of the committee on education and publicity, his associates on that committee being: Michael Sullivan, and Philip Danahy, who represented the Central Federation of Labor. Through that association, and upon the bishop's motion, the tuberculosis pavilion of the Central Federation of Labor was built at Kenwood Heights. For several years the bishop served as vice-president of that institution. In August, 1910, he was elected chairman of a committee on arbitration to determine the rate of wage to be paid to motormen and conductors in the employ of the United Traction Company of Albany and Troy. The decision rendered by the arbitrators was accepted by both parties to the controversy, and the wage rate then established remained in force four years.

For several years Bishop Nelson served as a director of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and at the annual meeting in 1911 he offered a plan for advancing the interests of the city, submitting therewith a five years' program. The "1916 movement" in Albany had its beginning in this sugges-

tion, and Bishop Nelson was made chairman of a general committee which inaugurated many progressive measures. In 1912 he was compelled by illness to resign the chairmanship of that committee, but the work which he had begun was carried forward by other able and willing workers, and the results are to be seen in the present growth of Albany as a business and an educational centre.

In 1885, Bishop Nelson married Harriet Schuyler Anderson, a direct descendant of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, and also tracing descent from other families connected with the early history of the State of New York.

In 1904, Bishop Nelson received from Trinity College the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and at the same time received the same degree from Berkeley Divinity School. The same year the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology.

WHEELER, Henry,

Financier, Man of Enterprise.

In 1914 Henry Wheeler, cashier of the Union National Bank, of Troy, was tendered a dinner at the Troy Club by the officers and directors of the bank in honor of his completion of half a century of continuous connection with the bank. He entered the bank a lad of fourteen years, December 12, 1864, and by steady application to his duties and absolute fidelity to every trust reposed in him he has gradually risen, occupying every position in the service of the bank to president, the position which he has now held for many years. Affable, courteous, kindly and helpful, few men of his city hold a higher position in the esteem of their fellow-men than he. As a banker of executive ability and keen financial insight he has won the entire confidence of the public, and has acted as administrator of some of the largest estates in Troy.

The Wheeler family has figured notably



Henry Wheeler

in the history of Connecticut since the earliest years of the New Haven Colony. In 1638, Moses Wheeler, an Englishman of considerable wealth, according to the standard of that period, and evidently a man of weight in the community, settled in New Haven and was among the first to receive an allotment of land. He subsequently settled in Stratford, where he was a leader in public affairs until his death. Moses Wheeler was the first of the name to settle in Connecticut, and his descendants have been of more than passing prominence in the public, professional and industrial life of the State. The English family of which Moses Wheeler is believed to have been a member was seated in the County of Kent four centuries prior to the coming of the Pilgrims to New England. The name Wheeler is of the class of names derived from an occupation, and signifies literally "the Wheelwright." The name "Hugh le Welere" appears on the Hundred Rolls (1273), his residence in Cambridgeshire. The family bore arms:

Arms—Vert, on a fesse or, three lions rampant of the first.

Crest—Out of a mural crown or, a griffin's head argent.

Henry Wheeler, of Troy, New York, is a son of James Wheelock Wheeler, and a grandson of George Wheeler, of the New Hampshire branch of this ancient and honorable family. George Wheeler was born November 2, 1782, died 1870, in Troy, New York. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a lawyer of great prominence in his day. He married, June 6, 1816, Mary Wheelock, born July 15, 1788, died 1828, daughter of James Wheelock, who was a son of Eleazer Wheelock, founder of Dartmouth College, born in Windham county, Connecticut, son of Ralph and Ruth (Huntington) Wheelock, and a great-grandson of Ralph Wheelock, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, and a famous preach-

er, who left Shropshire, England, in 1637, settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, and later in Medfield, where he spent the remainder of his life teaching and preaching. Eleazer Wheelock, a son of Rev. Ralph Wheelock, was a captain of militia during King Philip's War and, being later a man of prosperity, left a sum of money for the education of his grandson and namesake, Eleazer Wheelock, founder and first president of Dartmouth College. The latter was a graduate of Yale, class of 1733, studied theology, and became a teacher and preacher to the Indians. He founded Dartmouth College under a charter dated December 13, 1768, and confirmed by King George a little later. Later, President Wheelock took up his abode in the township of what is now Hanover, living in a hut in the woods, and two weeks later was joined by his students some thirty in number, who came to him on foot. In 1771 there was a class of four, including the president's son, John Wheelock, who succeeded his father in 1779, the year of the latter's death. His second wife, Mary (Brinsmaid) Wheelock, was the mother of President John (2) Wheelock. Both these first presidents of Dartmouth were remarkable men.

George and Mary (Wheelock) Wheeler were the parents of four children: James Wheelock, of further mention; Lucia P., born April 16, 1819; Mary Eliza, born August 26, 1820; Abigail K., born July 24, 1823.

James Wheelock Wheeler was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, March 23, 1817, and died in Troy, New York, June 29, 1896. He was educated in Hanover schools, then moved to Brooklyn, New York, where he was engaged as a bookkeeper with a leading mercantile house. In 1861, he settled in Troy, New York, where he was engaged in the manufacture of shirts and collars for five years, as a member of the firm, Wheeler, Colburn & Company. In 1867, he retired from active business, but continued his resi-

dence in Troy until his death, thirty years later. He married, April 10, 1849, Mary Sargeant, born September 4, 1827, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Kingsland) Sargeant, both of Parsippany, New Jersey, both parents members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Troy. Children: Henry, of further mention; Margaret Burt, born March 1, 1852; Edmund S., born March 8, 1856; James S., born February 3, 1862.

Henry Wheeler was born in Glenville, Connecticut, February 21, 1850, and at an early age moved with his parents to Brooklyn, New York, and in 1861 to Troy, New York, which has ever since been his home. He attended school and did a boy's work around the shirt factory operated by his father until December 12, 1864, when a lad in his fifteenth year he became office boy at the Union Bank, of Troy, then a State bank, now the Union National Bank. The years brought him just reward for his fidelity to the interests of the only institution which has ever commanded his services, and he reviews from the president's chair his career from that day, fifty-seven years ago, when he began his long and honorable connection with the bank. From office boy he was made assistant bookkeeper, bookkeeper, teller, 1874-1897, cashier, 1897-1915, president, 1915 to the present, 1921.

He is also a trustee of the Troy Savings Bank, a governor of Marshall Infirmary, one of the founders and for seventeen years president of the Troy Boys' Club, and yet a director, treasurer and trustee of Troy Cemetery Association, and in all these he has been an untiring worker. He was for six years treasurer of Troy Chamber of Commerce and is yet an active member, participating in all the movements conducted under the auspices of the Chamber to aid in Troy's commercial development. During the War of 1917 he took active part in the various drives and movements to aid the government, and was most zealous in his

loyalty. He is a member of Troy Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Commercial Travelers' Association, and the Troy Club and Republican Club. His favored church is the Second Presbyterian, of Troy.

Henry Wheeler married, January 31, 1894, Rebecca Robinson, daughter of John and Mary (Moore) Robinson, of Troy.

Such is the life story of one of Troy's eminent citizens, a self-made man in the best sense of the word, and one held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens of the city to which he came a lad of eleven years, in 1861. He has won his way to the highest position in the institution which he entered in the lowest position, and has never had a promotion which was not fully earned. In his work outside the business world his deepest interest has been in boys, and he has ever been a strong, unfailing friend of the Boys' Club and long was its faithful president. His life has been a worthy one, and may encourage every boy to strive for advancement, no matter how lowly placed in rank.

GIBSON, Charles,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

For half a century, 1870-1920, Charles Gibson has been associated with the drug business in Albany, his beginning being on the last day of February, 1870, with A. McClure & Company. Thirteen years later he was admitted a partner in the same business, and until the present he has guided the destinies of the large business which in 1916 was incorporated as the Gibson-Snow Company, Inc., Charles Gibson, president. To manage a wholesale drug house, reputed to handle a volume of business in excess of any other in the State of New York, would seem a task to tax the ability and endurance of any man, yet Mr. Gibson does find time to devote to other interests, which in the

aggregate are very large. He neither holds nor desires political office, yet is constantly laboring in the cause of church, charity and philanthropy, and no man in Albany has given more freely of his time and means. Nor is this a matter of the past; each day some part of it is devoted to the duties of the several positions he holds, his latest work being as chairman of the Near East Relief Fund and the Inter-Church Movement. Mr. Gibson's birthplace is Delaware county, New York, his parents, Rev. David and Caroline (Mattice) Gibson, the former a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, the latter a daughter of Peter P. Mattice, of Middleburg, New York, one of the oldest Holland families of Schoharie county, New York.

Rev. David Gibson was born in Pocklington, Yorkshire, England, December 12, 1823, and died in Poughkeepsie, New York, February 7, 1899. He was educated in Yorkshire schools, and there spent the first twenty-two years of his life, coming to the United States in 1845. He located in Grand Gorge, Delaware county, New York, and began the study of theology, later being regularly ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the New York Conference of that church, and served as pastor of many churches, the law of itinerancy necessitating frequent changes of pastors. He married, in 1851, in Middleburg, New York, Caroline Mattice, born in 1828, died September 1, 1865, in New Windsor, New York. They were the parents of four children: Ellen E., widow of George P. Humphrey, of Sidney, New York, and mother of Charles G. Humphrey, of Cobleskill, New York; Charles, of further mention; Eugenia, wife of Charles Mitchell, of Albany, New York; Cornelia, deceased.

Charles Gibson, son of Rev. David and Caroline (Mattice) Gibson, was born in Davenport, Delaware county, New York, January 26, 1855. In the district schools

and under the tuition of his honored father a good English education was obtained, and the battle of life well begun. In 1870 he located in the city of Albany, and began his long connection with the drug business, entering the employ of A. McClure & Company, February 28, 1870. He advanced rapidly in the business, wholesale drugs, and in 1883 was admitted a member of the firm, William J. Walker being admitted at the same time. The firm was continued as A. McClure & Company until the death of Archibald McClure in the fall of 1887, and on January 1, 1888, it became McClure, Walker & Gibson, William H. McClure being the McClure representative. Another change was made in 1892, Mr. McClure retiring, the other two partners continuing as Walker & Gibson. The business was conducted under that name for twelve years, until 1904, when Mr. Walker's death left Mr. Gibson sole owner. He continued the business, but under the old firm name, Walker & Gibson, until January 1, 1916, when it changed to a corporation, the Gibson-Snow Company, Inc.

Fifty years with the same house, in the same line, in the same city, and from lowly place in a small company to the presidency of a large corporation, is Mr. Gibson's record, and no other eulogy is needed, nor could greater praise be bestowed than to state these facts. The growth of the business in that same period has been constant and healthy, the present corporation being a merger with the C. W. Snow Company, of Syracuse, and the Gibson Drug Company, of Rochester. The principal seat of business is in Albany, as it has always been, the Syracuse and Rochester stores being branches of the parent company. Mr. Gibson has not devoted himself entirely to the drug business, but is interested in many Albany enterprises. He is a director of the New York State National Bank, director of the Commerce Insurance Company, director

of the Municipal Gas Company, and trustee and vice-president of the National Savings Bank.

While essentially the business man of large affairs, Mr. Gibson has for many years given freely of his time to the public institutions of his city. He is president of Albany Hospital, trustee of the Home for Aged Men, manager and vice-president of Albany City Mission, president of the Federation of Churches of Albany, president of the Methodist Social Union of Albany, trustee of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, treasurer of the Troy Conference, trustee of Wesleyan University, trustee of Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vermont, and connected with other educational and philanthropic activities. When Albany Hospital made its appeal to the public for \$300,000 a few years ago, Mr. Gibson was chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign. This was Albany's first big public drive for funds, and the amount realized was in excess of the amount asked for, this result due in a large degree to the excellent manner in which the committee conducted the campaign. In the second Red Cross campaign for funds, Mr. Gibson was director for this district, the drive netting nearly \$2,000,000. He was also in charge of the first drive for the Salvation Army Fund, and is chairman of the present Near East campaign for funds. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and with his family closely identified with the work of that church.

On July 12, 1883, Mr. Gibson married Anna E. Walker, who died November 8, 1911, daughter of John and Frances (Ginn) Walker, and sister of William J. Walker, a former business partner of Mr. Gibson. Mrs. Gibson was a well known worker for church missions and philanthropy, and for thirty years was a beloved figure among the devoted women to whom the success of such movements are so largely due. She was

treasurer of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Troy Conference, and one of the board of managers of St. Margaret's House and Hospital in Albany, also head of the primary department of the Sunday school of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, a congregation of which she was a devoted member for more than thirty years. Children of Charles and Anna E. (Walker) Gibson: 1. William W., born in Albany, May 23, 1884; was educated in Albany grade and high schools, Yale University, A. M., class of 1906, and Albany College of Pharmacy (Union University) Ph.G., class of 1909. He then formed an association with the Walker & Gibson Drug Company, was chosen treasurer in 1912, and in 1916, at the merging of the companies, he became secretary-treasurer of the Gibson-Snow Company, Inc. On the death of C. W. Snow in 1918, Mr. Gibson succeeded him as vice-president of that company. He married, October 13, 1917, Helen Jones, of Albany, and has a son, William W., Jr., born January 19, 1919. 2. Mary, educated in the Albany Girls' Academy, and Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts; resides at the family home, No. 415 State street, Albany. 3. Clara, a graduate of Vassar College; married, March 26, 1914, Charles B. Heisler, and they are the parents of: Anna G., Elizabeth Louise, and John Edward Heisler. 4. Henrietta, a graduate of Albany Girls' Academy and Vassar College, and an honor student and member of Phi Beta Kappa; residing at the State street home with her father and sister.

Mr. Gibson owns an estate of five hundred acres in the beautiful Keene Valley of the Adirondacks near Ausable river and lake. The summer home is a typical Adirondack "camp," and the entire tract is a succession of charming gardens, forest and streams. A famous trout stream, John's Brook, runs through the estate, and is one of its greatest attractions. Mr. Gibson delights in the pleasures of his mountain home,



John H. Woodhouse

and there, with his many guests, caters to his love for automobiling, walking, driving, fishing and camping. He is a genuine, whole-souled American business man, and whether he is at work for himself or for others, or is at play, he does it all with a hearty will and gets the most possible out of life. But not selfishly, for his good fortune is passed on, and every blessing he enjoys he wants to share with his fellowmen less fortunately situated, and with his personal friends whose name is legion.

WOODHOUSE, John H.,

Man of Enterprise.

As president of the J. B. Carr Company of Troy, New York, Mr. Woodhouse is head of a manufacturing business which has attained its present large proportion through business ability, energy and devotion to its interests. The plant, which was bought in 1912, bears little resemblance to the plant of today, and there the manufacture of chains has been reduced to a science. Mr. Woodhouse is of that type of man properly denominated "self-made," and he has indeed been the architect of his own fortunes. The success which he has attained has been richly deserved, and every man who knows him agrees with that statement. The products of the J. B. Carr Company are sold in the markets of the world, and when the fact is known that eight years ago the company was about at its last gasp, the marvelous work Mr. Woodhouse has accomplished becomes apparent.

Mr. Woodhouse is a descendant of an ancient English family, the name being spelled Wodehouse, Woodis, Woodies, Woodice, Woodeues, Wooddy and Woodhouse, the latter form being prominent in Shropshire as the name of a place adjoining Lee Patva or Leonard's Lee, which was in the possession of Thomas deLegh in 1180. The principal tenants on estate at Woodhouse,

seem to have taken their family name from this place; about 1270 Henry de Woodhouse appears as a man of much importance in the county. The name also occurs in York, and Woodhouses and Wentworths were closely connected. A Thomas Woodhouse was persecuted for his religion and executed in 1573, and London records contain the name in 1618 as merchants of standing. The family bore arms, those of the Staffordshire family being:

Arms—Sable, on a chevron or, guttee-de-sang between three cinquefoils ermine, a griffin passant of the field.

Mantling—Sable and or.

Crest—Upon a wreath of the colours, issuing from clouds, a cubit arm vested argent, and charged with a cinquefoil gules, hand grasping a club, all proper.

Motto—*Agincourt.*

John H. Woodhouse is a grandson of John Woodhouse, of Cradley Heath, South Staffordshire, England, a chain manufacturer, and a man of prominence in business, town and church. William Woodhouse, son of John Woodhouse, was born in Cradley Heath, South Staffordshire, England, in 1846, died in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1908. He was educated in the town schools, and when young began working in his father's chain factory. In January, 1882, he came to the United States and located in Trenton, New Jersey, becoming there an employe of the New Jersey Iron & Steel Company. The year following (1883) he began the manufacture of chains under the name of William Woodhouse Chain Works, continuing that business very successfully until his death in 1908. He became a man of prominence, was well known in Trenton, and in England was a friend of the great English statesmen, Gladstone and Chamberlain, having entertained them in his own home. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church (like his father before him), and was a tower of strength to the Trenton church. For several years after his death

the chain manufacturing business which the father founded and developed was conducted by his sons, John H. and Thomas T. Woodhouse.

William Woodhouse married Sarah Ann Troman, daughter of Thomas Troman, born in England, and they were the parents of nine children: William, Thomas T., Alfred; Charles E., deceased; Emma Jane, Elizabeth, Ann Maria; Rebecca, deceased; John H., of further mention.

John H. Woodhouse, son of William and Sarah Ann (Troman) Woodhouse, was born in Cradley Heath, South Staffordshire, England, August 11, 1875, and there the first seven years of his life were passed. In 1882 he was brought to Trenton, New Jersey, by his parents, and there he attended the public schools and the State Normal School. When his years of study ended, he learned the tool maker's trade with the Trenton Iron & Steel Company, and later took courses in mechanical engineering and drawing under Professor Crampton, of Trenton. Later he was associated with his father as superintendent of the chain works in Trenton, and after the latter's death, he continued the business with his brother, Thomas T., until 1912, when he moved to Troy, New York, having purchased the J. B. Carr Company, August 10, of that year. The Carr Company was a chain manufacturing company, whose business had greatly run down, Mr. Woodhouse taking it over at a time when its fortunes were at a low ebb. The company was established in 1865, and under the Woodhouse management it has taken honorable rank with similar concerns. Its business, domestic and foreign, is large, and the J. B. Carr Company of 1921 is a splendid monument to the energy, enterprise and executive ability of John H. Woodhouse. In 1896 the company was incorporated, and Mr. Woodhouse became president and treasurer in 1912. He is a director of the National State Bank, of

Troy, the Walter A. Wood Company, of Hoosick Falls, and the Bixine Chemical Company, of Troy; member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and in 1921 elected president of the Troy Chamber of Commerce. He is a thoroughly modern man of affairs, interested in everything that is of benefit to his city.

In the Masonic order, Mr. Woodhouse is affiliated with Trenton Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, of Trenton, New Jersey, and past master of same; Three Times Three Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; and Oriental Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy. His clubs are the Troy, Rotary, Fort Orange of Albany, and Van Schaick Island Golf Club. In church relation he is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Troy.

Mr. Woodhouse married, August 23, 1898, Anna May Pullen, daughter of Frank and Virginia May (Stahl) Pullen, her parents residents of Trenton, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse are the parents of two children: John S., born April 29, 1900, educated in Troy schools and Albany Boys' Academy; Sarah, educated in the Bennett School, Millbrook, New Jersey.

JERMAIN, James Barclay, LL.D.,

Man of Broad Philanthropy.

That splendid humanitarian, James Barclay Jermain, of Albany, a "native son" and life-long resident, passed from earthly view many years ago, but his works follow him, and the monuments he reared will ever perpetuate his name as one "who loved his fellow-men." His memory is lovingly cherished, and in Jermain Memorial Church, Watervliet, New York, is an enduring family monument of lasting grace and beauty.

James Barclay Jermain was a son of Sylvanus Pierson Jermain, grandson of Major



James Bayley, Esq.

John (2) Jermain, who was a son of John (1) Jordan, son of Jean Jourdain, son of Ozce Jourdain, who was born in La Rochelle, France. Ozce Jourdain and his wife, Elizabeth (Coudres) Jourdain, were Huguenots in religious faith, and when his wife died, persecution having become so severe, Ozce Jourdain, with his son, Jean, fled to Scotland, just avoiding the massacre of Protestants on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1685. Jean Jourdain married, in Scotland, and his son, John (1) Jordan, was the great-grandfather of James Barclay Jermain, of Albany, New York, the name becoming Jermain in the second American generation.

John (1) Jordan was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1729, and in 1755 came to this country, settling in White Plains, Westchester county, New York. Two years later, in 1757, he married Mary Ann Daniels, of Dutch descent, who was born in New York in 1725. In 1776 John Jordan sided with the Loyalists, and at the outbreak of war went to Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick), taking his family with him with the exception of his son, John (2), known as Major John Jermain. John (1) Jordan died in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, in 1799, was buried in the churchyard there by the side of his wife, the Cathedral now covering their graves.

Major John (2) Jermain, son of John (1) and Mary Ann (Daniels) Jordan, was born in Westchester county, New York, May 20, 1758. After the removal of his parents to Nova Scotia, in 1776, he took the name of Jermain, and moved to Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York, where he became a very successful business man. There is no official record extant of his service in the Revolution, but family tradition says he did serve with the Westchester Militia. During the second war with Great Britain, 1812-14, he was in command of the fort at Sag Harbor, and won his rank of major in actual service. He was one of

Sag Harbor's substantial citizens, public-spirited and progressive, highly esteemed in the community which was long his home. He died in Sag Harbor, February 17, 1819, leaving a will which fairly distributed his property. Major Jermain married, August 27, 1781, Margaret Pierson, daughter of Sylvanus and Rebecca (Lupton) Pierson, of Bridgehampton, Long Island, granddaughter of Josiah Pierson, son of Colonel Henry Pierson, a man of great prominence in the Colony of New York, son of Henry Pierson, son of Abraham and Christian (Johnson) Pierson, of Middlesex, England. Major John (2) and Margaret (Pierson) Jermain were the parents of nine children, including a son, Sylvanus Pierson, father of James Barclay Jermain. Margaret Pierson Jermain, the ninth child of Major John Jermain, married Joseph Slocum, of Syracuse, New York, and their daughter, Margaret Olivia Slocum, became the wife and later the widow of Russell Sage, the New York banker, whose great wealth was left at her disposal, and which she so wisely distributed. Among her gifts was The Henry Pierson High School, a tribute to her grandparents, and the John Jermain Library, Sag Harbor, New York.

Sylvanus Pierson Jermain, eldest son of Major John (2) and Margaret (Pierson) Jermain, was born January 31, 1784, and died in Albany, New York, August 20, 1869. He was a young man just turned eighteen when he first came to Albany, in the year 1802. He soon established a reputation for business ability and integrity, and rapidly rose to prominence in the produce and commission business, at that time an important feature of Albany's commercial life. In addition to his private business, which brought him fortune, he was closely connected with the banking interests of the city, and served as the first secretary of the Albany Savings Bank, organized in 1826, and a director of the Mechanics and Farm-

ers Bank of Albany. He was one of the strong men of Albany's commercial life, and left a name honored and esteemed. Sylvanus P. Jermain married, in Albany, August 1, 1807, Catherine Barclay, who died January 24, 1816, daughter of James and Janet (Barker) Barclay, natives of Scotland. They were the parents of five children: Janet Elizabeth, died young; James Barclay, of whom further; John Pierson, married Frances Mallory, of Troy, New York, and died March 10, 1835, leaving a son, Sylvanus P. Jermain, since deceased; William, died in infancy; an infant daughter died three days after birth.

James Barclay Jermain, second child and eldest son of Sylvanus Pierson and Catherine (Barclay) Jermain, was born in Albany, New York, August 13, 1809, and died at his country home on the Troy and Albany road, July 12, 1897. His mother died when her son was but seven years of age, and he was taken into the home of his uncle, Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, who saw that the lad was properly prepared for college. He entered Middlebury College in 1824, later was a student at Yale College, but ill health interrupted his studies, and he finally finished at Amherst College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1831. He chose a professional career, studied law, was admitted to the New York bar in 1836, and at his father's death inherited a large estate. Thenceforth his life was spent in the care of his own estate, and in the enjoyment of those tastes which distinguished him as a man of broad charity and religious fervor. His life was marked by an unostentatious philanthropy and by the promotion of practical Christianity.

While his private benefactions were many and are known to few, there were several noble acts of philanthropy which are known. He was chief patron and founder of the "Home for Aged Men;" gave the Young Men's Christian Association building, erect-

ed upon a lot provided by citizens of Albany; the Fairview Home for Friendless Children, near Watervliet, New York, owes its existence to his generosity; and he erected for the cause he loved an enduring family monument, the Jermain Memorial Church, Watervliet. His only son, who died at the age of twenty-nine years, just at the threshold of a promising career, has his memory perpetuated in the Barclay Jermain professorship at Williams College, the chair endowed by his father as a memorial offering. His wisdom, his piety, and his practical humanity were acknowledged everywhere, and in 1892 Williams College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

Mr. Jermain married, in 1842, Catherine Ann Rice, of Cambridge, New York, born February 27, 1823, died April 27, 1873, daughter of Colonel Clark and Ann (Hilton) Rice, both of Washington county, New York. The family home which Mr. Jermain dearly loved was the mansion built by General Worth, on the Troy and Albany road, and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jermain from the first year of their married life, and where all their children were born. Mr. and Mrs. James Barclay Jermain were the parents of four daughters and a son. The daughters were: Catherine Barclay, married William H. McClure, of Albany, and they were the parents of two children, Julia Jermain McClure, who died November 3, 1889, aged nineteen years, and Archibald Jermain McClure, born in 1873; Ann Rice, married Rev. Frederick B. Savage, who died in 1873, leaving a daughter, Katherine Jermain Savage, who married Frederick de Peyster Townsend; Maria Cummings, of Albany; Julia Prime, married Robert Mac Cartee, of New York City. The son was Barclay, of whom further.

Barclay Jermain, only son of James Barclay and Catherine Ann (Rice) Jermain, was a young man already standing high in the confidence of his townsmen when, in



Borday Germain

1882, his career ended at the early age of twenty-nine years. He was a charter member of the committee of fifteen; a member of the board of commissioners in charge of the building of the new Albany City Hall; at one time director of the Young Men's Christian Association; and interested in all that tended to the improvement of his city. In the town of Watervliet he served on a committee of the Taxpayers' Association in their vigorous and successful fight for civic betterment. His home was the family mansion on the Albany-Troy road which he dearly loved. It was in memory of this son that the father endowed a chair in Williams College. He married, in 1882, Katharine S. Thayer, of Troy, New York. He died in the summer of that year at Brookwood Point, near Cooperstown, New York.

MURPHY, Edward,

United States Senator, Business Man.

The career of Edward Murphy was one of most remarkable activity, a business man and public official, and in both private and public life his success was most pronounced. In private life he was at the head of large corporate interests both in his native Troy and in outside localities, while in public life he is remembered as Troy's forceful mayor, and to the nation-at-large as United States Senator, representing the State of New York, 1893-1899. His life was eventful, although passed in the arts of peace except when he ventured into the political arena. Four times the voters of Troy called him to the mayoralty, and in that office he gained high reputation for executive ability and courage that was well earned. Certain facts connected with his administration of city affairs deserve to be engraved in letters of gold.

The bonds of his city were below par when he first assumed office, and when he retired eight years later they were at a pre-

mium, and although he gave the city a good system of granite pavement, and improved the water supply, he left office with Troy having a smaller bonded indebtedness than any city in the United States of similar size. Each year at Christmas time during his eight years in office he drew his salary as mayor (\$2,000) and distributed it among the charitable institutions of Troy, regardless of creed. At one time, during his absence from the city, a run was started on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, but Mayor Murphy, by pledging his private fortune, and aided by his friends, George P. Ide and William Earl, raised a quarter of a million dollars from the other banks, and in sight of the crowd of frightened depositors carried the money in and deposited it. This stopped the run and saved the bank. An incident which illustrates the quality of his personal courage, as well as his spirit of devotion to the principle of "equal rights under the law," was the incident of an "Orange parade" during the Centennial year, 1876. The Catholics withdrew from a proposed centennial parade when it was learned Orangemen would have a part, and made threats that there would be bloodshed if the Orangemen persisted in parading. Ordering out the entire police force, Mayor Murphy placed himself at their head in command and led the Orangemen, neither insults nor outrages being offered the paraders. The city rang with his praises, and he was openly commended for his just and courageous action. These incidents show the quality of the man and explain his great popularity.

Edward Murphy was a son of Edward and Mary (Murphy) Murphy, his parents coming from Ireland, via Canada, and in 1833 locating in Troy, New York, where Edward Murphy established in the brewing business and prospered. Edward Murphy, their only son, was born in Troy, New York, December 15, 1834, and died August 3, 1911. After courses in Troy schools, he be-

came a student in St. John's College, Fordham, whence he was graduated, class of 1859. In that year he became his father's assistant, and after the latter's retirement the son formed a partnership with William Kennedy, they operating as Kennedy & Murphy. Later they incorporated as The Kennedy-Murphy Malting Company, Edward Murphy, vice-president and treasurer, offices he held until 1903, when he retired from active participation in business. Other business interests were with the Troy Gas Company, a consolidation of several small gas companies of Troy, effected in 1889, of which he was the first and only president as long as he lived, the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Troy, of which he was vice-president; and Troy real estate, in which he was heavily interested.

In politics Mr. Murphy was a Democrat, beginning his political career in 1859 as delegate to the New York Democratic State Convention. In 1864 he was elected alderman, and for ten years he was continually in that office. In 1874 he was elected fire commissioner, and in 1875 mayor of Troy. He was elected in 1877-79-81, and but for a positive refusal to longer serve might have gone on in that office indefinitely. He sat in many State conventions, and was also a delegate to several National conventions of his party, including the Convention of 1876 which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president. Four years later he ardently supported Mr. Tilden for president, believing he had been wrongfully kept out of an office to which he had been elected in 1876. In 1882 he voted with the Rensselaer county delegation which gave Grover Cleveland the nomination for Governor of New York, and in 1884 supported Roswell P. Flower for president. In 1888 he voted in the St. Louis convention for the renomination of President Cleveland, and in 1892 was one of the four delegates-at-large from New York State. His choice was David B. Hill for

president, but he acquiesced loyally in the nomination of Grover Cleveland. From 1887 until 1894, he was chairman of the Democratic State convention, and although both branches of the State Legislature were Republican in 1887, that party did not again elect their State ticket during his seven years in office, and when he retired both houses of the Legislature were Democratic. In 1892 he was the caucus nominee for United States Senator from New York, to succeed Senator Hiscock, and was elected by the joint session following. He took his seat in the United States Senate at the extra session called by President Cleveland in March, 1893, and served a full term of six years. In 1899 he retired from that office, and from active political life, although he retained his interest in politics to the last and never lost his influence nor popularity. He was that rare man in politics who "always kept his promises." Mr. Murphy was a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and of many social, political and business organizations, clubs and societies of Troy, Albany and New York City.

Mr. Murphy married, in Troy, Julia Delehanty, daughter of Michael and Mary (Quinn) Delehanty, her father a wholesale merchant of Troy. Mrs. Murphy was born in Albany, and died in Troy in 1907. Senator and Mrs. Murphy were the parents of the following children: Mary, Edward, Julia, married Hugh J. Grant, one time mayor of New York City; William E., John J., Joseph J., twin with John J.; Jane Lodge, Richard C., Helen.

CHESTER, Alden,

Distinguished Jurist.

After serving a term of fourteen years as justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Judge Alden Chester was doubly honored in being the choice of both Democratic and Republican conventions for



Alvin Chester

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

renomination. On December 31, 1918, having reached the constitutional age limit, he retired after twenty-three years of honorable service upon the bench. He retired with the deep respect of the bench and bar, and against him they returned the righteous verdict concurred by the people: "A just and upright judge." For nearly half a century Judge Chester has been connected with the bar of New York State, and since the year of graduation from Columbia Law School, 1871, Albany has been his home, the seat of his earlier years of practice, the years of his legal and judicial successes, and yet the scene of his business, professional and social activities.

The line of descent from Captain Samuel Chester, of New London, is through his son, John Chester, who was a son of the captain's second wife Hannah. John Chester, like his father, was a man of some importance in New London, active in State, community and church affairs. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Thomas Starr, an early ship builder of New London, son of Samuel and Hannah (Brewster) Starr, his mother, Hannah (Brewster) Starr, a granddaughter of Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower," and daughter of Jonathan and Lucretia (Oldham) Brewster. The line follows through John (2) Chester, son of John (1) and Mary (Starr) Chester; through John (3) Chester, son of John (2) and Abigail Chester; through Alden Chester, son of John (3) Chester and his wife Frances, they the parents of Judge Alden Chester.

John (3) Chester, of the fourth generation, was a soldier of the Revolution, his wife, Frances (Chester) Chester, his cousin, a daughter of his uncle, Thomas Chester, son of John (1) Chester, and grandson of Captain Samuel Chester.

Alden Chester, son of John (3) and Frances (Chester) Chester, was born in New London, Connecticut, May 26, 1803, and died in Westford, Otsego county, New York, March 4, 1857. He was left father-

less three months after his birth, and February 16, 1812, his mother married Deacon John Kelso, the family moving to Westford, New York, the same year. Alden Chester became a manufacturer of sash, blinds and doors, and one of Westford's most progressive, public-spirited men. He married (first) Mary H. Chappel, March 12, 1834, who left a son, Dwight Chester, of Newton, Massachusetts. He married (second) September 5, 1838, Susan Gregory Draper, daughter of Sylvester and Sukey (Bigelow) Draper, her father of the seventh generation of the family founded in New England by James Draper, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Alden and Susan Gregory (Draper) Chester were the parents of three sons: Horace, associated with his half-brother, Dwight, in the insurance business in Massachusetts; Rev. Arthur, a minister of the gospel, who died in Brooklyn, New York, November 12, 1889; Alden (2), of further mention.

Alden (2) Chester, son of Alden (1) and Susan Gregory (Draper) Chester, was born in Westford, Otsego county, New York, September 4, 1848. He attended the district school, then was a student in Westford Literary Institute, where he also taught for a time. He was a clerk in a wholesale commission house in New York; clerk in a Westford general store which was also the post office; learned telegraphy and was in charge of an office in East Worcester for two years; edited a newspaper in Otsego county, New York; was clerk in the office of the Aetna Life Insurance Company for one year in Boston, then "found himself" and began the study of law, a lawyer acquaintance in Boston being his first preceptor. In 1869 he entered the law department of Columbia University, whence he was graduated with honors, class of 1871, being winner of the prize in Political Science, one of the five prizes awarded the class, which numbered ninety-nine members.

The year of graduation, 1871, Mr. Ches-

ter located in Albany, New York, there beginning practice with his cousin, Andrew S. Draper, then a young man just beginning practice, but later prominent in the State government as State Commissioner of Education. In 1876 William S. Paddock was admitted to the firm, it then becoming Paddock, Draper & Chester, and so continuing until 1882, when Mr. Paddock died. In 1887 Mr. Draper withdrew and Mr. Chester continued in practice alone. In 1882-1885 he served as assistant United States district attorney for the Northern District of New York, under Martin I. Townsend, and in that capacity during that time tried all the government cases in different parts of the Northern District of the State. In 1885 Mr. Draper was appointed judge of the Court of Alabama claims in Washington, D. C., and that fact caused Mr. Chester to resign his position and take charge of his private law business.

Upon his return to private practice, he devoted himself to general practice, was very successful, and gained high standing at the bar. From an early period he took an interest in public affairs, his affiliation being with the Republican party. For many years he was secretary of the Albany County General Committee, and in 1874-76 was deputy clerk of Assembly. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Albany Board of Education, a position he held three years, serving the last year as president of the board. During his term as assistant United States attorney, 1882-1885, he completed and annotated the insurance laws of the State for the State insurance department. From 1894 until 1896 he was assistant corporation counsel for the city of Albany, and in the latter part of 1896 was appointed by Governor Morton a member of the commission to prepare a uniform charter for cities of the second class, a position he resigned upon taking his seat upon the Supreme Bench of the State.

At the November election, 1895, he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial District for a term expiring December 31, 1909. Judge Chester was the first Republican elected to the Supreme Bench from that district in over thirty years, but when his term expired, he was the choice of both parties to succeed himself. In November, 1902, he was designated by Governor Odell to serve five years in the Appellate Division, Third Department of New York, and re-designated in November, 1907, for the remainder of the term by Governor Hughes. On January 1, 1910, Judge Chester retired from the Appellate Division and served at the trial and special terms of the Supreme Court until he retired, December 31, 1918. He is special lecturer on the Federal Judicial System, Albany Law School (Union University), and the author of "Legal and Judicial History of New York," "Addresses on "Legal Ethics," "Medical Expert Testimony," and other topics; a governor of Union University, president of Albany Academy for Girls, vice-president of Albany Medical College; member and president in 1919 of the Albany Bar Association; member of New York State Bar Association, vice-president, 1920; New York State Historical Society; Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, American Society of International Law, and vice-president of Albany Exchange Savings Bank. His social clubs are: The University, Albany Burns (former president) and Albany Unconditional, (vice-president, 1920). Because of his Colonial ancestry he is a member of The Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Upon his retiring from the bench he was appointed by the Appellate Division of the Third Department an official referee for life, and in that capacity he has jurisdiction by consent of the parties to try as such referee, any case in which the State is a party or in which the attorney general of the State is



Fredrick H. Rockwell

authorized by law to appear, as well as any claim against the State.

Judge Chester married, October 5, 1871, Lina Thurber, daughter of Ezra R. Thurber, East Worcester, New York, who died September 19, 1921. They are the parents of a daughter, Amy, who married ——— Merrick and has two children: Alden Chester Merrick, born October 14, 1906; Charles Van Wagener Merrick, born July 20, 1912.

ROCKWELL, Frederick Wing,

Noted Hotel Proprietor.

Three generations of Rockwells have been prominent in the hotel business, even the present generation having pleasing recollections of "Rockwell's Hotel" at beautiful Luzerne-on-the-Hudson, in the gateway to the Adirondacks, twenty miles north of Saratoga. That hostelry in its palmiest days was presided over by George T. Rockwell, and was famous for its game dinners, its general cuisine, its never failing hospitality and general atmosphere of friendliness and good cheer. Before railroads came to the beautiful lake and town of Luzerne, the hotel numbered among its guests men of eminence from all over the country, and "Rockwell's" was the objective point of all parties in that section, whether they came by stage coach, private conveyance from Saratoga Springs, even then famous, or in winter season on runners with jingling bells. George T. Rockwell was the first of this family of hotel proprietors, he associating with him his three sons; the eldest, Hiram J., later was the popular and well known proprietor of the Lake House, Lake George, and of other hotels of that section. He passed an expert knowledge of the business to his son, Frederick W. Rockwell, of Albany. "The Ten Eyck" has a nation-wide popularity, and in its management the Rockwell traditions are preserved with all the best modern ideas of public entertaining.

Frederick W. Rockwell is a great-great-grandson of Joseph (3) Rockwell, whose will was proved in Saratoga county, New York, June 14, 1823. He was, according to both evidence and tradition, a descendant of Deacon William Rockwell, through the latter's son, John Rockwell, his son, Joseph Rockwell, his son, Joseph (2) Rockwell, his son, Joseph (3) Rockwell, of the fifth American generation.

(I) Deacon William Rockwell was one of the deacons of the church founded in New Hospital, Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630. Soon afterward he sailed on the ship "John and Mary" with wife, Susannah (Chapin) Rockwell, and after a passage of seventy days landed with the one hundred and forty passengers carried on the ship at Nantasket (Hull), May 30, 1630. Soon he moved to Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was one of twenty-four to take the oath of fidelity in May, 1630. He was one of the first three selectmen of the town and there continued until 1636, when he joined Rev. Mr. Wareham's company (with which he had come from England) and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. There he was a deacon of the first church, and a leading man of the settlement until his death, May 15, 1640.

(II) John Rockwell, third child of Deacon William and Susannah (Chapin) Rockwell, and their first born in New England, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 28, 1631. He moved to Stamford, Connecticut, married, and had a son Joseph and daughter Hannah.

(III) Joseph Rockwell, son of John Rockwell, is believed to be the Joseph Rockwell who is named in a list of the voters of Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1694. He died in 1715 or 1716, leaving sons: Joseph (2), Jonah, Simeon and Noah.

(IV) Joseph (2) Rockwell, son of Joseph (1) Rockwell, born in 1708, was of Norwalk, Connecticut, and died in 1748,

leaving a son Joseph (3), and daughters Lydia and Phebe.

(V) Joseph (3) Rockwell, son of Joseph (2) Rockwell, was born February 14, 1739. He married Sarah Mead, of Ballston, New York, born December 15, 1741. His will was probated in Saratoga county, New York, June 14, 1823. Joseph and Sarah (Mead) Rockwell were the parents of two sons and a daughter: 1. Ruth, born in Connecticut, November 29, 1763, died February 18, 1801, in Milton, Saratoga county, New York. She married Uriah Benedict, of Albany, New York. 2. Jeremy, of further mention. 3. Philo, born January 15, 1768, died in Utica, New York, August 13, 1832; he married Abigail Martin, and moved from Hadley, New York, to Martinsburg, same State.

(VI) Jeremy Rockwell, eldest son of Joseph (3) and Sarah (Mead) Rockwell, was born December 25, 1765, and died in Hadley, Saratoga county, New York, August 14, 1835. He was a farmer and builder, and after his removal to Hadley in Saratoga county, New York, became a man of prominence in his section of Saratoga and Warren counties. He was always called "Judge" Rockwell, and was chosen a delegate to the first New York State Constitutional Convention. He married (first), ——— Miller, who died leaving a son James, born December 10, 1796. He married (second), December 16, 1797, Betsey Bird, born February 9, 1781, died in Hadley, New York, July 31, 1853, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Bird, of Connecticut. Children of Jeremy and Betsey (Bird) Rockwell: 1. Henry, born in Hadley, New York, December 8, 1798. 2. Harmon, born in Milton, New York, April 27, 1801, died in Glens Falls, New York, September 29, 1885. 3. Charlotte, born February 19, 1803, in Hadley, New York, died there, September 8, 1830. 4. Hiram, born in Hadley, February 18, 1805, died there August 15, 1807. 5.

George T., of further mention. 6. Jeremy, born in Hadley, August 8, 1809, died 1874 in Luzerne. 7. Celina, born February 12, 1812, in Hadley, died in Glens Falls, August 13, 1877. 8. Emeline, born July 5, 1814, in Hadley, died there, July 25, 1846. 9. Caroline, born in Hadley, July 17, 1816, died May 30, 1840. 10. Charles, born December 18, 1818, in Hadley, died there, August 22, 1889. 11. Maria, born October 31, 1822, in Hadley, married A. S. Russell, and died in Glens Falls, December 11, 1909, the last survivor of her family. 12. William Wallace, born July 21, 1824, in Hadley, died in Glens Falls, January 9, 1894; was a State Senator and prominent in Republican politics in Northern New York.

(VII) George T. Rockwell, fifth child and fourth son of Jeremy and Betsey (Bird) Rockwell, was born in Hadley, a village in Saratoga county, at the mouth of the Sacon-daga river, New York, March 8, 1807, died in Luzerne, Warren county, New York, December 7, 1888. He became prominent among the resort hotel men of the Adirondack region, making his reputation at Rockwell's Hotel in Luzerne, New York. That hotel achieved a wonderful reputation for its cuisine and capable management. The abundance of fish and game in that region at that time was supplemented by meats, vegetables and dairy products from the Rockwell farms, and the hotel became famous over a wide region. About the year 1890 the original Rockwell's Hotel in Luzerne was burned. Three of his sons became prominent hotel proprietors, all being imbued with the Rockwell spirit of hospitality and friendliness.

George T. Rockwell married in Luzerne, September 12, 1831, Eunice Sherman Wells, born in Cambridge, New York, August 13, 1809, died in Luzerne, June 20, 1852, daughter of Nathan A. and Rhoda (Sherman) Wells. Mr. and Mrs. George T. Rockwell were the parents of eight children, all born

in Luzerne, New York: 1. Hiram Jeremy, of further mention. 2. Nathan W., born October 14, 1833, died July 20, 1834. 3. Wells H., born June 17, 1835, died April 25, 1843. 4. Charlotte, born February 19, 1837, died January 12, 1838. 5. Caroline D., born December 16, 1838, died April 22, 1880. 6. George Henry, born February 28, 1842. 7. William Harmon, born June 1, 1845, died April 25, 1863. 8. Charles Le Roy, born March 21, 1849.

(VIII) Hiram Jeremy Rockwell, eldest son of George T. and Eunice Sherman (Wells) Rockwell, was born in Luzerne, Warren county, New York, July 13, 1832, and died in Albany, New York, February 16, 1906. After completing his education in Glens Falls Academy, he began his long and successful hotel career under the preceptorship of his honored father, George T. Rockwell, proprietor of Rockwell's Hotel, Luzerne, New York. He was associated with his father in the management of Rockwell's for several years, then in the summer of 1866 he became proprietor of the Lake House at Lake George, continuing there for five years. He formed a partnership with his brother, Charles Le Roy Rockwell, in 1871, and they erected in Glens Falls, New York, the Rockwell House, which was first opened to the public, February 22, 1872. The brothers continued the joint management of that hotel for several years, then for the season of 1878 Hiram J. Rockwell conducted the Fort William Henry Hotel at Lake George. In the fall of 1878 he became proprietor of the American House in Troy, New York, which he continued to conduct until June, 1888, in addition to operating the Wayside Inn and cottages at Lake Luzerne, New York, for several seasons. In the American House his son, Frederick W. Rockwell, received the training which gave him the rudimentary knowledge of the hotel business that created a solid foundation for his business career and familiarized him

with the detail and practical knowledge of hotel management that has resulted in his advancement to the front rank among the successful hotel men of the country.

In May, 1888, Hiram J. Rockwell became proprietor of the Hotel Kenmore at Albany, his son, Frederick W. Rockwell, becoming its manager and winning for that hotel such popularity that in 1891 it was enlarged to meet the demands of the traveling public. It was at the Kenmore, under Mr. Rockwell's management, that the first hotel evening dinners were served in Albany. Realizing when the famous Delaware House was destroyed by fire, January 1, 1894, that the time had come to give Albany a modern hotel in keeping with the city's importance, Hiram J. and Frederick W. Rockwell then began the preliminary work which culminated in their organizing the Albany Hotel Corporation, which acquired the Erastus Corning residence on State street at the corner of Chapel, extending back to Maiden Lane, upon which "The Ten Eyck" was built. This was formerly a part of the old Van Rensselaer property belonging to Philip S. Van Rensselaer, who was mayor of Albany from January 1, 1799, to 1816. His residence was at the corner of State and Chapel streets, and this property figures prominently in the early land transfers of this noted Dutch family. In the spring of 1898 the erection of "The Ten Eyck" was begun, the hotel, one of the first fireproof structures erected in Albany. James Ten Eyck, a leading citizen of Albany, and known throughout the State as an active Master Mason, was the first president of the Albany Hotel Corporation, and on the death of Mr. Ten Eyck, in 1910, F. W. Rockwell was elected to succeed him. On May 14, 1899, "The Ten Eyck" was opened to the public under the proprietorship of Hiram J. and Frederick W. Rockwell. "The Ten Eyck," conducted upon both American and European plans, was Albany's first modern hotel, and

during the twenty-two years which have passed since its opening under Rockwell management, the house has acquired a popularity and patronage extending far beyond city or State limits. Hiram J. Rockwell was one of the founders of the New York State Hotel Men's Association, and for several years its treasurer. He was affiliated with the Masonic order, and was a communicant of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of which he was a regular attendant.

Hiram J. Rockwell married, at Fort Edward, New York, January 9, 1861, Harriet Wing, born there, December 18, 1835, died in Troy, New York, November 22, 1881, daughter of Daniel Wood and Almira (Higby) Wing. Mr. Wing was Fort Edward's most prominent citizen, and grandson of one of the earliest settlers of Warren and Washington counties. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell were the parents of a son, Frederick Wing, of further mention, and a daughter, Caroline Almira, born at Lake George, New York.

(IX) Frederick Wing Rockwell, only son of Hiram Jeremy and Harriet (Wing) Rockwell, was born at Fort Edward, New York, December 29, 1863. He like his father was educated at Glens Falls Academy, and on completing his studies began his long and successful career as a hotel man under his father, then proprietor of "The American House" at Troy, New York. He progressed rapidly and was soon able to manage "The American House" during his father's absence on business connected with his other interests. In May, 1888, Hiram J. Rockwell became proprietor of the "Hotel Kenmore" at Albany, his son, Frederick W., being associated with him as manager. Later father and son organized the Albany Hotel Corporation which erected "The Ten Eyck" on State street, Albany, and that hotel was opened on May 14, 1899, H. J. and F. W. Rockwell proprietors, they having acquired a long term lease on the hotel. Jointly, fath-

er and son conducted "The Ten Eyck" until 1906, when Hiram J. Rockwell passed away, the burden of management then falling upon Frederick W. Rockwell, who purchased his father's interest from the estate. He continued sole proprietor and owner of the lease until January, 1912, when The Ten Eyck Company was formed, Frederick W. Rockwell being elected president of the company, and the hotel continued in operation under his direction.

"The Ten Eyck" increased in popularity, and although the largest hotel in the Albany district, its patronage was such that more rooms were a necessity. In 1915 the Albany Hotel Corporation purchased the Tweddle building, corner of State and North Pearl streets, razed that building to the ground, and on its site erected a sixteen-story addition to "The Ten Eyck." At this time many improvements were made in the original building which, with the addition, makes it one of the largest and best appointed hotels outside of New York City, the addition being opened to the public in July, 1917. "The Ten Eyck" is but one of Mr. Rockwell's many hotel interests, he being president of The Onondaga Company, operating "The Onondaga," a large fireproof hotel, erected under Mr. Rockwell's direction in Syracuse, New York, and leased by its owners, The Onondaga Hotel Corporation, of which Mr. Rockwell is a director, to The Onondaga Company. That hotel was opened to the public in August, 1910, and in 1915 an addition of two hundred rooms was erected by the Onondaga Annex Corporation, of which corporation Mr. Rockwell is also president.

Mr. Rockwell is largely interested in the United Hotels Company of America, a corporation he aided in organizing, and of which he is first vice-president. The United Hotels Company owns controlling interest in the largest chain of hotels on this continent, they being located principally in the



Walton W. Battershall, D. D.

East and in Canada and all operated under the direction of this company, Mr. Rockwell being chairman of its executive committee, which committee directs the management of the entire chain. To the exacting duties of that office he gives a great deal of his time, but so perfect is his grasp of the detail of hotel management that he is able to perform with comparative ease tasks which to a less well equipped and practical hotel man would seem impossible. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Albany, director of the Albany Garage Company, trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital, and interested in other enterprises of lesser importance. His clubs are: The Fort Orange and Albany Country. He is an Episcopalian, attending St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

Frederick W. Rockwell married in Glens Falls, New York, November 8, 1888, Frances L. Conkling, born in Mason City, Illinois, daughter of Philo and Lucy (Taylor) Conkling. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell have but one child, Harriet Conkling, a student at St. Agnes School.

BATTERSHALL, Walton Wesley, D. D.

Clergyman, Author.

After a period of service as rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Albany, covering thirty-seven years, 1874-1911, Dr. Battershall retired as the active rector of the parish of which he wrote in his fifth annual report of his rectorship, September 28, 1879:

I love this church. Its very stones with their sculptured beauty have become dear to me. Year by year I have been drawn to you more closely by the ties which are woven in brotherly intercourse and in the performance of my sacred offices; but I can do little, except you make me strong with your prayers and your sympathies, and stand beside me in my work.

How loyally the parish "did stand beside him" in his holy work, the records of St.

Peter's during the next thirty-two years, (1879-1911), revealed, and when the years claimed their due in 1911, and he laid aside the active work of a priest of the church, his beloved congregation would not give him up but retained their claim upon him by electing him rector emeritus, a relation he held to the parish for nine years, 1911-1920.

In his report (also a fifth anniversary sermon), from which a quotation has been made, Dr. Battershall said:

A venerable history has been granted this church. Illustrious names are found upon its records. Holy men have stood in this place upon whose foundations what little I can rear will seem a meagre and an unworthy structure.

Dr. Battershall could not look into the future and see the full beauty of the work he was to perform for St. Peter's, and the holy cause for which it stands, a work worthy of the greatest, and so satisfactory to the parish that a special service of song and praise was given in recognition of the completion of its first quarter of a century, and again in 1909 his thirty-fifth year of honored service was fittingly celebrated.

Rev. Walton Wesley Battershall, son of Ludlow A. and Eustatia (Ward) Battershall, was born in Troy, New York, January 8, 1840, and died March 19, 1920. He was rector emeritus of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, his home but a few miles from his birthplace. He completed the courses of preparatory study at Kimball-Union Academy, Troy, in 1858, then entered Yale College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1864, also was class poet and a member of the Senior Society, Scroll and Key. He felt drawn to the service of the church, and after graduation from Yale he began theological study under the direction of Rev. Henry Codman Potter, who later was Bishop of the diocese of New York. After his ordination as a deacon in Troy, June 16, 1865, he entered the General Theological Seminary, New York City, there pursuing

studies in divinity until graduated with the class of 1866.

The same year, on November 30, he was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Horatio Potter, and assigned to Zion Church, New York, as assistant pastor. He remained with Zion Church for two years, until 1868, when he accepted a call from St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, Long Island, but after a year there was called to Christ Church, Rochester, New York. He was the well loved rector of Christ Church for five years, the parish growing rapidly during that period. He was at that time a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Western New York. During the five years in Rochester the young rector made many friends, and some of these friendships were lifelong. When the Rev. William Andrew Snively, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, presented his resignation, May 3, 1874, that church called Rev. Walton Wesley Battershall from Christ Church, Rochester. He accepted the call, and on September 29, 1874, the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, he was instituted rector of St. Peter's by Bishop William Crowell Doane, who preached a memorable sermon in the presence of a large congregation, eighteen clergymen being seated in the chancel.

St. Peter's Church showed marked advancement in the years which followed, natural causes contributing partly to this result, but the coming of the new rector and his efforts were the leading factors in arousing a spirit of progress that during all the years of Dr. Battershall's rectorship never lessened. The first tangible improvement was the erection of a parish house for the Sunday school and allied purposes, the corner-stone being laid on the lot on the East side of Lodge street, June 9, 1875, by Bishop Doane. The impressive tower designed by Upjohn was completed and dedicated by Bishop Doane, September 29, 1876,

this being donated by the family of John Tweddle, a former senior warden of St. Peter's. The chime of eleven bells, so familiar now to all in that section of the city, were made by Meneely of West Troy, and were dedicated, December 25, 1876, the dedication of the completed Parish House following on December 28.

During the first five years of Dr. Battershall's rectorship, as shown by his annual report for 1879, appeared the following:

You have contributed during the past five years for parochial purposes including the income from the pews and gifts for the building of the Parish House and the Memorial Tower and Chimes, \$143,874.15; for diocesan purposes, \$5,927.33; for general subjects, \$4,983.17. During the last five years there have been 145 baptisms, and 140 have been presented to the Bishop for Confirmation. I have solemnized 25 marriages and 109 burials.

This report was the first five years of a pastorate which covered a period of thirty-seven years, and thus a good line may be obtained as to the tangible results of Dr. Battershall's connection with St. Peter's.

When he came to Albany the rectory was at the corner of Maiden Lane and Lodge street, on leased land. The ground adjoining St. Peter's on the west was acquired by purchase, December 31, 1894, and on February 12, 1896, a new rectory was opened by a service of benediction. That building was the gift of Jesse W. and Sarah B. Potts, in honor of their parents, Jesse Charles and Eunice (Walker) Potts. The former residence of Judge Rufus W. Peckham, west of the rectory, was also acquired, and considerable land on Maiden Lane was also bought and used for church purposes. A costly new organ was installed in the chancel end, choir stalls were built, a beautiful memorial altar and its reredos was the gift of Charles L. Pruyn; a carved stone pulpit was presented in 1886 as a Tibbett's Memorial, an artistic lectern and marble font were added, and through further solicitation of Dr. Battershall, practically every window

throughout the handsome edifice was transformed into a thing of exquisite beauty and skilled workmanship. These are but a few of the manifold ways of the indefatigable parochial labors of Dr. Battershall, which will endure in visual form as a memorial of his earnestness in his work.

Dr. Battershall was the author of a number of published books, notable among them: "Interpretations of Life and Religion" (A. B. Barnes, 1897); "Albany, in Historic Towns of the Middle State" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1899); and "Introduction to History of St. Peter's Church" (1900). He was a contributor to the "North American Review," and a writer of force and vigor. The casual listener to his preaching soon discovered him a man of deep learning with forceful delivery, convincing in argument, and very familiar with the great writers of the ages. His diction was perfect, his policies phrasing most pleasing, and he was a very popular platform orator, in demand in Albany and elsewhere at dedications and anniversaries. He was diocesan delegate to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, and archdeacon of Albany. Union University conferred upon him the degree D. D. in 1877, and Hobart College in 1888.

On October 13, 1864, in St. Mark's Church, Newark, Wayne county, New York, Dr. Battershall married Anna Davidson Williams, born in Newark, March 27, 1843, died at the rectory, Christ Church, Rochester, New York, September 25, 1872, daughter of Fletcher and Ann Eliza (Ford) Williams. Four children were born to Dr. Walton W. and Anna Davidson (Williams) Battershall: 1. Walton Ford, died in infancy. 2. Fletcher Williams, of whom further. 3. Cornelia Smith, born in Rochester, New York, July 21, 1869; married in St. Peter's Church, Albany, June 10, 1896, Dr. Harry Seymour Pearse, of Elmira; their children: Anna Williams and Walton

Battershall. 4. Anna Davidson, born in Rochester, September 20, 1872; married, in Albany, April 27, 1900, Russell Agnew Griffin, of Orange, New Jersey; their children: Anne Griffin and Charles Russell Griffin.

So the life of Dr. Battershall was passed. Although eighty years of age at the time of his death, he walked amid the lengthening shadows, unafraid and unashamed, for he had "fought the good fight and kept the faith." All loved and respected him.

BATTERSHALL, Fletcher Williams,
Lawyer, Author.

In his youth, Fletcher W. Battershall, only son of Rev. Walton Wesley Battershall, rector emeritus of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Albany, leaned strongly toward the sciences and evidenced decided aptitude, but this was overshadowed by his love for books, his reading developing strong literary talent. His love for books created a great fondness for rare and beautiful bindings, his interest going so far as to lead him to devote much of his time to binding books in his own library in a very artistic manner. He is a lover of finely bred dogs, enjoys travel and the opportunity it gives him to enjoy the beauties of art and nature at home and abroad. His closest friends are those of kindred tastes and attainments, and he is held in high esteem by his many friends.

Fletcher Williams Battershall was born in Ravenswood, Long Island, September 29, 1866. He was taken to Albany, New York, by his father, in 1874, his mother having died in 1872. His home in Albany was the rectory of St. Peter's Church, and he was a student at Albany Academy until graduation with the class of 1884. He was one of the charter members of Gates Literary Society, and a member of the first board of editors of the Academy publication, "The Cue." In the fall of 1884, he entered Cornell University, remaining two years, his

fraternity, Kappa Alpha. After leaving Cornell in 1886, he was employed in the office of the State Engineer at Albany, but later he entered Albany Law School, class of 1896, and the year of his graduation he was admitted to the New York bar. He was associated in practice at No. 100 State street, with James Newton Fiero, dean of the Albany Law School, since 1895; president of the New York Bar Association, 1892-1893; vice-president of the American Bar Association, 1895-1902; author of Special Actions "Torts" and "Special Proceedings." Mr. Battershall later was appointed a lecturer at Albany Law School, now a department of Union University, and later was appointed deputy Supreme Court reporter. Mr. Battershall is the author of "A Daughter of This World," Dodd, Mead & Company, 1893, and *Henneman in England*; "Mists," Dodd, Mead & Company, 1894; "Book-binding for Bibliophiles"; "Memoirs of Henry Arnold Peckham, and Rufus W. Peckham, Junior," 1909; "Domestic Relations," Bender & Company, 1910.

Mr. Battershall was married (first) in St. Peter's Church, Albany, November 9, 1897, by his honored father, the officiating clergyman, Maude Goodrich Fiero, daughter of James Newton Fiero, Dean of the Albany Law School. He married (second) Elmira Perrault, of Albany. Child, Walton Ford Battershall.

VANDER VEER, Albert, M. D., Ph.D., LL.D.,

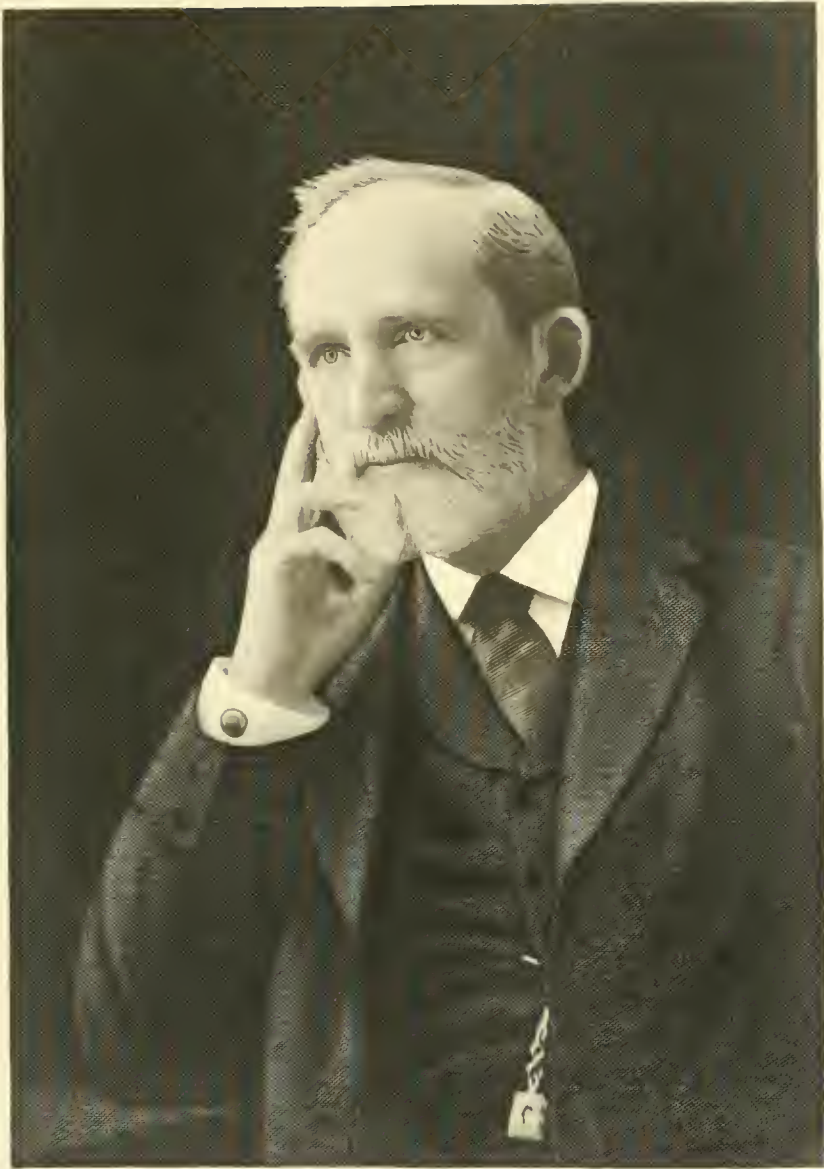
Noted Surgeon, Author.

Albert Vander Veer was born in Root, Montgomery county, New York, July 10, 1841, son of Abraham Harris and Sarah (Martin) Vander Veer. His first paternal ancestor was Cornelius Janse Vander Veer, who came from near Alkmaar, Holland, in 1659, and settled in Flatbush, New York; from him and his wife, Tryntje Gillis (de Mandeville) Vander Veer, the line is traced

through their son, Dominicus, and his wife, Maria Margareta (Van Orteck) Vander Veer; their son Tunis and his wife, Alchie (Schenck) Vander Veer; their son Garret and his wife, Rachel (Van Couvenhoven) Vander Veer, who were the grandparents of Albert Vander Veer. Tunis Vander Veer was an officer in a company of Monmouth Scouts during the Revolution, and at times acted as an aide to General Washington. Garret Vander Veer moved to the Mohawk valley, and was one of those who accompanied General Washington in 1780 to subdue the Indians. Abraham Harris Vander Veer, father of Dr. Albert Vander Veer, was the founder of Leatherville (now Rural Grove), New York, and erected there the first building used for tannery purposes, in 1828.

Dr. Vander Veer's ancestors on his grandmother's side were also Hollanders by the name of Van Kovenhoven, gradually abbreviated into Conover. This estimable lady lived amidst stirring times in our country's history. When she was a little girl the battle of Monmouth was fought on her father's farm in New Jersey. She saw the terrible conflict on that hot June day in 1778, and in the evening heard the groans of the wounded and dying, as they were gathered and sheltered in the house and outbuildings of her father, where she carried water to the suffering men. In after years she loved to relate these remembrances to her children and grandchildren, particularly those referring to the meeting of General Washington and General Lee. She overheard their conversation and stated that the language used by General Washington "was not very nice." This place of meeting is now given recognition on the battlefield of Monmouth by an appropriate marker.

William Vander Veer, a relative, was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and a surgeon in the War of 1812. In the war



Albert Vander Veer

May 13, 1873. 3. Edgar Albert, born September 29, 1873; Ph.B., Yale, 1895; M. D., Albany Medical College, 1898; physician and attending surgeon of Albany Hospital; served in the Spanish-American War as acting assistant surgeon, and in the great World War, 1914-1918, with the rank of captain; he was a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, but having a family and professional duties at home was assigned a member of the Medical Advisory Board No. 28, giving a good deal of his time to the examination of referred cases; he married Harriet Wooster. 4. James Newell, born December 12, 1877; Union University, A. B., 1899; A. M., 1903; M. D., Albany Medical College, 1903; physician and surgeon, practicing in Albany; he was commissioned captain in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, May 15, 1917, was ordered to duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, June 15, 1918, becoming an executive officer in organization of evacuation Hospital No. 2, and served at the front overseas with that organization; he was commissioned major, September 3, 1918, and detailed to organize, and was placed in charge of Hospital No. 7; he was mustered out of the service, July 21, 1919, and returned to the practice of his profession; he married Ada Holt. 5. Albert, Jr., born November 28, 1879; A. B. Yale, 1900; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1904; now practicing in New York City; he entered the service of his country with the rank of captain, and was assigned to duty at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, in the examination of recruits; later, he was ordered to Fort Snelling to organize base hospital No. 108, accompanied that unit abroad, and was in service in France; he was advanced to the rank of major, and was in active foreign service until the close of the war, when he was mustered out, and again began practice in New York City; he married Sylvia De-

Maurius. 6. Garrett, born May 3, 1885, died August 27, 1900.

The military service of these sons of Dr. Albert Vander Veer brings the family record of service in all wars, including the Revolution, down to the present, the service of Dr. Vander Veer and his sons covering the three wars—Civil, 1861-1865, Spanish-American, 1898, and the Great World War, 1914-1918—that their service has been the binding up rather than the making of wounds but adds to the glory of their service, for their sacrifice was great and their service most necessary.

FREAR, Charles Wright,

Soldier, Merchant.

The business with which Charles W. Frear has been connected as partner since his college years was founded in 1865 by his father, William H. Frear, and Sylvanus Haverly, they opening a small dry goods store at No. 322 River street, Troy, under the firm name, Haverly & Frear. The store was opened for business, March 9, 1865; John Flagg was admitted in 1868, and the business removed to Nos. 3-4 Cannon place in Washington Square, the opening there, April 9, 1868, the firm name, Flagg, Haverly & Frear. Mr. Haverly withdrew on January 2, 1869, leaving the firm, Flagg & Frear. On October 27, 1869, William H. Frear bought the Flagg and all other interests and became the sole owner. After twenty-five years under his own name and management, Mr. Frear admitted his brother, Edwin A. Frear, and his son, Charles W. Frear, to the firm, which became, May 24, 1894, William H. Frear & Company. On December 2, 1899, Mr. Frear's second son was admitted to the firm and the business still continues a Frear enterprise.

In 1900 the present magnificent steel and marble building was completed at River, Third and Fulton streets. It is considered



Charles Wright Fears

one of the finest buildings in the country. This is now and long has been Troy's largest store, is of the best type of the modern department store, and reflects in each of its more than half a hundred departments the wonderful ability and force of the man who founded and the men who in association with him have brought about the present great business. The story of this store is one of deep human interest, and its founder would tell you that it is built on good hard business sense, fair play and knowledge of the business, and not through wonderful ability or genius. Be that as it may, Frear's is a business that is a monument to Frear ability, enterprise and energy. Since the death of the founder, William H. Frear, on January 12, 1917, the business has been carried on by his sons, Charles Wright Frear and William Bradley Frear, who are now the owners and proprietors, which insures "Frear" control for many years to come.

Frere is an ancient Huguenot family of France, who after finding refuge in England allowed the name to take on the present anglicized form Frear.

(I) The first in this line to come to the United States was Joseph Frear, born in England, April 2, 1777. He came to Quebec, Canada, in 1814. He was a man of deeply religious nature, having been a church member from youth. In Quebec, he engaged in religious work among the sailors of the port, helped in establishing the first Sunday school there and a place of worship over which flew the Bethel flag, the first ever seen in the harbor. Later he came to the United States, and for a time lived in New York City, where he became a deacon and an elder of the Broome Street Dutch Reformed Church. He was next a resident of Ellenville, Ulster county, New York, there also serving the church as an elder. In 1849 he moved to Binghamton, New York, where he united with the Congregational church. He was a man highly re-

spected and honored for his consistent, upright, Christian life. He married, in England, Eleanor Lee, who died in Binghamton, New York, April 17, 1851, aged seventy-two years, two months, sixteen days.

(II) William Frear, son of Joseph and Eleanor (Lee) Frear, was born at New Castle-upon-Tyne, England, August 1, 1816, and died in Troy, New York, February 15, 1882. He accompanied his parents on all their removals to Canada, New York City and Ellenville, and eventually transferred his home and business to West Coxsackie, New York, there remaining for forty years. He spent his last years in Troy. Like his father, he was a devoted Christian from youth, serving as deacon, elder, and superintendent of the Sabbath school. He was also a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his politics, Republican. William Frear married, September 3, 1839, Deborah Ann Davis, born July 24, 1819, in Coram, Long Island, died May 5, 1898, in Troy, New York. They were the parents of eight children, this review following the career of William H., the first born.

(III) William H. Frear, son of William and Deborah Ann (Davis) Frear, was born in West Coxsackie, New York, March 29, 1841. After leaving school, he became a mercantile clerk, serving for two years in West Coxsackie, then for six years was clerk for John Flagg & Company, dry goods merchants of Troy. In 1865 he started in business for himself, and from the little beginning on River street the great Frear Department Store has grown. For twenty-five years, 1869-1894, he was sole owner and manager, and during that period he made the name Frear a synonym for enterprise and energy. He introduced modern advertising, and was the first merchant to insert a full page advertisement in a Troy newspaper; he established a mail order business, adopted the cash system of making

purchases, and added department after department until fifty-three different departments were under one roof. He was a dynamo of energy, and the great store throbbed and thrilled with the energy of its head. He adopted as his store motto "*Par negotiis neque supra*" (Equal to his business but not above it). He built up the largest store and store business in Troy, and for a quarter of a century bore the burden of management alone. On May 24, 1894, the firm of William H. Frear & Company was formed, William H. Frear, his brother Edwin A. Frear, and son Charles W. Frear, forming the firm. On December 2, 1899, the founder's second son, William B. Frear, was admitted. William H. Frear became one of Troy's largest real estate owners, and gave liberally to charity and philanthropy. He championed all forward movements, and his wealth has been a blessing to many. He developed the artistic side of his nature, and his large and carefully chosen collection of the old masters is the envy of connoisseurs in oil paintings. His home was the abode of cultured taste, and he passed the evening of life amid the most beautiful surroundings.

William H. Frear married, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 27, 1863, Martha Frances Wright, born in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, daughter of Charles and Martha M. (Bradley) Wright, a descendant of an early Colonial family. Mrs. Frear is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and of other organizations, is most charitable and hospitable, a lady deeply respected and admired. Mr. and Mrs. Frear were the parents of three sons, all born in Troy and all residents of that city: 1. Charles Wright, of further mention. 2. William Bradley, a graduate of Troy High School, class of 1891, second honors; Williams College, A. B., 1895, and four years later, December 2, 1899, became a member of the firm of William H. Frear & Company; he has many business, social and fraternal affiliations,

is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and member and trustee of the Presbyterian church; he married, February 1, 1905, Edna Russell Jayne, of Brooklyn, New York; children: Carolyn Russell, born December 5, 1905; Frances Wright, born November 8, 1907; Edna Jayne, born March 23, 1910; Mary Elizabeth, born June 5, 1914. 3. Edwin Henry.

To honor the memory of William H. Frear, who died January 12, 1917, his wife and sons have given to the city of Troy a beautiful suburban property for a city park to be known as Frear Park.

(IV) Charles Wright Frear, eldest son of William H. and Martha Frances (Wright) Frear, was born in Troy, New York, August 11, 1865. He there began his education in the public schools, was a student at Mount Anthony Seminary, Bennington, Vermont, Phillips Andover Academy, class of 1899, and Williams College. He completed a special course in his junior year at Williams, then left college, and on May 24, 1894, became associated with his honored father and uncle in the firm of William H. Frear & Company. More than a quarter of a century has since elapsed, and he has devoted it all to the business which has been in the family for fifty-six years. Mr. Frear is the head of the second generation of Frears who have given themselves to the "Great Store," and is a man thoroughly able and well equipped for the responsibilities he carries.

In 1898, upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Frear re-enlisted in Company A, Second Regiment, New York Infantry Volunteers, in which organization he had already seen ten years' service. He served with that command from May 2, 1898, when it left for the South, until August 4, 1898, when he was transferred to the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, New York Infantry, warranted regimental sergeant-major, and subsequently promoted



J. B. Winney

second lieutenant of Company E of the same regiment. Mr. Frear served throughout the war. On April 20, 1899, he was commissioned battalion adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant in the Second Regiment, New York National Guard.

Mr. Frear is a director of the National City Bank of Troy; in 1922 elected vice-president of the Samaritan Hospital, of which he is also a member of its executive committee and serves on its board of directors; member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Troy Club, Island Golf Club, The Army and Navy Club of America, The Old Guard, Troy Citizens' Corps, Spanish-American War Veterans, honorary member of Second Regiment, Veterans' Association of the Civil War, member of the Troy Chamber of Commerce, and Sons of the Revolution.

Charles W. Frear married, June 28, 1910, Mary Ella Gurney, daughter of Silas Angier and Anna (Clapp) Gurney, of Greenfield, Massachusetts. Silas Angier Gurney, father of Mrs. Frear, was the son of Silas Gurney, of an ancient French family. Mrs. Frear's great-grandfather, Henry Clapp, was one of the pioneer settlers of Greenfield, Massachusetts, and a most influential citizen. He was largely responsible for the erection, in Greenfield, of St. James' Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Clapp entertained Dickens and Thackeray and other noted authors in the old family mansion which still stands a perfect example of Colonial architecture. Their son, Frederick Clapp, married Ella Pierce, whose father, Henry S. Pierce, of Boston, Massachusetts, was long in diplomatic service, serving for many years as minister to Hawaii. Subsequent to his ministry, such was his popularity and efficiency in Hawaii, he was made Prime Minister to the King before annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright Frear have two children: Frederick William, born Oc-

tober 5, 1911, and Anna Frances, born February 13, 1913.

TWINING, Frank B.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The Twinings of Troy, New York, represented in the eighth American generation by Frank B. Twining, of manufacturing fame, spring from a race that was English before the Conqueror made a home in Gloucestershire. Prior to the Saxon invasion, under Cuthwrin in 577, there is no mention of the name, the patronymic originating at that time. Twyning Manon dates from the time of King Edward I, and since that time the name has many different forms of spelling. Many men of fame in the English Church and in the professions have borne the name, and in both Wales and Nova Scotia the family is prominent.

(I) In the United States, the family history begins with the coming of William Twining, prior to June 1, 1641, his name first appearing in Plymouth records under that date. He was then a resident of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, a town incorporated in 1639. Later he moved to Eastham, where he owned land, served as constable, and died April 15, 1659. That he was a man of some importance is shown by the title "Mr." applied to his name in the early records, a distinction not often accorded. His first wife, born in England, was the mother of two children: Isabel, married Francis Baker, and came to New England; William, of whom further.

(II) William (2) Twining, son of William (1) Twining, was born about 1625, in England, it is believed, and died in Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1703, his will after an interval of one hundred and eighty years being found in 1885 in the Registrar's office in Philadelphia. He is first mentioned in New England records when he married in Eastham, Mas-

sachusetts. As early as 1677, he was a deacon in the Eastham church, and is alluded to as Deacon Twining as late as 1681. He owned considerable land, and last appears in Eastham records in 1695, he and his son, William (3), then appearing in a list of legal voters. Previous to that date he had become a member of the Society of Friends, and with the change of religious views came a change of residence, he and his son Stephen removing to the new province of Pennsylvania, they locating in Newtown, Bucks county. In 1699 his name appears upon the record of Middletown Friends' Monthly Meeting with that of Stephen Twining in a discussion concerning the selling of strong drink to the Indians. In 1703 the record states that a marriage was held at his house, and in the same year he passed away. He married Elizabeth Deane, who died December 28, 1708, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Ring) Deane. They were the parents of seven children, the fourth being a son, William, of whom further.

(III) William (3) Twining, son of William (2) and Elizabeth (Deane) Twining, was born January 25, 1654, and died January 23, 1734. There is little known of him further than that he was a farmer and a mechanic. He did not remove to Pennsylvania with his father and only brother Stephen, but remained in Eastham and there spent his eighty years of life. His descendants, while not as numerous as those of Stephen Twining, are characterized as people of note, refinement and success, many of them having filled the higher walks of life. He married, March 21, 1689, Ruth Cole, born in 1668, died after 1735, daughter of John and Ruth (Snow) Cole, she a "Mayflower" descendant. They were the parents of seven children, descent in this branch being traced through William, the fifth child and eldest son, of whom further.

(IV) William (4) Twining, son of William (3) and Ruth (Cole) Twining, was

born September 2, 1704, and died November 17, 1769. Tradition in the family asserts that he was a lawyer of Orleans, Massachusetts. His will was made and probated the year of his death. He married, February 21, 1728, Apphia Lewis, who survived him, and was living in 1776. They were the parents of six children, this branch continuing through Thomas, the second child and eldest son, of whom further.

(V) Thomas Twining, son of William (4) and Apphia (Lewis) Twining, was born July 5, 1738, and died April 23, 1816. For fifty years he engaged as a farmer and carpenter, the records of the Orleans church and town proving him a man of more than ordinary ability. In 1758 he was a corporal, serving in the French and Indian War. He sold his homestead in Orleans in 1783 to Simeon Higgins, and with his brother Elijah removed to Tolland, Massachusetts, later called Granville. There the brothers bought a large farm upon which both passed the remainder of their lives. In 1797 the Tolland Congregational Church was organized, and Thomas Twining elected deacon. The house which he built in Tolland bears evidence that Deacon Twining was a good carpenter and used the best materials his forests afforded. The gravestones of both Thomas and Elijah Twining are still standing in the Twining plot in Tolland Cemetery. He married (first), January 17, 1766, Alice Mayo, who died without children. He married (second), October 24, 1765, Anna Cole, born December 3, 1740, died October 12, 1828, daughter of Isaac Cole. They were the parents of five children, the second a son William, of whom further.

(VI) William (5) Twining, second son of Thomas and Anna (Cole) Twining, was born in Orleans, Massachusetts, December 14, 1769, and died in Tolland, Massachusetts, November 22, 1842. He was the owner of a large farm in Tolland, and in 1810 represented Tolland in the Massachusetts



Harvey S. McLeod

General Court. He married Rebecca Brown, who died in 1857, and they were the parents of ten children, the line continuing through their son, Alfred C., of whom further.

(VII) Alfred C. Twining, son of William (5) and Rebecca (Brown) Twining, was born in Tolland, Massachusetts, October 8, 1804, and died in Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, New York, August 31, 1883. He was a merchant of Lansingburg. He was a Congregationalist in religious faith, later a Presbyterian. He married (first), December 15, 1834, Henrietta Hamilton, who died September 8, 1841, leaving children, Maria, Helen and George C. Twining. He married (second) Mary F. Barton, born April 1, 1818, died May 26, 1886, in Troy, New York. They were the parents of four sons: William B., Charles B., Alfred F., and Frank B., of whom further.

(VIII) Frank B. Twining, youngest son of Alfred C. and Mary F. (Barton) Twining, was born in Lansingburg (now Troy), New York, September 3, 1856. He attended local academies until sixteen years of age, then entered business life with the National Exchange Bank of Troy, as messenger. He was soon advanced in rank and continued with that bank four years, until 1876, when he entered the employ of Ide Brothers & Bruce, shirt and collar manufacturers of Troy. Nearly half a century has since elapsed, and with each decade Mr. Twining has advanced in rank and influence in the business until he is now the honored head of the corporation, George P. Ide & Company. From 1876 until 1882, he served Ide Brothers & Bruce in clerical capacity, then was admitted a partner, the new firm trading as George P. Ide, Bruce & Company. Three years later (1885), Mr. Bruce withdrew, the firm then reorganizing as George P. Ide & Company, Mr. Twining retaining his partnership interest. On January 1, 1920, the firm was incorporated as George P. Ide & Company, Frank P. Twining the

first and as yet the only president of the corporation. The business transacted is enormous in volume, the factories of the company manufacturing goods sold literally "everywhere." In his rise in the shirt and collar manufacturing business, Mr. Twining has attracted the attention of other corporations with the result that he is at the head of one of Troy's financial institutions, The People's Bank, of which he was elected president in 1919; also, trustee of The Troy Savings Bank and the Troy Gas Company.

During the World War, 1917-18, Mr. Twining was chairman of Rensselaer County Home Defense Committee and Federal food administrator for Rensselaer county. He took an active part in all movements for the prosecution of the war, and did yeoman service in his particular field. He is a member of the Troy City Planning Commission, warden of Trinity Episcopal Church, a trustee of Leonard Hospital, trustee of Troy Public Library, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. His clubs are the Troy and the Van Schaick Isle Golf.

In 1920 he was Republican presidential elector for New York State.

Mr. Twining married, December 12, 1889, Nomina Bucklin, daughter of the late Dr. Daniel E. Bucklin, an eminent physician and surgeon of Lansingburg. Mr. and Mrs. Twining are the parents of two daughters: Eleanor F., married Gardiner B. Perry, of Boston, Massachusetts, vice-president of the American Trading Company of New York City; Nomina B., married James W. Cox, a textile engineer, New York City.

McLEOD, Harvey Smith,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

To show the good that one man, quietly and unaffectedly, can accomplish, the following extract is taken from the career of Harvey S. McLeod, of Troy, New York:

In 1861, I decided that one-tenth of my income should be set aside to aid those not so fortunate as myself, and to advance the cause of Christianity. Since that year until the present date, March, 1921, I have enlisted three thousand persons in that plan of systematic giving and they, like myself, have found it a means of great blessing all through these years.

Mr. McLeod is not often seen either at church conventions or society gatherings, but many a lad striving to secure an education has been helped from the "trust fund," or been given a business start from the same source. Systematic giving is particularly dear to his heart, and he has written much on that subject as well as frequently lectured before public audiences. For sixty years he has practiced the "tithing" system, not abating it one jot when in the army, drawing but thirteen dollars monthly pay. His record books, carefully kept since 1865, with the pledge written therein, now constitute a small library in themselves. The good he has personally done is but a small item beside the fact that three thousand others have been led to devote one-tenth of their income to good works through his example and influence, and they have each widened the circle until all computation is lost.

Mr. McLeod is a son of Hubert McLeod, born in Phelps, New York, and grandson of Murdock McLeod, of Scotch ancestry, born on the Isle of Skye, the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland. Murdock McLeod was born in 1753, and was of the Harris branch of the Clan McLeod with its seat at Dunvegan, Isle of Skye. He left his native land during the Revolutionary War, settled in North Carolina, and for five years, 1778-83, was a British soldier holding the rank of corporal. After the war ended he came to New York State, lived in Fulton county, and finally settled on a farm in the town of Galway, Saratoga county. He remained on the Galway farm several years, but after his son was established in business

in Phelps, New York, Murdock McLeod sold his farm and spent his remaining years with his son. He married Catherine Anderson, and their children were reared in the strict tenets of the Presbyterian faith. Murdock McLeod died in Phelps, New York, March 11, 1843, at the age of ninety years. This review now follows the career of his son Hubert.

Hubert McLeod was born in the town of Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, in 1802, and died in Phelps, Ontario county, New York, February 22, 1861. He was a young man of twenty-five when he first located in Phelps, and there he engaged in merchandising, becoming the leading merchant of the town. He took an active part in public affairs, was useful in town and church, his Presbyterianism rigid, but his heart sympathetic, his nature loving and kind. He married Experience Oaks Dickinson, born in Phelps, November 27, 1807, died there, June 8, 1880, daughter of Augustus and Submit Dickinson. They were the parents of nine children: 1. Augustus Dickinson, who became a prominent business man of Troy, vice-president of McLeod & Henry Company of Troy until his retirement; married Mary Frances Sayre. 2. Richard, died in childhood. 3. Charles Anderson, became a leading stove manufacturer of Troy; married (first) Harriet Grace Rockwood, and (second) Mary Squires. 4. George H., died aged thirteen years. 5. Richard M., died aged twenty years. 6. Harvey Smith, of whom further. 7. Loa, born March 19, 1846, died June 18, 1873; married, in 1872, Charles N. Norton, and settled in the West. 8. Edwin R., died at the age of twenty-one years. 9. Anna Lee, lived but thirteen years.

The three sons of Hubert McLeod who reached adult years all settled in Troy and became prominent in the business and church life of that city. Augustus Dickinson McLeod, the oldest son, was vice-presi-

dent of the McLeod & Henry Company, and a most capable, energetic business man. He was treasurer of the diocese of Western New York, deputy to general conventions, warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, Phelps, New York, for sixty years, and interested in good works. Charles Anderson McLeod, the third child, was a leading stove manufacturer, member of the Bussey-McLeod Stove Company, president of the Chicago Stove Works, and for many years president of the Stove Manufacturers' Association of the United States. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Troy Young Men's Christian Association, and for twenty-eight years was a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church.

The mother of these sons, Experience Oaks (Dickinson) McLeod, was a descendant of Nathaniel Dickinson, who with his wife, Anna (Tull) Dickinson, arrived in Boston from England, in 1630, and in 1637 settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut. There he was a man of importance, town clerk and deacon, but when dissension arose in the church, he returned to Massachusetts, locating in Hadley. He was the first recorder of that town and deacon of the church. He died June 16, 1676. The line of descent from Nathaniel and Anna (Tull) Dickinson to Experience Oaks (Dickinson) McLeod is traced through their second child, Joseph Dickinson, killed in King Philip's War, and his wife, Phoebe (Bray) Dickinson; their son, Joel Dickinson, and his wife, Rachel (Lamb) Dickinson; their son, Obadiah Dickinson, and his wife, Mary (Belding) Dickinson; their son, Elias Dickinson, and his wife, Chloe (Wait) Dickinson; their son, Elijah Dickinson, and his wife, Sybil (Billington) Dickinson; their son, Augustus Dickinson, and his wife, Submit Dickinson, a kinswoman; their daughter, Experience Oaks Dickinson, married Hubert McLeod; their children the ninth Dickinson generation in this country.

Harvey Smith McLeod was born March 31, 1843, in Phelps, Ontario county, New York, and there spent the years until 1862. He was educated in the schools of Phelps, and began business life as a hardware clerk. He continued in that business until his enlistment, August 15, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He saw hard service, won promotion to the rank of second lieutenant, his regiment participating in twenty-six engagements. He was transferred to Company E, of the same regiment, and served until the breakdown of his health in 1864. He was honorably discharged for disability and mustered out of the service, but spent a year at New Orleans in the United States commissary department, seeking to regain his health. He received much benefit, but it was years before he recovered from his breakdown in the army.

Upon his return from the South, Mr. McLeod located in Troy, New York, and there for sixteen years he engaged in business as a retail dealer in stoves and in the manufacture of sheet metal cornices. He continued in that business until 1882, when he bought out the Bacon & Henry Company, manufacturers of fire brick, and continued in association with Mr. Henry the manufacturer of firebrick, a business founded in Albany in 1825, transferred to Troy in 1871. In 1887 the firm was incorporated as the McLeod & Henry Company, Harvey S. McLeod, president-treasurer. The company manufactures many kinds of steam boiler equipments, and is a large, prosperous company. Mr. McLeod, an able, energetic business man, has many other interests of importance. He is a director of the National City Bank, trustee of the Troy Savings Bank, and was formerly a director of the Queens Run Fire Brick Company and of the Gleasenton Fire Brick Company (both of Pennsylvania).

Outside the realm of business, Mr. McLeod has been most useful, particularly in philanthropic work. The Young Men's Christian Association of Troy has profited greatly through his interest, for he gave himself wholeheartedly to that institution. For twenty years he was president of the board of trustees, did yeoman service, and is still a trustee. With William A. Sleicher and others, he was instrumental in establishing and building the Salvation Army barracks in Troy. The work of the Mohawk and Hudson Humane Society also appealed to him, and he yet serves the society as vice-president. Emma Willard School, a famous Troy institution, also claimed his interest, and as a trustee he aided in its business management. The Boys' Club lay near his heart for many years, and perhaps no other philanthropic work so deeply interested him. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and has been a ruling elder for thirty-seven years. He has kept in touch with his comrades of the war period through membership in the John A. Griswold Post, No. 338, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander, and he is a member of the Chapter, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is a member of the Troy Club of Troy, and in politics has always been a Republican.

Mr. McLeod married, January 18, 1872, Mary Catherine Field, who died April 26, 1891. She was the daughter of Franklin and Mary (Goldsmith) Field, a direct descendant of Zachariah Field, the American ancestor of this branch of the Field family. Zachariah Field came from Bristol, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1629, settled in Dorchester, and there remained until 1659, when he moved to Northampton, where he was a store keeper and Indian trader. He was one of the original twenty-five settlers of Hatfield, Massachusetts, and there died. The line of descent from Zachariah

and Mary Field to Mary Catherine (Field) McLeod is through their son, Sergeant Samuel Field, slain by Indians, June 24, 1697, and his wife, Sarah (Gilbert) Field; their son, Captain Zachariah Field, and his wife, Sarah (Mattoon) Field, held captive in Canada for five years; their son, Dr. Ebenezer Field, the Dr. Field of rattlesnake oil fame, and his wife, Abigail (Holton) Field; their son, William Field, and his wife, Sarah (Petty) Field; their son, William (2) Field, and his wife, Mary (Woodward) Field; their son, Franklin Field, and his wife, Mary (Goldsmith) Field; their daughter, Mary Catherine Field, born February 21, 1852, married, January 18, 1872, Harvey Smith McLeod, of previous mention.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. McLeod were the parents of two children: 1. Mary Virginia, married George A. Soper, of New York City, who was educated in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, class of 1895, and Columbia University, graduating with the degree of Ph.D. During the World War, he held the rank of major in the surgeon general's office, Washington, D. C. They had two sons, George A., Jr., and Harvey McLeod. George A. Soper, Jr., was born January 26, 1899, in New York City, and was there educated in private schools. He was graduated from Harvard University, class of 1921 with the degree of A. B., and during the World War, served in the naval aviation corps. Harvey McLeod Soper was born in New York City, July 14, 1902, and was educated in private schools and the Art League of New York City. 2. Ruth Field, married Benito A. Alvarez, of Havana, Cuba.

The success which has attended Mr. McLeod's business life should effectually refute the argument against systematic giving or "tithing," that one cannot afford to surrender ten percent of his income. Mr. McLeod's experience would prove that one

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

could not afford "not" to tithe if personal profit were the aim. There is: "he that scattereth yet increaseth," but the great aim is to do good unto your less fortunate friend, and Mr. McLeod testifies that his plan has "proved a great blessing all these years," 1861-1921.

COLLIER, Isaac N.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

One of the oldest legal practitioners and public servants of the State, Isaac N. Collier, of Hudson, New York, enjoys that degree of public regard and confidence that can only be the outgrowth of years of faithful service and a lifetime of constant adherence to lofty principles. His years at the bar number sixty-three, with a quarter of a century of that time in public office, and the prominent position he has gained has come as the reward of outstanding abilities, high professional standards, and a willingness to place himself and his talents in support of all good causes and in the service of his fellows.

Isaac N. Collier is a descendant of the Collier (Colieres) family, exiled from its native France by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, one branch of the family seeking asylum in England, another in Holland. Mr. Collier's ancestor was Yocum (or Jochem) Collier, who came from Holland in the seventeenth century and made his home in New Amsterdam. From him the line descends through Isaac Collier, born December 13, 1725, in Kinderhook, died August 7, 1796, in the town of Coxsackie; he married Sarah Van Vechten, a member of an old Knickerbocker family; Major Casper Collier, born January 28, 1769, died April 20, 1850, a resident of Coxsackie, Greene county, New York, who served as a major in the War of 1812; he married Anna Bronk, a descendant of an old patroon family holding rich lands on the Hudson river and figuring promi-

nently in Revolutionary annals; Philip Collier, born in Coxsackie, New York, January 9, 1795, died June 4, 1868; he married Christina Hallenbeck, they the parents of Isaac N. Collier.

Mr. Collier was born in Coxsackie, New York, October 19, 1834, and was educated in the public schools, Kinderhook Academy, and Union College, being graduated from the last named institution in the class of 1855. After reading law in the office of Ten Broeck & Van Order, he was admitted to the bar, May 26, 1857, in New York City, and in 1858 he located in Hudson and was associated with his brother, Casper Collier, in the practice of law until his election to the office of surrogate. For several years Mr. Collier was recorder of Hudson, and for eighteen years was surrogate of Columbia county, discharging this office of trust with capability and fidelity. The demands of his private practice have been heavy and exacting, and he has safe-guarded the interests of his large clientele with the same deep legal knowledge and careful watchfulness that made him valuable in public office. For many years he has ranked among the leading lawyers of his district, his learning and ability equally appreciated by his legal brethren and the laity. Mr. Collier has been a director of the First National Bank of Hudson since its incorporation, March 25, 1864. This has been his principal business interest outside his private affairs, and he has retained his advisory connection with this old institution through many changes in its personnel. He is a member of a number of social organizations.

Isaac N. Collier married (first) Frances M. Wells, and they were the parents of Eugene, deceased, and Grace, who married Arthur Gifford. He married (second) Katherine Miller, daughter of William J. and Jane Frances (Best) Miller, old residents of Columbia county, New York.

KIBBEE, William Backus,**Head of Important Business.**

The Kibbee family of Albany, New York, of which William B. Kibbee, a leading lumber dealer, is representative, traces descent from Edward Kibbe, born in Exeter, England, son of Edward and Dorothy Kibbe.

Edward (2) Kibbee, born in Exeter in May, 1611, married Mary Partridge, of the same town, and came to New England in 1639, settling at Muddy river, Boston, at what is now the town of Brookline. As early as 1640 he owned and operated a saw mill there, and the Boston church records show that his wife, Mary, was admitted to the church, November 29, 1645. The line of descent is traced through his son, Elisha, of whom further.

Elisha Kibbee, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in January, 1644, died in Enfield, Connecticut, April 3, 1735, his age stated in Enfield records as "92." He settled in Enfield in 1682, his home near the middle of the town on the west side. He married, May, 1667, Rachel Cook, who died September 10, 1740, aged ninety-six years, ten months. Their fourth son, Isaac, was the first male child born in Enfield. Edward (3) Kibbee, eldest son of Elisha and Rachel (Cook) Kibbee, was the first settler on the second lot north of the Somers road, and in 1713 was one of the one hundred and eighty-one settlers who moved to Somers, Connecticut. He married Dorothy Phelps, and died in Somers, leaving four sons and a daughter. From Elisha Kibbee, of Enfield and Somers, Connecticut, the line is traced through his second son Elisha, born February 25, 1697; his son, Charles, born May 11, 1737; his son Joel, born September 15, 1764; his son Joel, born March 1, 1786; his son Austin S., born November 22, 1822; his son, William B. Kibbee, of the eighth American generation.

Austin S. Kibbee, head of the seventh

Ulster county, New York, November 22, 1822, and died in Albany, New York, August 27, 1907. After completing his school years he became a machinery expert, and in 1847 located in Albany as the managing head of the machinery department of Jagger, Treadwell & Perry, stove and machine manufacturers. He continued in that line until 1853, when he entered the lumber business with C. P. Williams, remaining in his employ until 1857. He then formed a partnership with William Dalton and for twenty-nine years the firm of Dalton & Kibbee was an important factor in the lumber trade. In 1886 Dalton & Kibbee dissolved and were succeeded by A. S. Kibbee & Son, the business still being conducted under that name by the son, William B. Kibbee, who became owner and head upon the death of his honored father in 1907.

Austin S. Kibbee took an active part in municipal affairs, and in 1884 represented his ward in Common Council. But his deepest interest was in the Sunday school and church. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Congregational church to which he belonged, but in later years he joined the Fourth Presbyterian Church, which he served as elder until his death. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of that church for ten years, and of the Rensselaer Street Mission generation, was born in Malden, a village of Sunday School for three years. For thirty-five years, 1872-1907, he was president of the Albany House of Shelter and took unbounded interest in the work of that magnificent philanthropy.

Mr. Kibbee married (first), September 26, 1850, Anna M. Meeker, who died in 1878, they the parents of William Backus Kibbee. He married (second), September 30, 1879, Carrie M. Johnson.

William Backus Kibbee, son of Austin S. and Anna M. (Meeker) Kibbee, was born in Albany, New York, February 1, 1852,

and is yet a resident of his native city. He was educated in Albany Boys' Academy, and Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. After completing college years he entered the employ of his father's firm, Dalton & Kibbee, lumber dealers of Albany, and in 1886, when that firm dissolved, joined with his father in the same business as A. S. Kibbee & Son. Father and son continued in business until death severed the association, and from that time William B. Kibbee has continued the business alone, but under the same firm style and title, A. S. Kibbee & Son, a name which for thirty-four years has been a synonym in the lumber trade for quality and integrity. Mr. Kibbee is a member of the Fort Orange and Country clubs of Albany, and of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany.

Mr. Kibbee married, February 26, 1877, Carrie Staats, born April 3, 1859, died August 29, 1908, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Isabelle (Colborn) Staats, and a descendant of one of Albany's earliest physicians, Abraham Staats. (See Staats line). Children: 1. Fannie Abbott, resides in the home of her father. 2. Austin Staats, born in Albany, April 20, 1882; he was educated in Albany Boys' Academy, and the United States Naval Academy, whence he was graduated, class of 1903; he resigned from the navy in 1919, having served continuously and attained the rank of commander; he served as chief navigator and executive officer on the battle cruiser, "Seattle," flagship of Admiral Gleaves, throughout the World War; he is now a business man of Boston, Massachusetts; he married, October 2, 1916, Ruth Appleton Crossett, daughter of Louis A. Crossett, of Boston; they are the parents of Ruth and Austin Kibbee. 3. William Bertram, born August 13, 1889; he was educated at Albany Boys' Academy, and is associated with his father in the lumber business, Kibbee & Son again becoming a reality as a firm name; he served fifteen months in

the World's War as gunner's mate, first class, on the submarine chaser, "Lydonia," which was the only submarine chaser in the Mediterranean water that sunk and destroyed a Austrian submarine, the "Lydonia" coming home with a gold star on its smokestack, which designated the performance previously mentioned; he married Gladys Charles, daughter of Tompkins Charles, and granddaughter of Daniel Tompkins Charles, of Van Housen, Charles & Company, of Albany; they are the parents of a daughter, Barbara.

(The Staats Line).

In July, 1686, Peter Schuyler and Robert Livingston were appointed commissioners to go to New York and receive the charter which had been granted the city of Albany. Upon their return, July 22, 1686, with that important document, the commissioners were tendered a reception at which joy reigned, the commissioners being praised and thanked by magistrates, burgesses, and civilians for their "diligence and care." By the terms of the charter the following persons were named the first officials of the city: Mayor, Peter Schuyler; recorder, Isaac Smith; clerk, Robert Livingston; aldermen, Dirk Wessels, Jans Jan Bleecker, David Schuyler, Johannes Wendell, Lavinus Van Schaak, and Adrian Gerntse; assistant aldermen: Joachim Staats, Isaac Verplanck, John Lansing, Laurence Van Wie, and Melgest Winantse. This Joachim or Jochem Staats, one of the first officials of Albany under the charter, was a son of Major Abraham Staats, the first regular physician to settle at Rensselaerwyck, and the first of the name found in the records of that early day. Major Abraham Staats (Staets) came from Holland, Rensselaerwyck, in 1642, with Dominie Megapolensis, and in 1643 became a member of the Council. In 1644 he was made president of the board at an annual salary of one hundred florins. He obtained

a license to trade in furs, and seems to have established a good trade, as in 1657 he sent 4200 beaver skins from Albany to New York. He was also a farming landowner, and practiced his profession. He was the owner of the sloop, "Claverack," and her captain made many trips between Albany and New York. His house at Claverack was burned by Indians, his wife perishing in the flames with others of the family. He married Catrina Jochemse Wessels, daughter of Jochem Wessels, and they had four sons who reached mature years, the line of descent to Mrs. Carrie (Staats) Kibbee being through Jochem Staats, of previous mention.

The family was of strong, courageous nature, tried and true patriots, receiving their name and crest from their King, the name signifying "State." This was given them in recognition of their part in saving the states to Holland. The meaning of the crest which yet hangs in the old manor house on Staats Island, Albany, is "valor, courage and highest faith in God." The settlement at the time Dr. Staats arrived consisted of about thirty houses which explains why he could farm, trap, trade and ply the river in addition to his professional duties. He was a man of strong character and superior ability, or he would not have been chosen the presiding official of the Council, charged with administering the affairs of the village of Rensselaerwyck in 1643. He became the owner of the land upon which Fort Orange stood, and that property came down to his descendants. One of the first enactments to regulate the practice of medicine in New Amsterdam was drawn by the local surgeons and by Dr. de La Montague, a Huguenot, who arrived in 1636, was vice-director of Fort Orange, 1637-1644, then was succeeded by Surgeon Abraham Staats.

The line of descent from Dr. Abraham Staats to Mrs. Carrie (Staats) Kibbee is through Jochem Staats, born in 1654, died in

1712, and his wife, Annate (Barent) Staats; their son, Barent Staats, born 1698, died June 26, 1751, and his wife, Neeltje Gerkilse (Van Den Bergh) Staats; their son, Joachim Staats, born September 15, 1717, died March 31, 1804, and his wife, Anna (Winne) Staats; their son, Daniel Staats, and his wife, Catherine (Pruyn) Staats; their son, Barent Staats, and his wife, Catherine (Cherry) Staats; their son, Samuel Staats, and his wife, Eliza Isabelle (Colborn) Staats; their daughter, Carrie, wife of William B. Kibbee.

CADMAN, Hon. John,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The early days of the American Colonies brought out all the sturdy qualities of the men who had turned their backs on lives of ease and entered upon the trials of pioneer existence. These characters, tested by bitter hardships, were the forbears of those men who later reared upon the foundations which they laid, a superstructure of unsurpassed magnificence, the Nation which leads the world today. The Hon. John Cadman, one of the leading jurists and attorneys of New York State, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, brought to his career the pioneer spirit inherited from such ancestors.

(I) Christopher Cadman, the great-great-grandfather of Judge Cadman, emigrated from England in the early part of the eighteenth century. He came to this country, and settled in Rhode Island. There his family remained for a time, but later he removed to the town of Austerlitz, Columbia county, New York, where he located about two miles north of the village of Austerlitz. He was a man of great force of character, a leader in the community, active in all public interests.

(II) Edward Cadman, son of Christopher Cadman, was born in Rhode Island, in

1745. When the family removed to New York State, he accompanied them. He married, and his son, John, is of further mention.

(III) John Cadman, son of Edward Cadman, was born in Austerlitz, New York. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, but returned in safety to his home, and lived an honored citizen until 1803. He married and his son, William J., is of further mention.

(IV) William J. Cadman, son of John Cadman, was born on the old Cadman homestead founded by his grandfather in Austerlitz, in 1796. During all his lifetime he tilled the fertile fields of the home farm. He married (second) Ruhama Burrows, and they were the parents of seven children, among whom was John, of further mention.

(V) Hon. John (2) Cadman, son of William J. and Ruhama (Burrows) Cadman, for many years one of the foremost lawyers of this part of New York State, was born on the Cadman homestead in Austerlitz, October 5, 1830. He was reared among the healthful surroundings of the farm, and obtained a thorough grounding in the essentials of education at the common schools of the neighborhood. He taught school to obtain the means to continue his education in the higher institutions of learning, and for his studies in the Classics attended the academies at Austerlitz and Spencertown. He had a definite object in view, the practice of the Law, and with the sturdy determination, which was a marked trait of his character, allowed nothing to swerve him from his purpose. He entered the offices of Payn & McClellan, at Chatham Village, New York, where he read law for two years, his brilliant mentality enabling him to cover the requisite ground in that length of time.

In May, 1853, Judge Cadman was admitted to the bar of his native State. Shortly afterwards he formed a partnership with

Hugh W. McClellan, of Chatham Village, and they entered upon the practice of law together. This partnership continued until 1876, when Mr. McClellan laid down the work in which he had spent a long and useful lifetime, and retired from active practice. For two years Judge Cadman carried on the practice alone; then in 1878 made the change which gave him a wider field for his talents. He removed, in that year, to Hudson, New York, and opened a law office there. The worth of the man was immediately recognized, and he soon became a force for progress in that section.

Some years previous to this, 1871, Judge Cadman had been called to the office of judge of the Court of Columbia County, and in broadening the scope of his work by changing to the larger town, he was only opening the way for a future for which his natural capabilities made him eminently fitted. He served for six years on the bench, and made a splendid record. He was acknowledged by all to be a most candid and impartial judge, and impressed every man who heard him or sought his advice with the depth and honesty of his character. He was widely read, never considering that his education had been completed with the close of his formal studies. His experience was very broad, as he was called, at different times, to practice in most of the more important courts of the State, and his candor and good judgment made him a safe counsellor and a sound advocate. He was deeply conscientious, and never failed to give serious thought to the smallest matter.

In his moral convictions Judge Cadman was absolutely fearless. The early part of his career covered troublous times, and he was outspoken and courageous in his arraignment of wrong. He was a Republican by political choice, and during the War of the Rebellion led his party in its activities for the Union. A great deal of his time was

spent in delivering addresses and enlisting soldiers for the Union army. He attended most of the Republican State and National conventions, and was a delegate to the National Convention, in 1864, at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for his second term of office.

Judge Cadman was a member of the Reformed church in Chatham and an earnest worker in the interests of the Sunday school, as well as the church in general, thus giving his influence in the aid of Christian work, and the well-being of society. On his removal to Hudson, he became a member of the Presbyterian church, and until his death held the office of elder in that organization.

On May 2, 1854, Judge Cadman married Ann Augusta Payn, who was born in 1833, and died in 1919. She was the eldest daughter of the Hon. Elisha Payn, of the law firm of Payn & McClellan, of Chatham, with whom Judge Cadman first read law. Mrs. Cadman was a lady of rich intelligence and of beautiful Christian character, and a member of the Reformed church. Judge and Mrs. Cadman were the parents of the following children: Frances, Harriet, Elizabeth, Emma, Edwin, Charles and Margaret.

In the death of Judge Cadman, on January 1, 1915, in Hudson, the city, the State and the Nation lost a man of broad culture and fearless spirit, such a man as the people need to lead and guide them through the adversities and temptations of life, and such a man as the youth of today would do well to emulate.

SCRIPTURE, William Ellis,

Lawyer, Jurist.

William Ellis Scripture, who for more than five decades has been a prominent representative of the legal fraternity in Rome, New York, and who for many years ably served as justice of the Supreme Court for the Fifth Judicial District, is a native

of Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, his birth having occurred on November 2, 1843, his parents being Parker A. and Harriet Standish (Snow) Scripture, the latter named a descendant of Captain Miles Standish.

William Ellis Scripture obtained his preparatory education in Whitestown Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1865, and subsequently attended Hamilton College. He prepared for his professional career by entering the Albany Law School, from which he graduated, and was admitted to the bar of New York State in 1867. He began the practice of his chosen profession as a member of the firm of Hutchens & Scripture in 1868, but in the fall of the same year became the junior partner of the firm of Weld & Scripture, of Rome. He next formed a partnership with Homer T. Fowler, under the firm name of Scripture & Fowler, and was later associated in practice with George H. Weaver, E. M. Pavey and O. P. Backus. In 1896 he was chosen justice of the Supreme Court for the Fifth Judicial District.

That Judge Scripture is regarded as an able jurist is uniformly accepted. Judge Scripture is a Republican in politics. For a period of about four years he served as postmaster at Rome under President Harrison. He is a valued member of the Rome Club and of the Republican clubs of Rome and Utica. Such in brief is the history of one whose long residence in Oneida county has made him widely known, while his ability along his life work has established him high in public regard.

William E. Scripture married, August 15, 1867, Emma C. Goodwin, a daughter of Israel F. Goodwin, of Westmoreland, New York. Among their children were the following: Mary Standish, who became the wife of J. V. Holtby, of Philadelphia; Mina E.; Ella G.; Parker F.; William Ellis, Jr., and Vina.

RANKIN, Edward Watkinson,**Lawyer, Specialist in Land Titles.**

In the spring of 1875, Edward W. Rankin located in Albany, having completed a university course in classics and in law, and accomplished about eighteen months of European travel, all preparatory to the embarking upon the profession of law. Since that year Mr. Rankin has devoted himself to the practice of law, and now, forty-five years later, is one of the honored and eminent members of the New York bar, his practice large and lucrative. He is a specialist in the law of real estate, an authority on titles, and constantly sought in consultation.

The Rankins are descendants of Scottish ancestors, and the Watkinsons of English family, seated at Black Notely Hall for five hundred years. Edward W. Rankin is of the fourth American generation, and the father of Captain Herbert E. Rankin, who gave his life for his country during the war between the United States and Germany. The Rankin home in Albany is the "Cherry Hill" mansion, built by Colonel Philip Van Rensselaer in 1768, to which he brought his bride, Maria Sanders. The mansion was built shortly after General Philip Schuyler erected the Schuyler mansion, not far away, and a year before the building of the Van Rensselaer Manor House north of the city. The mansion subsequently came to General Solomon Van Rensselaer, who married his cousin, Harriet Van Rensselaer; then to their daughter, Harriet, wife of Dr. Peter E. Elmendorf. After the death of Harriet Maria (Van Rensselaer) Putman in 1860, her daughter, Catherine Bogart Putman, came to Albany to make her home with Mrs. Elmendorf, her mother's dearly beloved cousin. Miss Putman became the wife of Edward W. Rankin, June 3, 1884, and the owner of the old mansion which stands on high ground

to the west of South Pearl street, almost concealed by the large trees which surround it. From its wide veranda a view of the Hudson is had, and the old home, built in 1768, with its surroundings, is one of the most quaint and charming of all the old mansions of Albany, of which there are many. The old home possesses for Mrs. Rankin the charm of family romance, and from its walls look down the ancestral portraits of many of the Dutch families from whom she traces descent. In the home is the great hearth filled with the old utensils, even to the crane, while silver plate and china dishes of past generations are still used on special occasions. Many famous men of the early days were entertained at this "Cherry Hill" mansion, among them General Lafayette, who was there entertained on two occasions while visiting the United States after the Revolution.

(1) William Rankin, the founder of the family in this country, was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, May 16, 1745, and in early life came to Troy, New York, and also for a time resided in Charleston, South Carolina. He was a Loyalist, and with others went to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, during the American Revolution, and there died, September 9, 1834. His second wife, Wilhelmina (Dunkle) Payne, whom he married in Brooklyn, New York, June 4, 1780, was a widow, daughter of Dr. Ludowick Payne, who was born in Holland. Among the ten children of William Rankin was a son, William (2), the grandfather of Edward W. Rankin.

(II) William (2) Rankin was born in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, December 22, 1785, died in Newark, New Jersey, while attending services in Wycliffe Chapel, which he built, December 14, 1869. Early in life he located in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and later became a prosperous, highly esteemed manufacturer of Newark, making his home, "Hill Park," on High street, in

that city. He was a deeply religious man, and the chapel which he built and in which he died was but a single evidence of the deep interest he took in church work. He married, in Elizabethtown, June 18, 1809, Abigail Ogden, born there September 7, 1789, died in Newark, December 22, 1876. She was a descendant of John Ogden, the pioneer, who was born September 19, 1609, married, May 8, 1637, Jane Bond, and died in 1682. Their son, Captain Benjamin Ogden, was born in 1654, married, in 1685, Hannah Woodruff, and died November 20, 1722. Their son, John Ogden, was born in 1689, married, October 27, 1717, Mary Morse. Their son, John Ogden, was born January 14, 1724, married, about 1746, Abigail Clark, and died September 27, 1817. Their son, Andrew Ogden, was born October 10, 1767, died October 10, 1836, married, December 9, 1788, Phoebe Collard, born August 27, 1764, died October 28, 1847, daughter of Isaac and Anne (Spinning) Collard, her mother a descendant of Humphrey Spinning, one of the Elizabethtown associates. The Collards were a Huguenot family. Abigail, daughter of Andrew and Phoebe (Collard) Ogden, married William (2) Rankin, and they were the parents of ten children, including a son, Edward Erastus, the sixth child and father of Edward W. Rankin.

(III) Edward Erastus Rankin, D. D., was born May 15, 1820, died, at Newark, New Jersey, July 22, 1889. After fully preparing in public and private schools, he entered Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1840. He chose the holy calling, and after courses at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, in 1843, and for thirty-six years was on the active ministry of that church. He was pastor of the church at Springfield, New Jersey, 1847-1849; served a New York City church 1849-1863; was in the service

of the Christian Commission engaged in war work of a religious nature 1863-1865; pastor of the First Church of Christ, Fairfield, Connecticut, 1866-1879. He was awarded the honorary degree D. D. by Rutgers College, and was a man of deep learning and piety.

Dr. Rankin married, October 13, 1847, Emily Watkinson, of Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of Edward and Lavinia (Hudson) Watkinson, granddaughter of Samuel and Sarah (Blair) Watkinson, great-granddaughter of Richard and Mary (Sparrow) Watkinson, and great-great-granddaughter of John Watkinson. Samuel Watkinson, the founder of the family in New England, was born in England, and there married Sarah Blair, a great-granddaughter of David Blair, of Adamton, England, who obtained a charter from Charles II on July 2, 1669, and married Margaret Boswell, of Auchenloch, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Samuel Watkinson, with his wife and twelve children, as well as many of his English neighbors, came to New England in 1795, and settled in Middletown, Connecticut, where both died. His son, Edward, born in England, became a wholesale iron dealer, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, February 17, 1841. He married Lavinia Hudson, daughter of Barzillai and Hannah (Bruce) Hudson, and granddaughter of William Hudson, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Edward Erastus and Emily (Watkinson) Rankin were the parents of eight children, as follows: Margaret, died in New York City, aged seven years; Edward Watkinson, of further mention; Rev. Isaac Ogden, a graduate of Princeton, 1873, Union Theological Seminary, 1876, and later one of the editors of the "Congregationalist;" he married Martha Clark; Caroline Hall, married, September 23, 1885, John Rogers Ayer, who died October 17, 1909; James Hepburn, died in Fairfield, Connecticut, aged eighteen years; William,

an art critic, a graduate of Princeton, 1886, married Carrie Louise Rundle; John Luther, a lawyer, a graduate of Princeton, 1892, married, in London, England, Mary Wheelwright Langdon, of New York City; Richard Henry, a lawyer, New York University Law School, LL.B., married Alice Bishop Gibb.

(IV) Edward Watkinson Rankin, eldest son of Rev. Edward Erastus and Emily (Watkinson) Rankin, was born in New York City, August 12, 1850, and is now and for forty-five years has been a resident of Albany, New York, an eminent lawyer and a valued citizen. He obtained his preparatory schooling in the Collegiate School of New York, Newark Academy, and Williston Seminary. He then entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1871, receiving the degree A. M. from Princeton in 1873. Choosing the legal profession, he prepared at Albany Law School and in 1873 received his LL.B. from that institution. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1873, but did not at once begin practice, sailing for Europe in August following his admission and spending the time until December, 1874, in study and foreign travel. In the spring of 1875 he located in Albany and began the practice of law. He has practiced continuously in Albany from that year until the present (1920).

He specializes in the law governing transactions in real estate, particularly titles, and serves a large clientele. He is a member of the Albany County Bar Association, and holds high rank in the esteem of his brethren of the profession, and to the public he is the learned, able, just lawyer, and the upright citizen. In religious association, Mr. Rankin is connected with the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Albany, and serves that church as a member of its board of trustees. His clubs are: the Fort Orange, Albany, Princeton and University,

of Albany, and Princeton of New York City. He is a member of the Albany Institute, and Historical and Art Society, and has other social and professional affiliations.

Mr. Rankin married, June 3, 1884, at her home, "Cherry Hill," Albany, New York, Catherine Bogart Putman, the old mansion one of Albany's beautiful historic landmarks, having been the Rankin family home from that year until the present (1920).

Mrs. Rankin traces descent from Jan Putman, born in Holland, in 1645, who came to America in 1661, and with his wife, Catalyntje De Vos, was killed by the Indians when they attacked and burned the village of Schenectady, New York, February 8, 1690; from Bastiaen Visscher, who with two sons came from Hoorn, in Holland, to Rensselaerwyck (Albany) prior to 1644; from Killaen Van Rensselaer, commonly known as the First Patroon, a pearl and diamond merchant of Amsterdam, Holland, director of the Dutch West India Company, founder of the colony of Rensselaerwyck; from Philip Pieterse Schuyler, who came from Amsterdam to Beverwyck, and is the ancestor of the Schuylers of America; from Thomas Sanders, of Amsterdam, who died in Albany, in December, 1669; from Evert Janse Wendell, born in 1615, at Emden, Hanover, Prussia, who settled in New Amsterdam; and from Dirck Wesselse Ten Broeck, an alderman under the original charter of the city of Albany in 1686, recorder for ten years, member of the Provincial Assembly five years, and fourth mayor of Albany in 1696; and Stephanus Van Cortland, president of the Dutch Council. The lines with the collateral branches thereof connect Mrs. Rankin and her children with every notable Dutch family of the Hudson-Mohawk Valley. A collateral ancestress is Anneke Jans, through her second daughter, Tryntje, a child by her first husband, Roelof Jansen, with whom she settled at Rensselaerwyck in 1630. The

Van Rensselaer descent is Killaen, the first Patroon; his son, Jeremias, and his wife, Catharina Van Brugh, granddaughter of Anneke Jans; their son, Colonel Killaen, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and his wife, Ariantje Schuyler, daughter of Dr. Nicholas Schuyler; their son, Philip, builder of the "Cherry Hill" mansion in Albany (1768), and his wife, Maria Sanders; their son, Robert Sanders Van Rensselaer, and his wife, Catherine Nicholas Bogart; their daughter, Harriet Maria Van Rensselaer, and her husband, Dr. Alonzo Putman; their daughter, Catherine Bogart Putman, wife of Edward Watkinson Rankin, of Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. Rankin are the parents of three children, as follows:

1. Edward Elmendorf Rankin, born June 16, 1885, at the "Cherry Hill" mansion, Albany, built by his great-great-grandfather, Philip Van Rensselaer. He is a graduate of Albany Academy, 1904; Phillips Exeter Academy, 1905; Princeton University, A.B., 1909; Harvard Law School, LL.B., 1913. He volunteered for service at the outbreak of the war and was sent, in May, 1917, to the Officers' Training Camp at Madison Barracks, but before the completion of the camp was honorably discharged for physical disability because of lack of weight. He passed the physical examination in November, 1918, and was accepted as a private and ordered to camp November 11, 1918, the day of the armistice. He is now engaged in the practice of law at Albany, New York. He is a member of the Albany Institute and the Princeton, Fort Orange and University Clubs of Albany.

2. Herbert Edward Rankin, born at "Cherry Hill," Albany, April 15, 1887, died en route for overseas military duty October 10, 1918. He was a graduate of Albany Academy, 1904; Phillips Andover Academy, 1905; Princeton University, A.B., 1909, A.M., 1910; Sayre Fellow in Chem-

istry, 1909-10; Assistant in Chemistry, Princeton University, 1910, until his going abroad to study for a Doctor's degree. At the outbreak of the World War he was a student in Göttingen University, Germany. Here he had excellent opportunity to observe and judge the political and militaristic system Germany aspired to impose upon the world, and it was with a full realization of the import of his action that he took up his country's arms against the common foe. That his patriotism and love of country were supported by exact knowledge and conviction does not detract from the perfection of his sacrifice, rather does it enhance the value of the gift he gave. He was at Plattsburg Camp in the summers of 1915 and 1916, and was accepted, with his brother, for the Officers' Training Camp at Madison Barracks, in May, 1917. He was sent to Fort Monroe to try for Coast Artillery in June, 1917, and received his commission as captain, one of thirty-five out of eight hundred, August 12, 1917. For a year or more he was employed in service at forts at the east end of Long Island Sound, at one time commanding at Fort Michie. Being detailed for Anti-Aircraft service, he sailed for France in command of Battery C, Fifth Anti-Aircraft Battalion, and died at sea on the transport "Euripides." He was buried at sea with full military honors. Those who knew him realize with what inspired equanimity Captain Rankin viewed the possibility of giving his all in France, and know how willingly he contemplated such an outcome of his duty, and, although he never reached the field of battle, many whom he taught to determine range and elevation and wind variation made their contribution to victory, a contribution that was no less his than theirs.

3. Emily Watkinson Rankin, born at "Cherry Hill," Albany, May 14, 1889. She is a graduate of Smith College, A.B., class of 1911; member of the Woman's Club of

Albany, of the Collegiate Alumnae, and recording secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of Albany.

DRAPER, Frederick Elliott,

Lawyer, Legislator.

From the County of Yorkshire, England, at or near Heptonstall, came the progenitors of the American family of Draper, all of whom, with all their English relatives of that name, are believed to have descended from William, John, and Henry Le Drapon. The ancestor of the American family is Thomas Draper, father of James, "the Puritan." He was a clothier and fuller, and, as his ancestors before him had followed the same business, so likewise did many of his descendants in New England. The name of his wife is not preserved. The family name is an honored one in English history, and was entitled to a coat-of-arms. Sir Christopher Draper, in 1657, was lord mayor of London, and there are many of the name who have been prominent in the civil and military history of their native land, being ever as ready to serve in the battles for civic welfare as to march with the armies of defense or of offense. The Stansfields and the Drapers were closely allied for centuries, in England, and finally a daughter of the house of Stansfield married James "the Puritan," and became the mother of the Draper family of America. In this country the name has been honored in every branch of our civil, religious and commercial life, and has never been found wanting when the call to arms has been sounded. In very profession, business, and trade they are numbered, and many eminent men have borne the name which may be traced through eight generations from James "the Puritan" to Frederick Elliott Draper, of Troy, New York. The line of descent is as follows:

(I) James Draper, fourth son of Thomas Draper, born in the priory of Heptonstall,

vicarage of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, in 1618, died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1694. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Lancaster, but never a resident there, living first in Roxbury, where three of his children were born, then going to Dedham, where three sons were born, and finally returning to Roxbury, where his two youngest children were born. He married, in Heptonstall, April 21, 1646, Miriam Stansfield, daughter of Gideon Stansfield and his wife, Grace (Eastwood) Stansfield, of Wadsworth, Yorkshire.

(II) James (2) Draper, fourth child and eldest son of James (1) Draper, "the Puritan," and Miriam (Stansfield) Draper, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1654, and died there April 30, 1698. He received part of the Roxbury farm from his father, and later received permission from the town of Dedham to "erect a fulling mill on Mother Brook." He served as a soldier in King Philip's War, and was a noted wrestler, finally being disabled in a bout with a challenging rival. He married, February 18, 1681, Abigail Whiting, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Dwight) Whiting.

(III) Ebenezer Draper, fifth son and youngest child of James (2) and Abigail (Whiting) Draper, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, April 27, 1698, and died there June 3, 1784. He was a farmer by occupation, and after leaving his father's home passed his life at his family seat, "Green Lodge," near Dedham. He married (first), March 2, 1723, Dorothy Child, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Morris) Child, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and a sister of Abigail, who married James Draper. He married (second), November 16, 1749, Sybil Avery, daughter of William and Esther Avery, of Dedham, Massachusetts.

(IV) Stephen Draper, ninth child of Ebenezer and Dorothy (Child) Draper, was born at the family home, "Green Lodge," near Dedham, Massachusetts, February 23,

1742. He served three enlistments in the Revolutionary War, came to Attleboro from Dedham, and purchased thirty acres of land deeded to him April 17, 1772, and there erected a tannery, which became one of the largest in the country. He also had a mill for weaving cloth and one for making nails, and built other tanneries in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Down to the present time, the family meet on Thanksgiving Day in the house erected in 1885 on the site of the old "Green Lodge." Stephen Draper married, April 4, 1764, Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Fisher, of Dedham, Massachusetts.

(V) Stephen (2) Draper, third son and fifth child of Stephen (I) and Elizabeth (Fisher) Draper, was born in South Attleboro, Massachusetts, April 29, 1775. He married (first) Fannie Capron, who died March 19, 1799; married (second), September 27, 1801, Catherine Fisher, of Fisherville, Massachusetts.

(VI) Stephen (3) Draper, fourth son and fifth child of Stephen (2) and Catherine (Fisher) Draper, was born in Killingly, Connecticut, March 1, 1811, and died in Troy, New York, March 19, 1890. He was apprenticed to a tanner, but removed to Greenville, Massachusetts, and manufactured scythes, as senior member of the firm Draper, Brown & Chadsey, later going to Troy, New York, and conducting the same business until the introduction of the mowing machine, when he took up the manufacture of twine and fish lines, which he continued during his active life. He married (first), in 1840, Harriet Elliot, daughter of Captain T. Elliot, of Sutton, Massachusetts, who died September 5, 1850; married (second) Wealthy Cutting, of Leicester, Massachusetts, who died March 19, 1899.

(VII) Frederick Elliott Draper, son of Stephen (3) and Harriet (Elliot) Draper, was born in Rochdale, Massachusetts, Oc-

tober 12, 1843, and died October 13, 1916, in Troy, New York. He came to Troy, New York, when he was three years old, was educated in the public schools, and began his business life in a book and newspaper store in Troy. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the Eleventh Independent Battery, New York Volunteers, which was part of the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the bloody battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and others, being promoted to corporal, and mustered out with honor at the close of the war. In 1869 he engaged in the tobacco business, and was for many years the junior partner of the firm of Fitzpatrick & Draper, manufacturers of cigars and wholesalers of tobacco. He was one of the organizers of the National City Bank, of Troy, in 1903, director of the Samaritan Hospital, and president of Boutwell Milling and Grain Company until his death. Active in all movements for civic improvement, he was for several years president of the village corporation of Lansingburg, now Troy; active as a trustee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church; and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Ann Jane Woodcock, daughter of Don Carlos Woodcock.

(VIII) Frederick Elliott (2) Draper, son of Frederick Elliott (I) and Ann Jane (Woodcock) Draper, was born in Troy, New York, April 3, 1873. He received his primary education in the schools of Troy, graduated from high school in 1891, and then entered Williams College, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895. Entering Harvard Law School, he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1898, was admitted to the New York State bar in the fall of that year, and located his law offices in Troy, where, until 1902, he carried on his practice alone. He then formed a partnership with C. W. Betts, a leading lawyer of Troy, which association continued until



Hobart W. Thompson

September, 1918, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Draper continuing practice alone. In December, 1907, he was appointed judge of the City Court to finish an unexpired term, and in the fall election of 1909 was elected to serve a four year term. Always active in Republican politics, Mr. Draper was the Republican nominee for State Senator from the Thirty-first Senatorial District, which comprises the county of Rensselaer, in 1920, and was elected. In 1898, while a student at Harvard Law School, Mr. Draper enlisted as a private in Company A, Second New York Volunteer Infantry, serving until honorably discharged at the close of the war. During the World War he served as chairman of the local exemption board of district No. 3, and was prominent in the war drive loans and other activities of the kind. For several years he served as director and vice-president of the Troy Chamber of Commerce. He is also a trustee of the Troy Gas Company, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, a director of Leonard Hospital, and a director of Boutwell Milling and Grain Company. With all these activities and interests, Mr. Draper finds time for affiliation with the Republican Club and the Troy Club, and keeps in touch with his college fraternity, Delta Psi. Judge Draper is active in city public affairs, always ready to work for the best interests of his community. As a citizen he represents the able, intelligent, well-trained, efficient man, directing his energy along lines of human improvement and progress.

Mr. Draper married (first), October 14, 1903, Katherine Peebles Stubbs, daughter of Dr. Roland H. and Katherine Duer (Austin) Stubbs, of Waterford, New York, and they are the parents of two children: Katherine Roland, born August 8, 1904; and Frederick Elliott (3), born January 8, 1906. Mrs. Draper died December 12, 1911. Mr. Draper married (second), June 26, 1915,

Mary Janet Mann, daughter of Francis and Jessie (Patchin) Mann, of Troy, and to this second marriage one child has been born, Francis Mann, June 26, 1917.

THOMPSON, Hobart Warren,

Man of Varied Activities.

Through marriage and intermarriage and lineal descent, Major Thompson traces to the leading early families of Troy, New York, and New England, even to the "Mayflower" and Elder William Brewster; also to Lion Gardiner, an engineer, in the service of Prince William of Orange; to Sir Richard Saltonstall, and other famed men of Colonial days. In his own right he is one of Troy's eminent citizens and substantial business men, deeply interested in church and philanthropy. He is of the ninth generation of the family founded in New England by Anthony Thompson, in 1637, and in Troy, New York, by John Leland Thompson, in 1817.

Anthony Thompson came from England, where, as in Scotland, the name had long been known under the spellings, Thompson, Tomson, Thomson and Thompson. The family bore arms:

Arms—Or, on a fesse dancette azure, three estoiles argent, on a canton of the second the sun in glory, proper.

Crest—An arm erect, vested gules, cuff argent, holding in the hand proper five ears of wheat or.

Motto—*In lumine luce.*

In the later generation in New England, this Thompson family intermarried with another of the same name, and through that marriage descent is traced from Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower," Lion Gardiner of "Gardiners Island" and Colonial families.

(1) Anthony Thompson with wife (name unknown), two children and his two brothers, John and William, sailed from London, England, in the ship "Hector" and arrived

in Boston, by one authority ("Winthrop's Journal"), June 26, 1637, or by another, (Cotton Mather), July 26, 1637. He came with a company of wealthy, energetic men, dissenters from the Church of England, who followed Governor Eaton and Rev. Davenport from England to Boston, thence to Quinnipiack or New Haven, Connecticut, where the Thompsons were allotted lands, John dying without male issue, in East Haven, where his farm was located; William residing in New Haven, where he made his will, October 6, 1682, and died the same year; Anthony residing in New Haven, where shortly before his death, March 23, 1648, his will was drawn up by Rev. Davenport, his pastor, and Robert Newman, elder of the church.

Anthony Thompson signed the Colonial Constitution, June 4, 1639, and shared in the first and second division of land. He took the oath of allegiance in 1644, and seems to have been a devout member of the church. He had by his first wife, two sons and a daughter, descent being traced through John, the first born.

(II) Lieutenant John Thompson, eldest child of Anthony Thompson, was born in England, in 1632, and was styled "Mariner" to distinguish him from John Thompson "farmer." He resided in New Haven, but followed the sea. He died June 2, 1707, his wife, Helena, died April 8, 1690. They were the parents of four children.

(III) Captain Samuel Thompson, youngest son of Lieutenant John and Helena Thompson, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 12, 1669, died in Goshen, Connecticut, March 26, 1746. He was a merchant of New Haven many years, but in later life moved to Goshen. He held the rank of captain in the militia, and was a man of importance in his community. He married, November 14, 1695, Rebecca Bishop, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Bishop. They were the parents of eight children.

(IV) Amos Thompson, third son of Samuel and Rebecca (Bishop) Thompson, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 3, 1702. He bought one right in the town of Goshen, Connecticut, February 3, 1737, was chosen town clerk and treasurer in 1741, and re-elected each year. In 1746, he settled near the pond which is yet known as Thompson's pond, and on his land the first meeting house in Goshen was built. He married, September 7, 1726, Sarah Allen, and they were the parents of five children.

(V) Ezra Thompson, youngest son of Amos and Sarah (Allen) Thompson, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and settled in the town of Stanford, Dutchess county, New York, where, in 1795, he was elected one of the first supervisors of the town. He was a gentleman farmer, and owned a large estate near the city of Poughkeepsie. He married Rachel Smith, and they were the parents of eight children.

(VI) Ezra (2) Thompson, second son of Ezra (I) and Rachel (Smith) Thompson, was born September 3, 1765, and died April 3, 1829. He was a farmer, his estate lying in Dutchess county, New York, where all his children were born. He possessed admirable qualities of industry and thrift, and reared his children in habits of usefulness and uprightness. He was quiet, but forceful in manner, and he transmitted to his sons like characteristics. He married, July 13, 1786, Sallie Burton, and they were the parents of nine children.

(VII) John Leland Thompson, seventh child and third son of Ezra (2) and Sallie (Burton) Thompson, was born in Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, December 1, 1797, and died in Troy, New York, March 27, 1880. He was educated in the public schools, and remained at the home farm until 1817, when he left home with capital consisting of a stout heart, a good education, sound morals, and a silver dollar given by his father with these words, "My son, you

may require a little money before you earn any, take this."

In 1817, he located in Troy, New York, and began his business career as clerk in the drug store owned and conducted by Dr. Samuel Gale, who was then also postmaster of the village. Young Thompson displaying remarkable business capacity, Dr. Gale, in 1821, admitted him to a partnership, Gale & Thompson continuing until 1826, when Dr. Gale retired, Mr. Thompson then conducting the business alone for fifteen years. In 1841, he admitted David Cowee to a partnership, the firm name then becoming John L. Thompson & Company. At the time of his passing, in 1880, John Leland Thompson had been in business at the same location for nearly sixty-three years, and was the oldest and the wealthiest merchant in Troy. The wholesale drug house which he founded was enlarged in 1855 by the admission of his two sons, John Isaac and William Augustus Thompson, and then became John L. Thompson Sons & Company. The founder was succeeded at his death by his son, John Isaac Thompson, who at his passing was the senior head of John L. Thompson Sons & Company, and among the ablest business men of Troy, his native city. To the business in 1883 came Hobart W. Thompson, grandson of John L. and only son of John Isaac. The business which Mr. Thompson and his sons developed from the little country drug store of 1817 was enormous, theirs being the third largest wholesale drug house in New York State. In addition to being managing head of this large business, John L. Thompson was president of the Troy & Greenwich railroad; director of the Troy Union Railroad Company, of which he was one of the organizers in 1851; director of the Old Farmers' Bank until it was merged with the Union National Bank in 1865; a trustee of the Troy Savings Bank for many years, and a director of the Albany & Vermont railroad.

He was a Democrat, but never took active part in public affairs, although deeply interested in the welfare, growth and prosperity of his city. Although not a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church until late in life, he had for years regularly attended its services, and rarely missed either morning or evening services. He ardently supported the Washingtonian Temperance movement in 1840, and although always strictly temperate, he became a total abstainer, declaring no one should ever refer to him as an evil example, and was equally opposed to the use of tobacco in any form. He served as a member of the board of governors of Marshall Infirmary, and took a deep interest in that institution. He died honored and esteemed at the age of eighty-three years, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, New York.

John L. Thompson married, in New London, Connecticut, August 17, 1829, Mary Perkins Thompson, and they were the parents of eight children: John Isaac, of whom further; William Augustus, of mention in following sketch; Mary Elizabeth; George Smith; Robert Hartem; James Leland; Rev. Walter, and Edward Ray.

(VIII) John Isaac Thompson, eldest son of John Leland and Mary Perkins (Thompson) Thompson, was born in Troy, New York, April 2, 1831, and died in San Francisco, California, October 16, 1901, while attending the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church as a delegate representing the Albany, New York, diocese. He was educated at a private school in Poughkeepsie, New York, and at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, entering the wholesale drug house of John L. Thompson Sons & Company in 1855, and at his passing, forty-six years later, was the senior member of the firm founded by his father. He inherited the sterling qualities of his sire, and under his wise and progressive management the business maintained its prestige and continued most successfully.

Other interests of a business nature were the Troy City National Bank, of which he was a director, (that bank now the Security Trust Company). He was also a director of the Albany & Vermont and the Troy and Greenwich Railroad companies, both now a part of the Delaware & Hudson system.

He served St. Paul's Episcopal Church as a vestryman for forty years, and was senior warden at time of his death. With his wife, Mary Mabbett (Warren) Thompson, he founded the little church on Green Island, now St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was one of the organizers of St. Paul's Free Chapel, now St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal Church. Both these chapels were placed upon a firm basis through the zeal and liberality of Mr. Thompson and his wife, he serving both as trustee until they were created separate parishes. In the renovation and enlargement of the mother church, St. Paul's of Troy, he was most active and was a persistent contributor to the funds that were being raised. He was a member of the General Board of Missions of the church, representing Albany diocese, was a leading spirit in church councils, and always gave freely of his time, means and business judgment to the welfare of the church. He was a Democrat with independent tendencies; a lieutenant in Troy Citizens' Corps, but subsequently held the rank of captain on the brigade staff by virtue of being paymaster. He retained his membership in the senior company of the corps until his death. His clubs were the New York, Yacht and Troy, (a director of the latter for many years). He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Alumni of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He died "in the harness," being on church duty in San Francisco when stricken with his fatal illness.

John Isaac Thompson married, in Troy,

January 29, 1861, Mary Mabbett Warren, born May 6, 1838, died October 16, 1901, daughter of Joseph Mabbett and Elizabeth Adelaide (Phelps) Warren, granddaughter of Stephen and Martha (Cornell) Warren, and great-granddaughter of Eliakim (2) and Phoebe (Bouton) Warren. Mr. and Mrs. John I. Thompson were the parents of a son, Hobart Warren, of whom further, and of a daughter, Mary Warren, who married Captain Edward C. Gale.

(IX) Hobart Warren Thompson, only son of John Isaac and Mary Mabbett (Warren) Thompson, was born in Troy, April 2, 1862, and there began his education. He continued his studies at the Selleck school, Norwalk, Connecticut, and at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1883, A. M., 1886. He made a tour of Europe in 1884, and after a post-graduate course at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, he entered the family business, the John L. Thompson Sons & Company, wholesale drugs. He remained with that company as clerk two years, then in 1885 the John L. Thompson Chemical Company was incorporated with Hobart W. Thompson, secretary-treasurer. The business of the company was the manufacture of chemicals, and their plant on Green Island continued in successful operation until 1890, when the business was sold to the Nichols Chemical Company, Mr. Thompson continuing with that company as manager of the Troy works until 1898, when they were absorbed by the General Chemical Company of New York. Mr. Thompson remained with that company as superintendent until 1907, when he resigned, the works at Troy being then abandoned by the General Chemical Company.

In 1907, Mr. Thompson was elected treasurer of the Sirocco Engineering Company, and engaged for a year in the manufacture of ventilating fans. The American Blower Company absorbed the Sirocco Company,

and Mr. Thompson has not since engaged in manufacturing. He is a director and vice-president of the Troy & Greenbush; director of the Saratoga & Schenectady, Troy & Bennington, Rensselaer & Saratoga, Troy and Cohoes, and Albany & Vermont Railroad companies; trustee of the Troy Savings Bank; director of the Union National Bank; director of John L. Thompson Sons & Company; secretary-treasurer of the John L. Thompson Manufacturing Company, and has other interests of importance.

In 1884, Mr. Thompson enlisted in the Troy Citizens' Corps, and on December 8, 1886, was appointed by General Amasa J. Parker a member of the Third Brigade Staff with the rank of captain. On December 3, 1888, he was appointed quartermaster with the rank of major. In 1891, he was rendered supernumerary upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the Third Brigade. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was director-general of the War Service League, an organization formed to conduct the various drives to secure funds for Red Cross and other war philanthropies. The League was later merged into the "Welfare Chest," of which Mr. Thompson was an official.

Other activities of importance in Mr. Thompson's life are: The Troy Orphan Asylum, of which he is president; the Troy Boys' Club, a non-sectarian institution for the promotion of good citizenship, he being the treasurer for over twenty years; St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he has been a vestryman since 1902; The Diocese of Albany, which he serves as member of the standing as well as other diocesan committees, and as secretary of the William Crosswell Doane Fund; Marshall Infirmary, which he serves as a member of the board of governors; and Samaritan Hospital, of which he is a trustee. His clubs are the Troy and Misquamicut Golf, the

latter of Watch Hill, Rhode Island. Through the patriotic service of his ancestors, he derives membership in the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars, serving the first named as regent of the William Floyd Chapter. He is a member of the New York State Historical Society, and in politics is a Republican, but independent in political thought and action.

Major Thompson married, April 16, 1895, Grace McLeod, born May 26, 1870, daughter of Charles A. McLeod, a leading store manufacturer of Troy, and Harriet (Rockwood) McLeod. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of two children: 1. Hobart Warren (2), born February 20, 1897, and after preparation at The Pomfret School, Pomfret, Connecticut, entered Yale University, class of 1918. While in college he served with the "Yale Battery" during the Mexican disturbances in 1917. With the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany, he enlisted in the United States navy and attained the rank of ensign, serving in the coast patrol and on convoy duty. After the signing of the armistice he was honorably discharged, and returned to college, receiving his degree, 1919. 2. Marion McLeod, born May 29, 1899, was educated in the Emma Willard School, Troy, Westover school, Middlebury, Connecticut, and Madam Rieffele French School, New York City. She married, February 14, 1920, Orland S. Greene, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a graduate of Princeton, class of 1915; saw active service in France with the Twenty-sixth Division of the American Expeditionary Forces, and attained the rank of lieutenant.

THOMPSON, William Leland,

Head of Important Business.

The Thompson family of Troy, New York, belongs to the American family of Thompson, known as the New Haven

branch, founded by Anthony Thompson, who came to America in 1637, with Rev. John Davenport. The ancestry of the family appears in the preceding sketch.

(VIII) William Augustus Thompson, son of John Leland and Mary Perkins (Thompson) Thompson (q. v.), was born in Troy, New York, February 2, 1834, and died in that city, February 15, 1903. Educated in a private school at Poughkeepsie and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, he went at once into the wholesale drug firm of John L. Thompson Sons & Company, where he was associated with his father and his elder brother in the management of one of the oldest and largest wholesale drug houses in the State of New York. Bringing to the business unusual ability and business acumen, he combined with these a personal virtue which exemplified the axiom of his father, John Leland Thompson, former proprietor of the business, whose last words to his sons were, "You will never make a success in life without sterling integrity." He had many interests outside the John L. Thompson Company, acting as vice-president and director of the Troy Savings Bank; vice-president of the United National Bank; director of the Security Trust Company; president of the Troy & New England Railroad Company; and director of the Troy Gas Company. He was also active in all enterprises that looked toward better civic conditions in Troy, and gave generous support to church and benevolent institutions, being trustee of the Troy Public Library, of the Day Home, and of the Church Home. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, where he served as vestryman for over a quarter of a century. Of strong religious convictions, he carried his principles over into the realm of every day practice. Politically, he was a Republican, and deeply interested in the Citizens' Corps, of which he was an enlisted member for many years. He was a charter member of the present Citizens' Corps, and

a member of the Sons of the Revolution, being regent of the William Floyd Chapter, of Troy.

Mr. Thompson married, June 18, 1863, Harriette Clarkson Crosby, daughter of Clarkson Floyd and Angelica (Schuyler) Crosby, of Watervliet, New York. Four children were born to the marriage: Clarkson Crosby, born October 12, 1867, married Elizabeth Winters; William Leland, of whom further; Schuyler Floyd, born April 13, 1875; and Angelica Schuyler.

(IX) William Leland Thompson, son of William Augustus and Harriette Clarkson (Crosby) Thompson, was born in Troy, New York, April 4, 1871. He was educated at schools in Troy and the Albany Boys' Academy, and prepared for college under private tutors, entering Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was later admitted to the J. L. Thompson wholesale drug firm, which was started as a retail store in Troy in 1797 and was incorporated as J. L. Thompson Sons & Company in 1903, William Leland Thompson being chosen as treasurer of the corporation, and in 1911 was made president, which office he still holds. He has always been interested in public and military affairs, and in the affairs of the community. In 1906 he was appointed a member of the City Board of Education, and in 1908 was made president of that body, which office he has held continuously up to the present time (1921). He is an active Republican, and has been the choice of his party as candidate for the State Legislature. His military career has been an extended one. In 1896, he enlisted in the Troy Citizens' Corps, and during the Spanish-American War he enlisted as a private in Company A, Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, but was later commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, Second Infantry, and second lieutenant of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, later serving as aide on the staff

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

of Brigadier-General Charles F. Roe. In 1899 he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company C, Second Regiment, New York National Guard, promoted to first lieutenant in 1900, and to captain in 1904. From 1901 to 1905 he served on the staff of Governor Odell. In addition to his duties as president of J. L. Thompson Sons & Company, Mr. Thompson is director of the United National Bank; trustee of the Troy Savings Bank; director of the Rensselaer Hotel Company; trustee of the Troy Gas Company; president of the Rensselaer Improvement Company; director of the Troy and Bennington Railroad Company; trustee of the Troy Public Library; of the Emma Willard School; of Russell Sage College; and of the Samaritan Hospital. He is a member of the William Floyd Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; of the St. Nicholas Society; of the Troy Club; of the Union Club of New York; of the Harvard Club of New York; and of the 'Varsity Club of Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is also a director of the Troy Chamber of Commerce. He is an active and valued member of St. John's Episcopal Church, which he serves as warden.

Mr. Thompson married, January 6, 1909, Martha Groome, daughter of John C. and Agnes (Roberts) Groome, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Thompson's father served as first superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of three children: William Leland, born December 4, 1909; Martha Evans, born December 14, 1913; and Peter Schuyler, born December 8, 1917.

SMITH, Sanford W.,

Judge New York Court of Claims.

Chatham, Columbia county, New York, home of Louis F. Payn, the long time leader of the Republican party of the county, is also the home of Judge Sanford

W. Smith, long a lieutenant of Mr. Payn, under whom he received his training in practical politics. A graduate in the law, in practice since 1890, he has held high elective and appointive office, and since March, 1918, has been a judge of the Court of Claims. His rise has been earned by faithful service in every office held, by a strict devotion to the public interest, and by his legal ability and entire fitness for the high judicial seat he occupies.

Judge Smith is a descendant of Zacharias Schmidt, who was one of the colony of Palatines who in 1710 were settled by Governor Hunter of New York on lands, now Germantown, in Columbia county, New York. He married Anna Maria Bender, and among their children was a son, Petrus (Peter).

Peter Schmidt, of the second generation in New York, lived at Germantown, and in Livingston, following the occupation of a farmer. On April 4, 1763, he married Elizabeth Beringer, and they were the parents of Abraham Peter Schmidt, born February 20, 1769, head of the third generation.

Abraham Peter Schmidt was the last to use the German form of the name, in fact wrote it Smith himself. He married Catherine Petrie, and they moved from Livingston to Rensselaer county, settling at Scho-dack on the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, where he engaged in farming. They were the parents of a son, John A. Smith, born August, 1799, head of the fourth generation.

John A. Smith was a farmer, but left Rensselaer county and purchased a farm in the town of Chatham, Columbia county, upon which he lived for many years. Later he moved to Kinderhook, New York, where he bought the birthplace of President Martin Van Buren, where he lived until his death in 1863. He married Mary Smith, of Nassau, New York, whose great grandfather, Nicholas Schmidt was also one of the first Palatine settlers in Columbia

county, and they were the parents of Henry Smith, who is next in line.

Henry Smith was born at the home farm in Chatham, New York, August 14, 1827, and died at the village of Chatham, August 27, 1895. He attended the country school and early in life learned the carpenter's trade. He worked for a time in Bridgeport, Connecticut, as a ship carpenter, and was also employed in the State of Wisconsin, and in Cincinnati, Ohio. On the death of his father, John A. Smith, he returned to New York and lived at Kinderhook until 1874, when he moved to Chatham. He continued employed as a carpenter until 1887, then engaged in merchandising in Chatham, until his death in 1895. He was an ardent Republican, but never held any public office. He married Rachel Shaw, who was born in Scotland, December 3, 1834, and died at Chatham, April 25, 1918. Henry and Rachel (Shaw) Smith were the parents of Sanford W. Smith, the principal character of this review.

Sanford W. Smith was born at the Smith homestead in Kinderhook, New York, August 19, 1869, and there spent the first five years of his life. In 1874 his parents moved to Chatham and there he attended the public schools, finishing in high school. Deciding upon the profession of law, he entered the law department of Cornell University, finishing his course in 1889 and gaining admission to the bar in 1890. He at once began practice in Chatham, continuing there for twenty-five years, 1890-1915. From his first coming to Chatham after graduation from law school he began taking an active interest in local politics as a Republican, his first service being as town clerk of Chatham, an office he held four years. In 1895 he was clerk of the New York Assembly Judiciary Committee, and in 1896 was a deputy clerk of the Assembly. In 1898-99 he was assistant journal clerk of the Assembly, and in 1900 was elected a

member of Assembly from Columbia county, his vote a very flattering one. In that year, 1900, Mr. Smith formed a copartnership with Hon. Aaron B. Gardenier, becoming a member of the law firm Gardenier & Smith, an association that was only dissolved by Mr. Gardenier's death in 1910. In 1901 Mr. Smith was elected judge of Columbia county, an office he held four years, resigning upon election as State Senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Henry S. Ambler, who had died. In 1906 he was re-elected for a full term. The failing health of his law partner, Mr. Gardenier, caused him to decline a third nomination. He conducted his law business in Chatham until January 1, 1915, when he was appointed by Attorney General Woodbury to be Second Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York, and later First Deputy by Attorney General Lewis. He was serving in that office in March, 1918, when he was appointed by Governor Whitman a judge of the Court of Claims, a judicial position he ably fills.

Judge Smith is a member and past master of Chatham Lodge No. 98, Free and Accepted Masons, and for two years was district deputy grand master, and served one term as commissioner of appeals under appointment of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He is a Companion of Lebanon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Chatham, and a Sir Knight of Lafayette Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar of Hudson. He holds the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being a member of Albany Consistory. He is also a charter member of Hudson Lodge No. 787, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Judge Smith married, July 1, 1896, Maude P. Harding, daughter of Albert G. and Mary A. (Peck) Harding, who was born at Lee, Mass., July 24, 1876. Mrs. Smith is a lineal descendant of Stephen Hopkins and his

daughter, Constance; of Thomas Rogers and his son Joseph; of John Tilley and his daughter Elizabeth, and of John Howland, passengers on the "Mayflower." On her mother's side Mrs. Smith's maternal grandmother was of the Garfield family, from which President James A. Garfield descended. She is a member of Massachusetts Society of Mayflower descendants, Albany Colony of New England Women, and Mohawk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Albany, N. Y. Judge and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three children: Doris H., born August 15, 1897, who was graduated from Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1919; Helen M., born August 22, 1899, a member of the class of 1921 of Russell Sage College, Troy, New York; and Marion G., born March 17, 1901, of the class of 1923 of Smith College.

COOK, Paul,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

The record of this branch of the Cook family traces through nine generations, from Paul Cook, president of the W. and L. E. Gurley Company, of Troy, New York, to Ellis Cook, who appeared on Long Island in 1644. In this line is found Colonel Ellis Cook, of the fifth generation, an officer of the Revolution, and in the eighth generation, George Hammell Cook, Ph.D., LL.D., who won high reputation as a scientist and educator. Rutgers Scientific School and the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, established at New Brunswick, New Jersey, owe their existence and their prosperity largely to his earnest, persevering efforts in securing the congressional grant of public lands for the support of State colleges, and to his successful appeals for the legislative act in behalf of Rutgers Scientific School. As State geologist, he performed most valuable service for the State of New Jersey in the line of topo-

graphic work, which reflects great credit and honor upon him. His son, Paul Cook, of the ninth generation, elected a business career, and as head of the W. and L. E. Gurley Company, manufacturers of engineers', surveyors', and mathematical instruments, he holds an important position in Troy's business life.

Ellis Cook, the earliest of the family of whom trace has been found, was a resident of Southampton, Long Island, where his name appears on the town records in 1644. There is no record of his age, death, or place of burial. From his will, which is recorded in the surrogate's office, New York City, and dated September 5, 1663, it is learned that he had children: John, Martha, Ellis (2), Elizabeth, Mary, and one other, afterwards named Abiel, all of whom were minors at the time the will was made. In his will the name is spelled Cooke, but everywhere in the town records the name is spelled Cook. In the will his wife Martha was named as executrix. The line of descent from Ellis and Martha Cook, of Southampton, is through their son, Abiel Cook; his son, Abiel (2) Cook, whose will was proved June 18, 1740; his son, Ellis (2) Cook; his son, Colonel Ellis (3) Cook; his son, Zebulon Cook; his son, John Cook; his son, George Hammell Cook; his son, Paul Cook, of Troy, New York.

Colonel Ellis (3) Cook, of the fifth generation, was born in 1732, and died April 17, 1797. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Eastern Battalion, Morris County, New Jersey, Militia, January 13, 1776; lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Edward Thomas' battalion, detached militia, July 18, 1776; colonel of Eastern Battalion, Morris County Militia, February 1, 1777. He resigned from the army, November 6, 1777.

Colonel Ellis Cook married (first) Margaret Griswold Cocker, born December 15, 1735, died March 15, 1777. He married (second) Widow Perkins, maiden name,

Ely. The line of descent is through his eldest son, Zebulon.

Zebulon Cook was born March 22, 1755, died December 12, 1810. He married Mary Jones, born May 20, 1758, died April 14, 1830. They resided in Hanover, New Jersey, and were the parents of seven children, descent in this line being traced through John Cook, the fifth child and second son.

John Cook was born in Hanover, New Jersey, September 28, 1786, died February 12, 1868. He married, December 16, 1812, Sarah Munn, born November 24, 1786, died September 16, 1880. They were the parents of eight children: Isaac Munn, born October 3, 1813, died June 5, 1841, in Tusculum, Alabama; David Tichenor, born October 15, 1815, married Mary Elizabeth Hopping; George Hammell, of further mention; Mary, born February 20, 1820; John Henry, born January 26, 1823, died February 11, 1884; Matthias Munn, born March 17, 1825; Sarah Margaret, born June 22, 1828, died July 11, 1832; Joanna Eliza, born February 1, 1832. This review follows the career of George Hammell Cook, the third son, the eminent geologist of the State of New Jersey, and vice-president of Rutgers College.

George Hammell Cook was born at Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, January 5, 1818, and died at his home in New Brunswick, New Jersey, September 22, 1889. He was educated in the country schools, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, whence he was graduated, class of 1839. Before entering the institute he had been engaged on the survey of the Morris & Essex railroad, and after graduation was tutor and adjunct professor, and from 1842 to 1846 was senior professor at the Institute. He was then for a time engaged in business in Albany, but in 1848 became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the Albany Academy, and in 1851 was appointed principal, in which

capacity he served for two years, then resigned to accept the chair of chemistry and natural sciences at Rutgers College. In 1864 he was elected vice-president of Rutgers, and in 1867 the duties of professor of agriculture were added to his own, and from 1880 he was professor of geology and agriculture only. The education of the farmer, and the promotion of agriculture, were his great ambitions, and to his efforts is largely due the establishment of a State agricultural experiment station at New Brunswick in connection with the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The experiment station was organized in 1880, with Dr. Cook as director, and no other State agricultural experiment station in the United States has reached so large a proportion of the farmers of the State in which it is located. He was an earnest, effective worker in securing congressional land grants for the support of State colleges, and his appeals to the Legislature of his own State brought about the establishment of the Rutgers Scientific School and the State College of Agriculture.

Dr. Cook was connected with the State Geological Survey as assistant State geologist, in charge of the survey in the southern division of the State, for three years, and in 1864 was appointed State geologist, a position he held until his death, a quarter of a century later. In 1868 the results of his first four years' work was published in the "Geology of New Jersey." The annual reports of the State geologist, 1869-1889, inclusive, give a detailed account of the valuable work of which Dr. Cook was the guiding hand. He was one of the first geologists to announce the discovery of a great terminal moraine in the United States, as appears from his paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in May, 1877.

The most conspicuous work of the geo-

logical survey was the production of the Atlas of Topographic Maps. They are much sought after by surveyors, engineers and miners, and all geologists give Dr. Cook credit for inaugurating the first accurate State topographic survey in connection with geological work in our country. He was honored by membership in many of the learned societies. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Science in 1887, was an active delegate to the International Geological Congress that year, and was honored with the degree of Ph.D. from New York University, 1856; and LL.D. from Union College (now Union University). He was a friend whose devotion never wavered, a loyal citizen ready for any duty, a true scientist, and a manly Christian.

Dr. Cook married, March 26, 1846, Mary Halsey Thomas, born March 3, 1821. They were the parents of six children: 1. Paul, of further mention. 2. Sarah, born October 13, 1849, died August 12, 1878; married Nicholas Williamson. 3. John Willard, died young. 4. Emma Willard. 5. Anne Bigelow. 6. Robert Anderson, born April 7, 1861, died in January, 1919; married Margaret McI. Seabury.

Paul Cook, eldest son of George Hammell and Mary Halsey (Thomas) Cook, was born in Albany, New York, September 13, 1847, and there spent the first six years of his life. In 1853 Professor George H. Cook removed to his new post of duty at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and there Paul Cook prepared for college in private school, and under the direction of Professor Gustavus Fischer. He then entered Rutgers College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1866, A.M., class of 1869. For a time he was associated with his father in the work of the newly organized State Agricultural College at New Brunswick, but his ambition was for a business career, and in New York

City he spent two years with Cooper, Hewitt & Company. His next business association was with The Peter Cooper Glue Manufacturing Company in Brooklyn (New York), and there he continued until 1875, when he removed to Troy, New York, that city ever since his home and business headquarters.

In Troy, Mr. Cook became associated with the W. and L. E. Gurley Company, manufacturers of engineers', surveyors' and mathematical instruments, and later became a partner of the firm. After the death of Lewis E. Gurley, in 1900, the business was incorporated under the same name, Paul Cook being chosen secretary-treasurer. He held that position until the death of William F. Gurley, son of Lewis E. Gurley, in 1915, Mr. Cook then succeeding to the presidency of the company, a post he is yet ably filling. He is also vice-president of the Union National Bank, of Troy, and trustee of the Troy Savings Bank. He is a business man of force and energy, and a prime factor in the success of the corporation whose destinies he guides.

Outside his private business engagements, Mr. Cook carries a load of responsibility which bespeaks his public spirit and good citizenship. For forty years he has been a trustee of the Emma Willard School, and is treasurer of the board of trustees of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; president of the board of trustees of Fairview Home for Friendless Children; a trustee of Marshall Infirmary; president of the board of trustees of the Leonard Hospital; member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Troy, and for twenty-five years an elder of that church. His club is the Engineers' of New York City. In politics he is an Independent.

Mr. Cook married (first), in April, 1875, Esther M. Gurley, who died in 1892; she was a daughter of William and Maria (Kenney) Gurley, of Troy. Children: Wil-

liam Gurley, Sarah Williamson, Margaret Cooper, George Hammell, and Esther Dorthea. Mr. Cook married (second) Anna Sarah Beveridge, daughter of Rev. Andrew M. and Sarah (Loomis) Beveridge, of Lansingburg. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of Janet and Alison, (twins), and Ellis.

WILSON, George Powers,

Merchant, Philanthropist.

A man of the strictest probity, and un-deviating in his adherence to the line of absolute integrity, George Powers Wilson won a high place in the esteem and confidence of the community. He was an able business man, and by industry, attention to business, and the application of sound principles, was an important factor in establishing and maintaining an institution that for years ranked among the leading mercantile concerns of the city. He was a man of noble character, kind and considerate in his treatment of others, and always loyal in his support of whatever he believed to be for the best interest of his fellowmen. Kind-hearted and generous, possessed of excellent judgment and sound common sense, with the will to do and a sufficiency of time and means to make the doing possible, he was enabled to accomplish many good works and to make of himself a source of real benefit to the community. Always a liberal supporter of the organized charities of the city and of those of State and National scope, he was also in a private way helpful to many struggling ones on the highway of life, always a friend to the poor and needy, and always ready to be of service.

Wilson was a name frequently found in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, England, but branches were also early seated in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Worcester and Cambridge counties, and even extended across the Scottish border. The

name Wilson comes from Will's son, Will being a diminutive of William, meaning "protector." The records show various forms of the name, Wilsonne, Wylsone, Wylson, Wylsonn, and Wilion. Robert Willeson appears in Lancaster records, A. D., 1346, and Adam Wyllson is on the York Roll Tax List, A. D., 1379. One branch of the family at a very remote period was seated at Penrith, County Cumberland, where the parish register, 1556-1600, showed one hundred and twenty entries of this name, proving the family had long been settled there. The Scotch and English lines bore arms, that of the English branch being:

Arms—Sable, a wolf rampant, or; in chief three estoiles of the last.

Crest—A demi-wolf, or.

Motto—*Res non verba.*

(I) The ancestry of George Powers Wilson, merchant and philanthropist of Albany, to whose memory this review is dedicated, is traced in this country to James Alexander Wilson, who came from England in 1740, and settled in the upper Hudson valley (in Albany or Saratoga county), but did not remain there. He moved to the State of New Jersey and lived at Basking Ridge, Somerset county. There he married Sarah Annin and reared a family.

(II) Joseph Wilson, son of James Alexander and Sarah (Annin) Wilson, was born at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, January 15, 1767, died at Albany, New York, in May, 1838. He married Sarah Fonda, of Albany, of an ancient Dutch family, early settlers in the Mohawk valley.

(III) Abram Fonda Wilson, son of Joseph and Sarah (Fonda) Wilson, was born in Albany, New York, April 18, 1805, and there died April 22, 1886. He was a leading hardware merchant of Albany, member of the firm of Pruyn, Wilson & Vought, whose store was on State street, where the Albany Hardware and Iron Company is now located. He married Henrietta

Powers, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 21, 1810, died in Albany, March 24, 1894, and they were the parents of George Powers Wilson, of this review.

(IV) George Powers Wilson, son of Abram Fonda and Henrietta (Powers) Wilson, was born at Albany, New York, August 3, 1833, and died there, November 7, 1918, ripe in years, and beloved by all his associates. He was educated at Albany Boys' Academy, and when his course there was finished he entered business life, not with his father's firm, however, but with an uncle, head of the wholesale grocery house, Wilson & Monteith, their place of business on the river front at the corner of Quay and Dean streets. It was not until 1859 that he engaged in business for himself, he becoming in that year a partner in the firm of Davis, Craft & Wilson, wholesale and retail clothing merchants. This firm later dissolved, Mr. Craft and Mr. Wilson withdrawing to start in business for themselves, their first store standing at the corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway in the building later a part of Keelers Hotel. The business of the firm, wholesale and retail clothing, was conducted under the name Craft-Wilson & Company for some time, then Craft, Wilson & Gross, finally Wilson & Gross, a style and title it bore at the time of Mr. Wilson's retirement from active business life in 1886 and for some years thereafter. His business life was one of honorable success, and he retired with the respect and good will of all with whom he had been associated in the mercantile world. He long held membership in the Alpha Sigma Club, Albany Boys' Academy.

Mr. Wilson was an earnest Christian and a devoted churchman. For more than half a century he was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and with the exception of a short period served the parish as vestryman, junior and senior warden until his

passing in 1918. In his own quiet yet effective way he labored unceasingly for the best interests of St. Paul's Church and for its place as a helpful factor in the larger life of the community and the diocese. His interest in and generous support of missions was of such a character that it may well be said that it not only absorbed him but his family as well. The Christian poise with which he bore the sore affliction visited upon him in the loss of his only son and a daughter showed beyond the power of words to describe his unflinching faith in God "who doeth all things well" and whose goodness he never for a moment doubted. His benefactions to St. Paul's Church cannot be measured. He gave freely and generously to every good cause. The following memorial pays deserved tribute to his worth, and shows the honor and affection in which he was held by his associates in the parish:

It having pleased Almighty God to take unto himself the soul of our friend and associate, George Powers Wilson, we desire to place on record our appreciation of his character as a Christian gentleman and of his untiring devotion to the Parish covering a period of fifty-two years during which time he occupied the same pew and was an unflinching attendant upon the services of the church.

In the fullness of age he has fallen asleep, fortified against his last hour through the strength and comfort of his Holy Communion. We shall sorely miss him but we rejoice before God for his good life and sterling Christian character.

On June 21, 1866, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Helen Louisa Hewson. Her father, Bethuel Washburn Hewson, was a banker of Cincinnati, Ohio, who married Emily Louise Williams, of Baltimore. Mrs. Wilson was born in Cincinnati, July 28, 1840, and was educated in the celebrated Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, three generations of her family having attended this school. Mr. and Mrs.

Wilson were constant companions. While both were devoted to their church and to their home, they also found much pleasure in travel. In addition to traveling extensively in this country and Canada, they made two trips to Europe. Their married life covered a period of fifty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. George P. Wilson were the parents of three children, a son and two daughters: The son, George Hewson Wilson, was a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and of Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Connecticut. At the time of his death, August 17, 1900, he was rector of a parish at Southington, Connecticut. The elder daughter, Pauline Hewson Wilson, is a graduate of St. Agnes School, Albany, class of 1894. She is a member of the Society of Graduates of St. Agnes School, a member of its board of managers, was for twelve years treasurer and now president of the society. She is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and active in church work through its various societies; secretary of the board of managers of the Old Ladies' Home; member of the board of managers of the Old Men's Home; member of the Red Cross Society, and deeply interested in its work; member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Wilson possesses a deeply sympathetic, charitable nature and abounds in good works, her spirit of helpfulness an encouragement and aid to her fellow workers in the causes above enumerated. The younger daughter, Helen Hewson Wilson, was a graduate of St. Agnes School, class of 1899, and a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. She died May 18, 1908.

There is a supreme affection that is not only pure, but that creates purity by its very presence. It is an affection worthy alone to be called love. Resplendent with the golden light of the city not builded with hands, it wears upon its brow the ineffable smile of its Creator.

SAMPSON, Albert Augustus,

Real Estate Expert, Influential Citizen.

Possessing quiet, home-loving tastes, Mr. Sampson found his life work amid the congenial surroundings of the scenes of his boyhood, and in developing that fine section and making it an attractive part of the city of Troy, which extended its borders to include the Sampson lands and homestead. To that end he devoted his life, for he was placed in such a position that business affairs need not concern him. His years, sixty-nine, were spent in the home environment, and at the homestead on Brunswick road he drew his last breath. He was a man of sterling character and upright life, generous and genial, a man of many friends whom he delighted to entertain at his home, a home where hospitality always reigned.

A man of public spirit and deeply interested in the advancement of Troy, Mr. Sampson developed one of the city's fairest residential sections, a monument to his memory which shall forever endure. His genial good nature and heartiness, his broad charity and love for mankind, a love that made him ever ready to extend the helping hand of fellowship and friendship, endeared him to thousands all over the city. He was an ideal type of man, big and broad, brave, whose death was universally mourned.

The surname, Sampson, or as often written in America Samson, dates back to the first use of surnames, and is of the most ancient origin; it is in the same class of names as Johnson and Williamson, denoting relationship. In this country the families descended from Henry and Abraham Sampson, who are believed to have been brothers. Henry Sampson came over in the "Mayflower" with his uncle, Edward Tilley. This branch descends from Abraham Sampson, who came some time after Henry Sampson,



et. A. Sampson

but like him settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts.

(I) Abraham Sampson came to New England in 1629 or 1630. He settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and in 1643 was listed with those able to bear arms. In 1645 he was one of the original grantees of the town of Bridgewater, but he did not remove there. He was surveyor of highways, 1648, constable, 1653, freeman, 1654, and died later than 1686. His wife was a daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Nash, of Duxbury, chief marshal of the colony from 1652 for more than twenty years. Children: Samuel, through whom descent is traced; George Abraham, married Sarah Standish; Isaac, married Lydia Standish. There were probably other children.

(II) Samuel Sampson, son of Abraham Sampson, the founder, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1640, and was killed in King Philip's War, the inventory of his estate being made June 28, 1678. He resided in Duxbury, and as "the children were small and the estate little" the court assigned the property to the widow except an acre reserved for the sons. His widow, Esther Sampson, married (second) John Soule, son of George Soule, who came in the "Mayflower." She lived to the great age of ninety-five years, dying September 12, 1733. Samuel and Esther Sampson were the parents of two sons, Samuel and Ichabod.

(III) Samuel (2) Sampson, son of Samuel (I) and Esther Sampson, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1670, and died in Middleboro, Massachusetts, in September, 1744. He lived in Middleboro, was a member of the First Church, and one of the fifty purchasers of the First Parish Burying Ground in March, 1717. He married Mercy Eddy, daughter of Obadiah Eddy, of Middleboro, and a granddaughter of Samuel Eddy, who came from England, in 1639. Children were: Obadiah, of further men-

tion; Gershom, married Bethiah Clark; Ichabod, married Mercy Savory; Esther, married Abraham Borden; Mary, married Isaiah Fuller.

(IV) Obadiah Sampson, eldest son of Samuel (2) and Mercy (Eddy) Sampson, settled in Marshfield, Massachusetts, where he was admitted to the church, May 31, 1730. Later, he returned to Middleboro, his native town, where he died early in 1766. He married, in 1731, Mary Soule, born in 1709, died December 7, 1794. Children: Ruth; Israel, born and died in 1734; Samuel, born 1735, died August 31, 1757; Mary, born November 18, 1737; Martha, twin with Mary, and both died in 1738; Obadiah (2), born 1739; John, of further mention; Ezekiel, born 1744, a soldier of the Revolution; Esther, born 1749.

(V) John Sampson, fourth son of Obadiah and Mary (Soule) Sampson, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, in 1742, and passed his life in his native town. He served in Captain Nehemiah Allen's company, Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, in an expedition to Rhode Island in September, 1777. He married Elizabeth Cobb. Children: 1. Samuel, of further mention. 2. Obadiah, born in 1766; married (first) Azubah Shaw; married (second) Susan Wood. 3. Elizabeth, born 1768, died young. 4. Elizabeth (2), born 1769; married, 1785, Mark Shaw, who died September, 1806, aged forty-seven years; she married (second), James Soule, who died February 2, 1845. 5. Mercy, born 1770, who lost both sight and hearing, but lived to be very old. 6. Rebecca, married a Hollis, and died in the State of Maine. 7. Nathan, born 1777, moved to Maine.

(VI) Deacon Samuel (3) Sampson, eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Cobb) Sampson, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, February 24, 1764, and died at his farm in Middleboro, about one mile north from the "Four Corners" upon which he

had lived for sixty years, July 30, 1850. At seventeen years of age, with thirty-nine others from Middleboro, he enlisted in April, 1781, for a three years' campaign, or "during the war," and he gave a receipt for ninety-six pounds enlistment money, dated April, 1781.

For more than sixty years he resided upon and cultivated his farm at Middleboro, and became especially famous in his section for his success in reconciling differences between neighbors and families, bearing for many years the title of "peacemaker." He joined the First Congregational Church, of Middleboro, in 1808, and was elected deacon, June 30, 1826. He married Lydia Holmes, of Plymouth, who died September 13, 1828, aged fifty-seven years. Children: 1. John, died young. 2. Samuel, born in April, 1791; a soldier of the War of 1812; married Abigail Bartlett. 3. Holmes, married Sally Murdock; this branch is now extinct. 4. Lydia, born December 4, 1795; married Simeon Staples. 5. John (2), of further mention. 6. Mercy, born May 31, 1800; married Seth Leach; died in Bridgewater in January, 1820. 7. Polly, born in May, 1803, died in January, 1820. 8. Betsey, born April 18, 1806; married Seth Leach, husband of her deceased sister, Mercy. 9. Jane, born December 5, 1808; married Jahaziah Shaw King; died in Rayham, Massachusetts, in December, 1858. 10. Richard, died March 12, 1854, married Mary Ann Wood. 11. Ira, born March 25, 1815; became a physician; married Martha E. Seaver.

(VII) John (2) Sampson, son of Deacon Samuel (3) and Lydia (Holmes) Sampson, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, April 23, 1798, and died in New York City, March 2, 1844. He was a member of the firm, Tobey & Sampson, iron manufacturers of Wareham, Massachusetts, later and until 1836 a merchant of New York City. In 1836 he retired from active

business, and removing to Troy, New York, purchased the old Gardner farm on the Brunswick road, which at that time boasted one of the handsomest residences in the neighborhood.

John Sampson married (first), in New York, June 3, 1829, Margaret Jeanette Williams, born in 1812, died in Troy, New York, September 28, 1834, aged twenty-two years. Her only child, a son, Alfred Williams, born July 2, 1830, died March 15, 1834. John Sampson married (second), December 7, 1837, Stella Maria Holton, who died at the homestead in Troy, in November, 1868, daughter of Henry and Susan Holton, of White Creek, New York. John and Stella Maria (Holton) Sampson were the parents of a daughter, Frances Adela, born September 10, 1841, and a son, Albert Augustus, whose useful life forms the principal theme of this review.

(VIII) Albert Augustus Sampson, son of John (2) and Stella Maria (Holton) Sampson, was born in the town of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, New York, May 4, 1843, his birthplace now within the corporate limits of the city of Troy. He was educated at the Schram School, Sand Lake, New York, and being the possessor of inherited wealth, was able to do a great deal for the advancement of Troy, and to make it a more desirable residential city. The estate which he inherited became the eastern section of Troy, and Mr. Sampson devoted his adult years to the management of his private estate, and later to the development of Pawling avenue, Troy.

A careful, but public-spirited citizen, he used his opportunities for the betterment of Troy, and his efforts did much toward developing the very best residential sections. He never actively engaged in business, but did serve the old Central Bank of Troy as a director, and later held the same relation to the National City Bank. He possessed an expert knowledge of real estate values

which, coupled with sound judgment, a conservative nature, and a high sense of honor, rendered him invaluable to the bank as an adviser in real estate and investment values.

A man of kindly, benevolent nature, he gave in a quiet way valuable aid to many movements for the common good, and has always extended a helping hand to the needy individual or family. For thirty years and more he was a member of the board of governors of Marshall Infirmary, and for some time was an active, devoted member of the First Presbyterian Church. He was affiliated with the Masonic order, and in younger years was a member of Company H, of the old 24th Regiment, New York National Guard. He died at his summer home on Brunswick road, Troy, September 4, 1912.

Albert A. Sampson married, September 7, 1869, Sarah Elizabeth Albertson, daughter of John Parker and Adeline (Lord) Albertson, her father the first president of the Troy Mutual Bank, a lawyer, and during his last years comptroller of Troy, holding that office at the time of his passing, August 17, 1880. Three children were born to Albert A. and Sarah E. (Albertson) Sampson: 1. Albert A. (2), deceased. 2. John, a graduate of Williams College, A. B., 1895, Johns Hopkins University, M. D., 1899; engaged for a time in hospital work with the eminent surgeon, Dr. Howard S. Kelly, of Baltimore, then located in Albany, New York, where he is in active practice. 3. Lucy Edith, a graduate of Emma Willard School. Mrs. Sampson survives her husband and continues her residence in Troy.

Said a Troy paper, editorially, concerning Mr. Sampson:

Albert A. Sampson was one of the men whose activities had a share in the growth of Troy. A large property holder on the East Side, his development of various tracts there had a great deal to do with the building up of that populous and beautiful section of the city. He had faith in real estate and staked his fortune upon it.

Troy has much to thank him for in his constant, untiring advocacy of "The Hill" as a place where men ought to live. In financial circles he was a trusted and consistent bank officer. In the church he was one of the supporters of its services and interests upon which officers always could depend. In his home he was more in his element than in the business affairs of the city. He was essentially a home man and enjoyed playing the host more than any of the prominent parts in public life. It is men of this sort that make high standards for a community—men of business integrity, sturdy character and home making instincts. In Mr. Sampson these found a fitting example.

DRAPER, William H.,

Manufacturer, National Legislator.

The very name, Draper, suggests the occupation, "one who deals in cloth," and the fact is that the ancestors of James Draper, "the Puritan," were clothiers and fullers. He followed the same business and many of his descendants did likewise. The family name is an honored one in English history and bore arms. A Sir Christopher Draper was Lord Mayor of London in 1657, and in both England and New England the name was prominent in civil and military history. The Stansfields and Drapers were for centuries closely allied, and early in the seventeenth century a James Draper married a daughter of the house of Stansfield, and they became the founders of the family in New England.

James Draper, known as "the Puritan," was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1618, died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1694, son of Thomas Draper, who was living at the time of the birth of his son in the priory of Heptonstall, vicarage of Halifax, James Draper came to England, and although he is given in history as one of the original proprietors of Lancaster, Massachusetts, there is no evidence that he ever lived there, but Roxbury and Dedham were the birth-places of the children, and James Draper was buried in Roxbury. He married, in

Heptonstall, April 21, 1646, Miriam Stansfield, daughter of Gideon and Grace (Eastwood) Stansfield. James and Miriam Draper were buried in the graveyard at West Roxbury where the same stone marks their resting place. Their eldest child was born in England, and there died in infancy. Eight children, five sons and three daughters, were born in New England, all marrying and founding families. Descent is traced in this branch from James and Miriam Draper through their eldest son and fourth child, James (2) Draper, a soldier of King Philip's War, and his wife, Abigail (Whiting) Draper. Their fifth son and youngest child, Ebenezer Draper, and his first wife, Dorothy (Child) Draper; their third son and ninth child, Stephen Draper, a Revolutionary soldier, serving under three enlistments, and his wife, Elizabeth (Fisher) Draper; their third son, Stephen (2) Draper, and his wife Catherine (Fisher) Draper; their fourth son, Stephen (3) Draper, who settled in Troy, New York, in 1847, and his wife, Harriet (Elliot) Draper; their eldest son, William Henry Draper, of Troy, New York, to whom this review is inscribed.

Stephen (3) Draper, of the sixth American generation, was born in Killingby, Connecticut, March 1, 1811, died in Troy, New York, March 19, 1890. When twelve years of age, he was apprenticed to a tanner, but later he became interested in the manufacture of scythes, and after his removal to Troy, in 1847, continued the same business there until the invention of the mowing machine put the scythe manufacturers at a disadvantage. He then engaged in the manufacture of twine and fish lines, continuing that business until within a few months of his passing at the age of seventy-nine years. He married (first), in 1840, Harriet Elliot, daughter of Captain T. Elliot, of Salem, Massachusetts. He married (second), November 15, 1851, Wealthy Cutting, of Leicester, Massachusetts.

William Henry Draper, eldest son of Stephen (3) and Harriet (Elliot) Draper, was born in Rochdale, Worcester county, Massachusetts, June 24, 1841, and died December 7, 1921, at his home in North Troy, New York. The family moved from Massachusetts to Troy, New York, in 1847, and there William H. Draper attended the public schools until fifteen years of age. In 1856, he entered the employ of the Farmers' Bank, of Lansingburg, remaining until August 1, 1861, being then teller. From 1861 until 1869, he was in the employ of a firm in Schenectady, New York, then returned to Troy to associate with his father in his business enterprises. Until 1883 they traded as S. Draper & Son, Stephen Draper then retiring, the son continuing the business alone until 1890, when he admitted his son, Andrew L. Draper, the firm then reorganizing as W. H. Draper & Son. Nine years later, July 1, 1909, another son, Edward E. Draper, was admitted, the firm name again changing to W. H. Draper & Sons, and so continued until the death of William H. Draper. The business of the house is the manufacture of braided sash cord, lines and twines. For the twenty years preceding the death of Mr. Draper, he was a director of the People's National Bank of Troy, and trustee and treasurer of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Troy.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Draper served his city, county and district in the local, State and national halls of legislation, and until laying off political activities ranked with the recognized leaders of the party in New York State. He was chosen a trustee of Lansingburg village corporation; was jury commissioner for Rensselaer county, 1896 to 1901, and in November, 1900, was elected congressman from the Nineteenth New York district. He took his seat as a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress, December 8, 1901, and was re-elected in 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, six times in all, from the Nineteenth, Twenty-

second and Twenty-third districts. During his Congressional career, he served on many of the responsible committees of the House, on various important commissions, and received many signal proofs of the confidence reposed in him by those in authority at the national capital. That he held the perfect confidence of the voters of his district is proven by his return term after term to represent them in Congress. He was of value to his country as a legislator of proved wisdom, courage and patriotism, and right worthily represented his district.

Mr. Draper married, November 15, 1864, Magdalene Livingston, of Schenectady, New York, and they were the parents of five children: Andrew Livingston, born December 23, 1865; Grace Mary, born November 7, 1870, died May 17, 1871; George Frederick, born September 22, 1872, died December 19, 1878; Edward Elliot, born June 19, 1876; Bessie Magdalene, born August 12, 1881, married Dr. George M. Ruffin, and now lives in Washington, D. C.

PECK, Willard,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Willard Peck of Hudson, New York, for fifty-three years a member of Columbia county bar, is a descendant in the ninth generation of William Peck, who came to America from England in 1637 and settled in what is now the city of New Haven, Connecticut. William Peck was one of the original proprietors of that city, and party to the agreement or constitution dated June 4, 1639, for the government of the infant colony, "one of the first examples in history of a written constitution organizing a government and defining its powers." The line to Willard Peck continued through his eldest son, Jeremiah Peck, who came with his father from England, and also through John Peck of the sixth generation, who with two of his brothers served in the Colonial

army during the Revolutionary War. John Peck, of the sixth generation, had ten children, one of whom was the John Peck who became a minister of the Baptist church and was quite prominent in the activities of that denomination. He married Sarah Ferris, the daughter of Israel Ferris, a soldier of the Colonial army in the Revolutionary War. They had six children, the eldest of whom was Darius Peck, the father of Willard Peck.

Darius Peck was born in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, June 5, 1802, working on farms in summer and teaching school winters. He entered the sophomore class at Hamilton College in 1822, graduating in 1825. He studied law with Ambrose L. Jordan and William Slosson of New York City, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. The following year he located at Hudson, New York, where he practiced his profession until his death in 1879. In February 1833, he was appointed Recorder of the city of Hudson, then a judicial office, as well as a member of the Common Council, and held the office until April, 1843, when he was appointed by the governor of the State, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In November, 1855, he was elected County Judge, and in 1863 and 1864 was again elected to that office. At the bar and on the bench he was respected and highly esteemed by his associates, and the citizens of Columbia county.

Judge Peck married, September 12, 1836, Harriet M. Hudson, of Troy, New York, who had been a school teacher at Hudson. They had seven children, all born in Hudson: John Hudson, Horace Robinson, Sarah Lucretia, Willard (the subject of this sketch), Nora, widow of Frederick F. Thomas, a mining engineer residing at Berkeley, California; Theodosia who died in infancy; and Emma Willard, now the widow of Samuel Edwards, lately Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New

York, residing at Hudson, New York. Their mother died in 1863. Willard, Nora and Emma now survive.

Willard Peck was born March 2, 1844. He entered in 1861 the sophomore class at Hamilton College, and graduated there in 1864. He at once entered his father's office as a law student, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1867, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1888 he entered into partnership with Judge John Cadman, which continued until 1907.

Mr. Peck has held the offices of Police Justice, a member of the Board of Education, and postmaster, all of the city of Hudson. Upon consenting to accept the office, he was appointed by the Common Council of the city, police justice, and was twice reappointed, the term being then only one year. He at once undertook the task imposed upon him and put an end to many flagrant abuses which had prevailed in the administration of that office. He was said to have made the office respectable and one not beneath the dignity of a lawyer to hold. As a member of the Board of Education, by tongue and pen he advocated reforms in the public schools of the city which were subsequently effected.

Appointed by President Cleveland postmaster, he gave personal attention to the duties of the office, receiving the approval of the patrons of the office, and was allowed to serve the full term of four years, though there was in the meantime a political change in the administration at Washington. As a lawyer, he has avoided as far as possible engaging in litigation, and has been almost exclusively occupied as executor and trustee personally, as attorney for others having that function, and also in *ex parte* business.

Mr. Peck was married to Mary Langford Curran, of Utica, N. Y., June 16, 1869, and in 1919 they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Their children are: Philip Curran Peck, a patent lawyer of

the firm of Edmonds & Peck, at 27 Cedar street, New York City; Darius E. Peck, upon the legal staff of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York; and Mary Langford, wife of Lloyd B. Holsapple, an Episcopal minister officiating at Omaha, Nebraska.

BAUCUS, Frank M.,

Business Man.

As director of the Justus Miller estate, Mr. Baucus holds an important place in the business life of Troy, the city of his birth. He entered the offices of the estate upon leaving business college, and has there continued for twenty-one years, 1900-1921. He is a descendant of that Baucus who, prior to 1772, moved from Dutchess county, New York, and settled at Schaghticoke in Rensselaer county, New York, and there founded the family of which Frank M. Baucus is representative, this ancestor being his great-great-grandfather.

John Baucus, son of the founder and great-grandfather of Frank M. Baucus, was born in 1772, in Rensselaer county, New York, married Maria Wietsel and they were the parents of eleven children: William I.; Maria; Elizabeth; David; George W., of further mention; John A.; Joseph; James W.; Julia A.; Elisha S., and Harriet Jane. The father of these children, John Baucus, died in 1832, in the place of his birth, Schaghticoke, a village of Rensselaer county, twelve miles from Troy, New York.

George W. Baucus, son of John and Maria (Wietsel) Baucus, was born in Melrose, Rensselaer county, New York, in 1812, and there died in 1884, a farmer and an influential citizen, member of the Lutheran church. He married Mary Elizabeth Snyder, of Revolutionary ancestry, of Schuylerville, New York, born 1817, died in Melrose, 1879. They were the parents of the following children: Elisha S., of further mention;



Frank W. J. [unclear]



Frank M. Lucas.



Justus Miller

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

George; Oscar; Jacob; Julia; Elizabeth A.; Eliza; Harriet Jane; Mary, and Adella.

Elisha S. Baucus, son of George W. and Elizabeth (Snyder) Baucus, was born at the home farm in Melrose, New York, February 22, 1842. He attended public schools and remained his father's farm assistant until his marriage, then leased a farm which he cultivated until his removal to Troy, where for several years he was manager of the laundry department of Miller, Hall & Hartwell, shirt and collar manufacturers. He then returned to farm life so continuing until 1900, when he removed to Troy, where he has since lived a retired life. He married Elizabeth R. Myers, daughter of Abram and Sarah M. (Fake) Myers, of Schaghticoke, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Baucus are the parents of a son, Frank Miller, of further mention.

Frank Miller Baucus, only son of Elisha S. and Elizabeth R. (Myers) Baucus, was born in Troy, New York, March 3, 1880. He finished the courses of public school study with the high school graduating class of 1898, and then pursued courses of study at Troy Business College, whence he was graduated class of 1900. He began business life in the offices of the Justus Miller estate and there continued until the present, being now a director.

Mr. Baucus is a member and a director of Troy Chamber of Commerce, and has been an active worker in the various movements for Troy's advancement. He is a member of the Troy Rotary Club, Troy Club, president of the Nollers' Band, and is an enthusiastic automobilist, for eleven years a member of the New York State Automobile Association, and for four years, 1915-19, its president. Also member of Order of Maccabees. He is a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., Phoenix Chapter, No. 133, R. A. M., Bloss Council, No. 14, R. & S.M., Apollo Commandery, No. 15, K. T., Oriental Temple,

A. A. O. N. M. S., Delta Lodge of Perfection, Delta Council, P. of J., Delta Chapter, Rose Croix, Albany Consistory, S. P. R. S., and a member of Troy Y. M. C. A. and First Presbyterian Church of Schaghticoke, New York.

On January 6, 1921, Mr. Baucus married Edna M. Kurtzner, of Schenectady, New York.

MILLER, Justus,

Manufacturer, Prohibition Leader.

In an analysis of the character of the successful man we find that there is no unusual cause which leads to his prosperity, but that it has come to him through enterprise, close application and diligence, qualities which may be cultivated by all and which never fail to win the desired result. It was along these lines that the late Justus Miller gained a place among the leading business men and financiers of Troy, in which city he resided for more than three decades.

James Miller, father of Justice Miller, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1781, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was reared and educated in his native land, and upon attaining young manhood emigrated to this country, locating in Argyle, New York, where he remained for two years. He then removed to Whitehall, New York, where he resided for several years, then returned to Argyle and worked at his trade of shoemaker for Timothy Allen, of Hartford. In February, 1818, he changed his place of residence to Fair Haven, Vermont, in which city he entered into partnership with Ira Allen and David Dobbin, under the firm name of Miller, Allen & Dobbin, in the tanning and currying of leather and in the manufacturing of boots and shoes, and they also engaged in the lumber business. In February, 1824, they purchased ten acres of land, with privilege of dam, to raise water

to operate a bark mill. Mr. Miller also engaged in the business of boating on the Champlain canal, having as partner Eleazer Goodrich, they running a line of passenger day boats between Whitehall and Troy, New York, during the years 1836-37, but this enterprise not proving profitable the partnership was dissolved. During his residence in New York State, Mr. Miller was successively sergeant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 175th Regiment, 10th Division, New York State Militia. He served in the Vermont Senate in 1842-43-54-55; assistant judge of the County Court in 1860-61-62; and two years assistant assessor of internal revenue. Mr. Miller married (first) in Argyle, New York, Catherine Batey, who bore him six children, as follows: Martha, David, Nancy, John, Ann C. and Catherine. Mr. Miller married (second) Anna Allen, eldest daughter of Timothy (2) Allen, and granddaughter of Timothy (1) Allen, of Woodbury, Connecticut, who was a cousin of General Ethan Allen, and served in the Revolution. Timothy Allen was an early settler of Bristol, Connecticut, but in 1814 removed to Hartford, New York, where he was engaged in business. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, namely: William, Timothy, Abigail A., John, Margaret, James, Justus, and William.

Justus Miller was born in Fair Haven, Vermont, November 9, 1825. He attended the common schools adjacent to his home, and in early life learned the trade of blacksmith, but this not proving to his liking he turned his attention to other pursuits. In 1853 he began buying and shipping produce in association with a New York commission house, and so continued until 1866, a period of thirteen years, when he removed to Troy, New York, where he established the firm of Hamlin, Miller & Company, devoted to the manufacturing of collars. There were several changes in the personnel of the firm

from time to time, but Mr. Miller always retained an active and principal interest. He enjoyed the distinction of having been one of the first manufacturers of shirts in the city of Troy, and was one of the pioneers of the cuff and collar business. At the time of his death the name of the company was Miller, Hall & Hartwell, one of the largest concerns in the cuff, collar and shirt trade in the World, their factory located in Troy, with branch factories at Hoosick Falls and Mechanicsville, giving employment to thousands of operatives, thus making it one of the largest industries of that section and its organizers benefactors in the best sense of the word. In addition to the many and exacting duties which fell to his lot as senior member of the enormous business enterprise mentioned above, Mr. Miller served in the capacity of president of the Central National Bank of Troy, his counsel and advice proving of inestimable value in its management. For a number of years Mr. Miller was one of the leading temperance and prohibition workers in the State, and in 1892 was the Prohibition candidate for governor, his efforts being ever exerted to the utmost for the upbuilding of the interests of humanity in general and the individual in particular. He was a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of Troy, to which he contributed liberally of his means and time, serving for several years as a deacon and trustee.

Mr. Miller married (first) in Hartford, New York, Eliza Brayton, daughter of Caliph Brayton. She died in 1864, leaving three children: George, Frank, Eliza. Mr. Miller married (second) in Schaghticoke, New York, Sept. 25, 1867, Elizabeth A. Baucus, daughter of George W. and Mary E. (Snyder) Baucus, and descendant of a family of Holland ancestry on both sides.

Mr. Miller died at his residence in Troy, New York, Nov. 2, 1897. His death was sincerely mourned by a wide circle of

friends and acquaintances, all of whom felt that in his demise the city of Troy lost a man who was straightforward in all his dealings with his fellowmen, and who as the result of many years of honorable toil became one of the wealthy and substantial citizens of his adopted State, honored and respected by all with whom he was connected, whether in business, public or social life.

DINEHART, Delbert,

Financier, Agriculturalist.

The financial executive whose sound judgment establishes the economic security of the community, bears a vital share in the public prosperity. He deals, not in material goods, neither does he produce any of the many useful devices for which our manufacturing plants are renowned. Something more subtle passes through his hands and goes out to the people in every walk in life—to the widow who struggles for a meagre livelihood; to the youth who faces the future with dauntless spirit; to the man in the thick of the struggle; and that something is confidence, the foundation of all prosperity.

Delbert Dinehart, of Hudson, New York, has for many years been identified with the banking and financial interests of the city, and has also been connected with large financial interests in New York City.

William Dinehart, Mr. Dinehart's paternal grandfather, was born in Germany, and when a young man came to this country and located in the town of Ancram, Columbia county, New York. He was a man of public spirit, fired with the fresh enthusiasm of the men who were carrying the young republic forward to an era of stable institutions and enduring prosperity. He became a prosperous farmer and a leading citizen of the county.

John W. Dinehart, son of William Dine-

hart, was born in Copake, Columbia county, New York, in 1810. He followed farming, conducting the affairs of the homestead founded by his father for a number of years; then removed to Montgomery county, New York. Returning two years later to the old home, he continued to carry on the farm for the remainder of his life. He died in 1879. He married Elizabeth Snyder, who died at the age of seventy-four. They were the parents of three daughters and five sons. The daughters are Maria, who married John Ash; Ann, who married Aaron Snyder; Malvina, who married Henry Astor, a member of the wealthy and prominent family of that name in New York City. The sons are William; Abram; John C.; Alfred; Franklin; and Delbert.

Delbert Dinehart was born in the town of Charlestown, Montgomery county, New York, on January 1, 1854. He early showed the sturdy spirit of his pioneer ancestors—a great eagerness to be out in the world of action. His education was received at the public schools of Dutchess county, New York, and a private school in Washington, District of Columbia. Returning North he became associated with Mr. Henry Astor, of New York City, in the management of his estate. Mr. Dinehart's ability as a financier was definitely demonstrated in this connection, and he became Mr. Astor's valued adviser and friend, continuing in this capacity until Mr. Astor's death.

Mr. Dinehart came to Hudson, Columbia county, and in 1894, on the 31st day of October, was made director of the National Hudson River Bank. The business sagacity which had been a valuable asset in his management of private affairs, gave Mr. Dinehart a sure grasp upon the larger situation. He was recognized by his associates as a man of power and resource. On May 12, 1902, the presidency of the institution being left vacant, Mr. Dinehart was elected president. On April 12, 1912, the

National Hudson River Bank was changed from National Bank to the Hudson River Trust Company. He retained this office until March, 1921, when he resigned the presidency to become chairman of the executive board. His tenure of office is a record of brilliant achievement, faultless discretion, and the success which is but the natural outgrowth of the mental equipment of the man. The Hudson River Trust Company is now one of the leading financial institutions of this section of the State.

On May 11, 1891, Mr. Dinehart was elected director of the Farmers' National Bank, of Hudson; and for twenty-eight years he was a member of the executive board of this institution. On January 14, 1919, he resigned on account of the demand his other responsibilities made upon his time and attention.

Mr. Dinehart always acknowledges his responsibility to public benevolences with the kind of assistance which comprises the immediate need. When his business talent and experience are required he is no less generous than when a mere contribution will suffice. During the World War he was active in all the war drives, and member of all the committees in the city of Hudson, and Red Cross work, to which he contributed liberally. On April 20, 1911, he was elected president of the Hudson Savings and Loan Association, which office he still holds. In the fall of 1892 he was elected president of the Columbia County Agricultural and Horticultural association of Columbia county, retaining the office until 1908, when he felt obliged to resign.

This organization being along the line of his favorite recreative interest, Mr. Dinehart entered into its work with the enthusiasm which counts far toward success. During the period of his presidency he made it one of the leading agricultural associations in the valley, and in 1901 was elected vice president of the State Association of Town

Societies. Mr. Dinehart was formerly the owner of the famous "Empire Stock Farm," a splendid farm of two hundred acres, located in the town of Copake, where he bred high class trotting horses. Later the farm was turned over to dairying purposes, with a very fine herd of Guernsey cattle. He is a member of the Lincoln Highway Association, and in fraternal circles is a member of Hillsdale Lodge, No. 612, Free and Accepted Masons; Hudson Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; and Lafayette Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 7, of Hudson.

On October 20, 1875, Mr. Dinehart married (first) Hattie L. Niver, of Copake, who died on February 29, 1899. Mrs. Dinehart came of an old Holland family, old settlers of the earliest days of New York State. Her parents, Henry and Polly Niver, of Copake, lived to a ripe old age, but are now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Dinehart have one son, Henry A. Dinehart, who was born in Copake, July 27, 1877, was educated at district school of Copake, high school, Pine Plain, Dutchess county, New York, and finished his schooling at the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Connecticut. He married Miss Edith Ryder, and their children are: Delbert A.; Henry A.; Charles; Frederick; Hattie L.; and Jack.

Mr. Dinehart married (second) February 22, 1921, Fannie E. Leggett, of Hudson, New York, daughter of Franklin R. and Sarah (Leggett) Leggett, natives of Ghent, Columbia county, New York, and later, residents of Hudson, New York.

DOWLING, J. Ivimey, M. D.,

Specialist and Author.

The professional standing of Dr. Dowling rests upon his special knowledge of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, a line of practice he has continuously followed for a quarter of a century, in the hospitals

of New York City and Albany, and in his private practice. As a physician and surgeon, as a specialist and as a writer of medical literature, he has attained honored eminence and in social life is a popular clubman. His ancestry traces through maternal lines to the very earliest settlement of New England, two of his ancestors Francis Cooke and Mary (Chilton) Winslow coming on the "Mayflower" in 1620. In direct paternal line Dr. Dowling is a son of Joseph Ivimey Dowling, grandson of Rev. John Dowling, a minister of the Baptist church, and great-grandson of Isaac Dowling, who was born about 1780 at Pevenzy, Essex county, England.

Rev. John Dowling was born at Pevenzy, in Essexshire, England, May 12, 1807, and from the age of sixteen years was a member of the Baptist church and at the age of twenty-five was ordained a minister of that church. His parents were members of the Church of England, but the lad was converted under the preaching of Rev. Joseph Ivimey, who baptized him and admitted him to membership in Eagle Street Baptist Church, London. From the age of sixteen until twenty-five, he was connected with that church, and became the warm friend and admirer of its pastor, so much so, that he gave his name to his son born many years later in another land. He prepared for the ministry in London, but prior to his ordination, he came to the United States, his ordination following shortly after his arrival in 1832. In 1839 he was called to the pastorate of Pine Street Baptist Church in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained five years, when he returned to New York City, which was the principal scene of his ministerial labors, excepting his years in Providence and the few years spent as pastor of Sansom Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia. In 1856 he returned to New York and was for years the popular pastor of Berean Baptist Church. He was a most eloquent divine,

strong in controversy and a most convincing writer. His "Defence of the Protestant Scriptures" and his "History of Romanism" are monuments to his deep research and learning.

Rev. John Dowling married March 4, 1833, Maria Sampson Perkins, born August 30, 1809, died August 30, 1897. She was a "Mayflower" descendant, tracing from James Chilton, a passenger in that historic vessel (1620) and a signer of the "Compact," his daughter Mary Chilton (also a "Mayflower" passenger), and her husband John Winslow; their daughter Susannah Winslow and her husband Robert Latham; their daughter Sarah Latham and her husband John (3) Howard; their daughter Martha Howard and her husband, David Perkins; their son Nathan Perkins and his wife Martha Leonard; their son James Perkins and his wife Berthia Dunhan; their son Deacon James Perkins and his wife, Mary Hooper; their son Rufus Perkins and his wife, Rebecca Johnson; their daughter Maria Sampson Perkins married Rev. John Dowling.

Joseph Ivimey Dowling, son of Rev. John and Maria Sampson (Perkins) Dowling was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 11, 1843, died January 19, 1884. He married Mary Jane Sheppard, born April 6, 1845, daughter of George Sheppard born at Frome, Somersetshire, England, in 1802, died December 1, 1867. George Sheppard married Ann Eliza King, born June 4, 1804, died April 13, 1862, and lived at Newburgh, New York, there being known as George B. Sheppard, having taking a middle name through his regard for a dear friend.

J. Ivimey (2) Dowling, son of Joseph Ivimey (1) and Mary Jane (Sheppard) Dowling, was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 22, 1872. He attended the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, finishing with high school graduation in Philadelphia, in

1892. Inheriting the professional tendencies of his talented grandfather he decided upon medicine, and completed a year of study at Medico-Chirurgical Medical College in Philadelphia, winning the freshman faculty prize. The following year (1893), he entered New York Homœopathic Medical College, whence he was graduated M. D. 1895. During his senior year he was an editor (department of practice) of the "Chironian." The year following graduation, 1895-96, he was resident surgeon at Flower Hospital, New York City, then for two years, 1896-1898, resident physician to the Five Points House of Industry; and during the year 1898-1899, resident surgeon to New York Ophthalmic Hospital; and Medical School inspector for a district in New York City, under the Board of Health rules. In 1898 he received the degree *Oculi et Auris Chirurgus* from New York Ophthalmic Hospital College.

After locating in Albany in 1899 he began laying the foundations of his present large private practice and in addition to his heavy responsibilities as a successful specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, has served several Albany hospitals, as attending oculist, aurist, laryngologist and rhinologist. In 1906 he spent four months in European travel, not only securing needed rest, but improving the opportunity to study and obtain the advantages of special instruction from noted specialists and authorities, attending the clinics of Fuchs and Politzer, in Vienna. He is attending specialist to the Southampton, Long Island Hospital. He has been particularly interested in the study of the inter-relationship of accessory nasal sinus diseases and ocular diseases, having submitted to the profession some interesting and original auxiliary methods of draining the accessory sinuses by means of properly prepared nasal tampons, and an original theory as to the causation of glaucoma, his most recent article entitled "Ethmoid Dis-

ease and Its Relation to Glaucoma," having appeared in the February, 1916, issue of the "Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology." The following list of societies, clubs, and institutions, give some idea of Dr. Dowling's activities, past and present. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; ex-president and ex-secretary, American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society; member since 1897 of the American Institute of Homœopathy; since 1900, a member of (vice-president in 1909) New York State Homœopathic Medical Society; member of the Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; ex-president of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society; ex-president of the Eastern New York Auxiliary of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, Flower Hospital; member of Alpha chapter of Alpha Sigma; associate member of Dunham Club (New York); ex-attending specialist of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Kenwood, Albany, and of the Dominican Convent, Albany. He is also a member of: Mayflower Descendants; Sons of the Revolution, S. N. Y.; Albany Historical and Art Society; Albany Chamber of Commerce; Fort Orange Club; Country Club; University Club; Mohawk Golf Club; and trustee of the Bridgehampton Golf Club.

Dr. Dowling married, November 6, 1901, Elizabeth Marshall Seaverns, daughter of Francis and Caroline Augusta (Marshall) Seaverns, and a descendant from John (3) Seaverns, who came from England in the ship "Elizabeth," in 1634; from Captain Thomas Marshall, who came in the "James" in 1635; from William (2) Bartholomew, who came in the "Griffith," with Ann Hutchinson and others in 1630; from Robert Gould, who came in 1664; from William Simonds, born about 1612, and from Thomas Thayer, born about 1596, settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, where he was made a



Andrew P. McKeon

freeman in 1647. These lines of ancestry are all traced to the American founder with all marriages in each generation. The doors of all societies basing membership upon early Colonial ancestry, even to the Society of Mayflower Descendants yield ready entrance to Dr. Dowling and his wife.

Dr. and Mrs. Dowling are the parents of two children: Frank Seaverns Dowling, born at 223 State street, Albany, October 9, 1902; Elizabeth Thayer Dowling, born at 116 Washington avenue, September 26, 1909. Dr. Dowling's summer residence is at Bridgehampton, Long Island.

McKEAN, Andrew Porter,

Lawyer, Public Official.

A native son of the "Empire State," the professional and business life of Andrew P. McKean has been passed in the city of Troy, where he now resides, eminent as a lawyer, a successful business man and a public-spirited citizen. He is a descendant of the McKean family of Scotland and Ireland, a family that traces far back into the past. The McKean family is of the family and clan named MacDonald, the oldest and most famous of Scottish clans, taking its name from Donald, son of Reginald, and grandson of Somerled of the Isles, who died in 1164, leaving three sons: Dugall, Reginald and Angus. From Donald, son of Reginald, the clan takes its name, and Clan Donald has ever been regarded as the premier clan. All descendants of Donald are MacDonalds, "Mac" in the Gaelic meaning "son." The MacDonalds, of Glencoe, were locally known as MacIans, equivalent in the English to McKean, Mac meaning son, Ian meaning John in the Gaelic. Therefore, they were MacIans, or sons of John, MacIan becoming McKean in the transition from Scotland to Northern Ireland. The armorial bearings of the MacDonalds, of Glencoe, as usually blazoned, were:

Arms—Or, an eagle displayed gules, surmounted of a lymphad sable.

In the dexter chief point a hand, gules, holding a crosslet fitchee.

Supporters—Two bears with arrows piercing their bodies.

Crest—A raven sable, on a rock azure. The badge of the clan is the common heath.

(1) Andrew Porter McKean, of Troy, New York, is a great-great-great-grandson of James McKean, born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1745. The evidence is so strong as to be conclusive that James McKean was a son of Robert McKean, of the Scotch-Irish emigration of 1718, grandson of James McKean, and great-grandson of William McKean, of Ayrshire, Scotland. James McKean was born in Cecil county, Maryland, married Jane Scott, who came from Glencoe, Scotland, when quite young, her parents settling in Cecil county, Maryland. About 1775, James McKean moved to Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, thence in 1789 to Chemung county, New York, settling on a farm near Elmira. After cultivating that land for five years, he found his title was withdrawn, and he again moved, settling in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, at Burlington, where he became a large landowner. Tradition says that while living in Huntingdon, he joined the army under General Washington and was with him at Yorktown. James and Jane (Scott) McKean were the parents of ten children: Allen, William, James, Rebecca, Andrew, John, Robert, Samuel, Benjamin, and Jane, the first three born in Cecil county, Maryland, the others in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, except the youngest, Jane, who was born in Chemung county, New York. James McKean, the father, died in Burlington, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1797, his wife, February 11, 1813. Both were buried in the old Methodist Cemetery, very near the McKean homestead, as were several of their children and grandchildren. James McKean was a man of sterling worth, a good citizen, highly

esteemed. His wife was a woman of much strength of character, and together they contributed much to the prosperity of their section of Bradford county. Descent to Andrew P. McKean is traced through the fourth son of James and Jane (Scott) McKean, Rev. Andrew McKean.

(II) Rev. Andrew McKean was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1777, and died in Mechanicsville, New York, December 19, 1863. He was twelve years of age when the family moved from Chemung county, New York, to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and there he studied and prepared for the ministry, and finally was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and became a member of the Philadelphia Conference. He was licensed a local preacher in 1802, ordained a deacon in 1804 by Bishop Asbury, the first bishop of that church, and an elder in 1806. By a change of boundary lines, he was brought into the New York Conference, and finally in 1832 into the Troy Conference. His first appointment was the Ulster circuit, and while riding that circuit he introduced Methodism into Kingston, New York. There was no church available, and his first meeting in Kingston was held in the open air, a large attentive audience listening to the first sermon ever delivered in Kingston by a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He organized the first Methodist Society, and in 1807 organized the first Methodist Episcopal church in Schenectady. He was one of the pioneer ministers of his faith in Northern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, and portions of Vermont and Massachusetts. On large circuits he traveled many thousands of miles on horseback, and endured privation and exposure until his health broke. In 1828 he settled on a farm in Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, but moved to Mechanicsville, nearby, in 1863, and there died.

He married, April 3, 1817, Catherine Be-

dell, of Saratoga, New York, of French Huguenot ancestry, her ancestors settling in Hempstead, Long Island, over two centuries ago. She died August 14, 1878, having survived her husband fifteen years. She was buried by his side in Mechanicsville, New York. They were the parents of five children: Julia, Elmer, Ruth, James Bedell, and Samuel, descent in this branch being through the youngest son, Samuel.

(III) Rev. Samuel McKean was born in Saratoga Springs, New York, May 19, 1826, and died April 6, 1910, in Troy, New York. He was educated in the public schools of Half Moon, Jonesville Academy, and the Methodist General Biblical Institute, since merged into the Boston University of Concord, New Hampshire, whence he was graduated, class of 1851. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, uniting with the Troy Conference in 1852. His pastorates were: Vergennes, Vermont; Greenbush, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Saratoga Springs, and West Troy, New York State. Under the advice of Bishops James and Simpson, he took a three year leave of absence that he might devote himself entirely to the cause of temperance, he having been elected in 1867 grand worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance for Eastern New York, and in 1869 correspondent secretary of the New York State Temperance Society. He edited "The Watchword," the official organ of the society, during these three years, advocated the cause of temperance in pulpits and on platforms, and held conventions in all parts of the State.

In 1872 he returned to the active ministry and was stationed at Ashgrove Church, Albany. In 1874 he was sent to Fort Edward, New York, and in 1877 was elected presiding elder of the Cambridge district, an important position in the church, which he filled for four years. In 1881 he was stationed at North Adams, Massachusetts, and in 1884 was elected presiding elder of the Troy dis-

trict, with his residence at Lansingburg, which was thereafter his home. In 1888 he asked to be released from regular ministerial duty that he might recruit his health. This was done and he entered upon a period of harder work than ever, it would seem to a layman, for his services were in constant demand for preaching and addresses. In March, 1893, he was elected president of the Rensselaer County Bible Society and held that office many years. He was a delegate from the Troy Conference to the General Conference of his church in 1880, and was chosen by the bishops to represent the Methodist Episcopal church in the Centennial Conference held in Baltimore, in December, 1884. In 1879 Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D. in recognition of his piety and usefulness.

When elected grand worthy patriarch in 1867, a writer in a New York paper thus described Dr. McKean:

He is tall and commanding in figure, with a pleasant expression of face, very courteous, but very firm as a presiding officer and well posted in parliamentary rules; no more popular man could have been selected in the order to fill this responsible position.

In 1893 another writer in describing him said:

Dr. McKean is eloquent, impassioned, and at the same time strongly argumentative in the pulpit, preaching without notes, though very evidently not without earnest study and much preparation. He holds an audience to deep attention, and has been very successful in increasing the congregation which he served.

Dr. McKean married (first), February 5, 1852, Sarah M. Prescott, who died in Troy, New York, August 23, 1867, daughter of Jeremiah Prescott, of Bristol, New Hampshire. He married (second), December 1, 1868, Katherine Porter, daughter of Nathan Porter of West Troy, New York. By his first marriage, Dr. McKean had two chil-

dren: Carrie, who married Charles W. Cary; and William Prescott, who married Minnie Eldredge. By his second marriage there are two sons, Andrew Porter, of whom further; and Samuel Howard.

(IV) Andrew Porter McKean, son of Rev. Samuel McKean, D. D., and his second wife, Katherine (Porter) McKean, was born in Amsterdam, New York, December 29, 1870. The law of the itinerancy which governed his father, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, gave the family frequent changes of residence, two years and at the most three, being then the limit of a pastorate. He attended different schools, but completed preparatory study at Lansingburg Academy, Lansingburg, New York. He then entered Williams College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1892. For three years following graduation, he taught school in Washington, D. C., and in New York City, and in the latter place registered as a student with a law firm at that city, also attending lectures at Columbia Law School. In 1895 he returned to Troy, and continued the study of law under the direction of James S. Wheeler. In 1897 he was admitted to the New York bar, and to a partnership with his former preceptor under the firm name of Wheeler & McKean. The association with Mr. Wheeler continued until the latter's death in 1905, Mr. McKean continuing practice alone since that date. He serves a large clientele, holds an honorable position in his profession, and is a member of City, County and State Bar Associations.

In the business life of his city, Mr. McKean also holds honorable position. He is vice-president of the People's Bank of Troy, director of the Union National Bank, and attorney for both institutions; and vice-president of the Arnold Print Works, of North Adams, Massachusetts. He serves Troy Orphan Asylum, Marshall Infirmary, and Leonard Hospital as a trustee, and holds

similar relation to Troy's famed educational institutions, The Emma Willard School and Russell Sage College.

He is a Republican in politics, and during the years 1906-07-08-09 was president of Troy Common Council. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1915, and is a present member of the Lansingburg Board of Education. In religious faith he follows the teachings of his honored father and grandfather, and is an official member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy. His clubs are the Troy and Van Schaick Island Golf, and his college fraternity, Zeta Psi.

Mr. McKean married, March 22, 1899, Susan Houghton, daughter of Albert C. and Cordelia (Smith) Houghton, of North Adams, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. McKean are the parents of two daughters: Cordelia, a graduate of The Bennett School, of Millbrook, New York, married Hobart W. Thompson, Jr.; Florence A., a Bennett School student (1921).

FLACK, Clarence Newcomb,

Business Man, Financier.

This family appears in the early annals of St. Lawrence county, New York, James Flack, a soldier of the War of 1812, being one of the early settlers. Clarence Newcomb Flack, of blessed memory, was a son of David H. Flack, grandson of Robert Flack, and great-grandson of James Flack, of Washington county, New York. His mother, Sarah (Newcomb) Flack, was a daughter of Dr. Simon Newcomb and his first wife, Sarah (Follett) Newcomb, her father a man prominently identified with the professional, financial, political life of Rensselaer county, New York, during a long life of ninety-one years, the last seventeen years having been spent in Lansingburg. He was a son of Simon (2) Newcomb, a farmer of Dutchess county, New

York; son of Thomas Newcomb, of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, Lebanon county and Little Mine Partners, Dutchess county, New York; son of Simon (1) Newcomb, of York county, Maine, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and Lebanon county, New York; son of Lieutenant Andrew Newcomb, of Maine and Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts; son of Captain Andrew Newcomb, the American ancestor, who is first of mention in New England's annals at Boston in 1663, when he married a second wife, Grace, widow of William Recks. Sarah Newcomb's sister, Louisa, married William A. Flack, brother of David H. Flack, her brother-in-law.

(1) James Flack, great-grandfather of Clarence Newcomb Flack, was born in Washington county, New York, in January, 1755, and died in Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1839. He moved to Lisbon prior to the War of 1812, and may have been a son of Richard Flack, who with John Flack, settled in Lisbon about 1802. Little is known of James Flack prior to his coming to Lisbon, but at the time of his entering the American army he was married and had a child, a girl, four months old. Mrs. Flack, feeling unsafe in her home which was so near the scene of hostilities, took her baby and on horseback rode to Plattsburg, thence to Hebron, Washington county, New York. After the war, the family were reunited in Lisbon, where James Flack became extensively interested in lumbering. In 1818 he built a hotel on the turnpike from Craig to Ogdensburg and Painesville, at a point which later became Lisbon's business center. Later, as Lisbon grew in size, James Flack bought that hotel, enlarged it, and so improved the town in other ways that in his honor the place was named Flackville. His wife, Margaret (McCarter) Flack, born in Washington county, New York, in 1751, died in 1835. They had sons: Richard, John, James, Robert, of

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

further mention: Samuel. Daughters: Nancy, Martha, Jane, and Mary.

(II) Robert Flack, fourth son of James and Margaret (McCarter) Flack, was born in Hebron, Washington county, New York, in 1791, and died in Lansingburg, New York, March 8, 1857. He was a farmer of the town of Lisbon most of his adult life, but when advanced in years removed to Syracuse, where some of his sons were in business. He married Martha Lytle, born in Hebron, New York, in 1792, died in Syracuse, New York. They were the parents of eight children: 1. David H., of further mention. 2. William Adam, a merchant of Albany and Troy, New York, who died in Lansingburg, New York, December 29, 1901; married Louisa Newcomb, who survived him. 3. Isaac G., a merchant of Syracuse and Troy, New York; died in Lansingburg, October 26, 1899; married (first) Mary E. Abrams, (second) Mary S. Wade. 4. James. 5. John. 6. Charlotte. 7. Maria. 8. Sophia, married Samuel Burrett.

(III) David H. Flack, eldest son of Robert and Martha (Lytle) Flack, was born in Hebron, Washington county, New York, September 19, 1818, and died in Troy, New York, December 23, 1892. He was educated in the district schools in Lisbon township, St. Lawrence county, New York, and spent his youth as his father's farm assistant. In 1851, with his brother, William A. Flack, he founded the grocery firm of W. A. Flack & Company, but a year later sold his interest to William A. Flack, and established a flour and commission business to which later his son, Clarence N. Flack, was admitted under the firm name, David H. Flack & Son. He was an able successful business man of Lansingburg and Troy, a good citizen and a man of high quality. He married Sarah Newcomb, born December 14, 1822, daughter of Dr. Simon and Sarah (Follett) Newcomb, mention of her family having been

made in the opening page of this review. They were the parents of seven children.

(IV) Clarence Newcomb Flack, son of David H. and Sarah (Newcomb) Flack, was born in Lansingburg, New York, December 17, 1849, and died at Magnolia, Massachusetts, August 22, 1918. He was educated in Lansingburg public schools and academy, and upon the completion of his studies became associated with his father in business. Upon attaining legal age, in 1871, he was admitted to a partnership, the firm reorganizing under the firm name, David H. Flack & Son. The firm were dealers in flour and transacted a general grain commission business, becoming well known and one of the largest houses of its class in Northern New York. He was also a member of the firm, Roehmer & Flack, manufacturers of Troy, and at one time was president of The Troy Waste Manufacturing Company, and vice-president at the time of his death. For nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Flack continued in mercantile and manufacturing life, then in 1894 retired and henceforth was interested in finance and public utilities. He was second vice-president of the People's National Bank, of Lansingburg, director of the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, and former director of the old Troy & Albany railway.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Flack took active and prominent parts in public affairs. In 1894 he was appointed police commissioner of the old village of Lansingburg, the commission consisting of but one member, and single-handed he controlled police affairs in the town for several terms. He effected several changes and reforms in the department, and laid down his office knowing that the cause of good government in Lansingburg had been advanced through his efforts. He was one of the oldest members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lansingburg, served for many years on its board of trustees, and liberally

contributed to its financial needs. He was widely known and thoroughly respected, an able, energetic man of affairs and a good citizen.

Mr. Flack married (first), August 16, 1877, Mary Louise Ide, born March 31, 1856, died August 29, 1891, daughter of Samuel Ide, of Troy, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Flack were the parents of Clarence Howard, who died in childhood. Mr. Flack married (second), January 14, 1897, Virginia Louise Hurlbutt, of Meridian, Mississippi, and they are the parents of Robert Clarence, born March 7, 1901, at Baltimore, Maryland; educated by a private tutor, in Albany Boys' Academy, and Harvard University, graduating in class of 1921, degree of B. A.; married October 13, 1921, Elizabeth Bunker, of Yonkers, New York.

COLLIER, Frederick J.,

Lawyer, Useful Citizen.

Frederick J. Collier, of Hudson, New York, one of the foremost attorneys of this section of the State, is a descendant of an old Huguenot family of early Colonial days.

John Collier, the original immigrant ancestor of the family, settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the seventeenth century. He married Hannah Cutler.

James Collier, his son, was in Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1696; and in 1713, became one of the early settlers of Oxford, Massachusetts, where he died in 1749.

Jonas Collier, son of James Collier, was born in 1713. He married Susanne Pratt in the year 1740, and died in 1795.

Jason Collier, the next in line, was born in 1744, and died in 1790. He removed to Boylston, Massachusetts, in his early manhood.

Ezra Collier, son of Jason Collier, lived in Boylston, which is near Oxford, and was born just before the Lexington massacre. He

married Fannie Warren, and died in 1844.

Ezra (2) Collier was born near Boylston in 1799. He became a publisher in New York City, and was a man of considerable prominence. He married Mary Shaw Atwood in 1823, and died in Williamsburg, Long Island, in 1854. Ezra Collier (2), was the grandfather of Frederick J. Collier, the Hudson attorney, in whose career we are interested.

Joseph Avery Collier, son of Ezra (2) Collier, was born in Plymouth, October 26, 1828. He received a brilliant education for that day, being graduated from Rutgers College in 1849, then entering the Dutch Reformed Theological Seminary, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was ordained to the ministry, and placed over the united churches of Bronxville and Greenville, New York, and in 1855 was settled in Geneva. In 1859 he took charge of the Second Reformed Church of Kingston, New York, and was still pastor of this church at the time of his death, which occurred in Chatham, New York, on August 13, 1864. Although only thirty-six years of age at the time of his death, Joseph Avery Collier had accomplished a large amount of literary work, having been able to devote only his spare time to this pursuit. Among the list of his works are: "The Right of Way," published in 1854; "The Christian Home," 1859; "Young Men of the Bible," 1861; "Little Crowns and How to Gain Them," 1862; "Pleasant Paths for Little Feet," 1864. His last book was published in 1865, the year following his decease, and bears the appropriate title, "Dawn of Heaven." Joseph Avery Collier married Eliza A. Rowley, daughter of James Rowley, of Hudson, a woman of great strength and sweetness of character.

Frederick J. Collier, the only child of Rev. Joseph A., and Eliza A. (Rowley) Collier, was born on September 23, 1856, at Geneva,

New York. Removing with his parents to Kingston, at the age of three years, his education was begun in the private schools of that city, then a large and progressive town. When at the age of eight years the boy was left fatherless, his mother returned with him to Hudson, her early home. There his education was continued in the public schools and the Hudson Academy. Mr. Collier during all his school life was noted for his high scholarship and he was only seventeen years of age when ready for college. He entered Rutgers, and won the highest honors, being valedictorian of the class of 1878. Also during the course he won numerous prizes.

Choosing the law for his profession, Mr. Collier returned to Hudson after his graduation, and began the study of Law in the office of the Honorable Isaac N. Collier, then surrogate of the Columbia County Court, and one of Hudson's most prominent and influential attorneys at that time. In 1880 the young man was admitted to the Bar and shortly thereafter became a partner of the elder brother of I. N. Collier, Casper P. Collier, under the firm name of C. P. & F. J. Collier. From the first the work of the young attorney attracted attention. He won the respect and admiration of his older colleagues and was a vital force in the progress of the firm. Twice thereafter the firm was reorganized, becoming next Collier, Collier & Browning. After the death of Casper P. Collier in 1910, John J. Moy, who is now City Judge of Hudson, was admitted to the firm. Since that time the firm name has been Collier, Browning & Moy. Mr. Collier handles principally corporation work.

Outside of his office interests, Mr. Collier has many demands upon his time. He is chairman of the board of directors and counsel for the Firth Carpet Company, an English corporation. He is director of the

Hudson & Athens Ferry Company, and one of the organizers of what is now the Albany & Southern railway. He is a director of the Chester Granite Quarries, Incorporated, of Chester, Massachusetts and of the Chester & Becket railway also of the Lazell Perfumery Company, of Newburgh, New York.

Politically, Mr. Collier is a Republican, and prominent in Republican circles, but his convictions led him to align himself with Theodore Roosevelt in his progressive movements. Mr. Collier is cordially interested in those public benevolences which have the welfare of the helpless in charge. He is president of the Hudson Orphan and Relief Association, and under his hand the work of the organization has materially advanced. He is deeply interested in college work, and is a trustee of Rutgers, his *alma mater*. For a number of years he was an influential member of the Hudson Board of Education and has served as president of the board.

The esteem in which Mr. Collier is held by his contemporaries, was expressed in 1907, when the honor was conferred upon him of delivering the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the stately Columbia County Court House, and in 1907 he was appointed by Gov. Hughes, a member of the Hudson-Fulton Commission.

Mr. Collier is a member of the University Club, of New York City, and his religious faith leads him to attend the services of the Reformed church of Hudson. In 1884 Mr. Collier married Margaret, daughter of James and Mary (DuBois) Mulford, a descendant of old and honored Hudson families. The first Mrs. Collier died on November 20, 1915. He married (second) Evelina Du Bois Benton, daughter of William Salisbury and Nacy (Lewis) Benton. Mrs. Collier was born at Plainfield, New Jersey.

PLUMB, Henry H.,**Head of Important Business.**

The business, The H. H. Plumb Company, optical goods and optometrists, which is now such an extensive one, has been developed under the able management of Henry H. Plumb, who in 1899 took over the business of the firm, Roarke & Plumb, books and optical goods, of which he was a member. That was a very modest firm, and the way was not always an easy one, but Mr. Plumb, with his own shoulder to the wheel, pressed steadily forward and has won an abundant and well deserved success. The Plumb Company do a very large business, and from their location in Troy reach out for business from practically all of the northern part of New York. Energetic, determined and thoroughly capable, Mr. Plumb is a man to compel success, and with his ability goes a most pleasing personality that attracts and holds the friendship and the respect of an immense circle of acquaintances and friends.

Mr. Plumb is of English parentage, the family being of Norman descent, traced in Normandy to the year 1188 and in England to 1272. The name is found as Plumb, Plumbe, Plume, Plum, and the ancient arms of the family are thus described:

Arms—Ermine, a blend vair, or and gules, coted, vert.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of ostrich feathers argent.

Charles W. Bardsley, M. A., in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," assigns the origin of the name Plumb to a local source. The name signifies literally "at the plum," i. e. : plum tree; the "b," of course, being superfluous. Plumb was in use in England among the earliest family names, the name Robertus Plumme appearing in the Great Roll of Normandy, A. D. 1180. John Plume was in Hertfordshire, England, in 1240, and in 1274 the surname is found in

Somersetshire, Cambridge, Norfolk, Essex and later in Nottinghamshire.

Thomas H. Plumb, born and educated in Nottinghamshire, England, came to the United States in 1855, a young man and a machinist by trade. He located in Peekskill, New York, where for ten years he followed his trade, becoming foreman of the largest machine shop in Peekskill. About 1870 he moved to Troy, New York. There he found lucrative employment, and for years his special work was supervising and erecting machinery used on the sugar plantations of Cuba and elsewhere. He was a skilled mechanic, forceful, capable as a business man and as a manager of men, and wherever known was esteemed and respected. For forty years he was a member of the Masonic order, being a past master of Courtland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Peekskill. In religious sentiment he was an Episcopalian. After a life of usefulness and honor, he passed away.

Thomas H. Plumb married Lucy Pate-man, of Nottinghamshire, England, and they were the parents of five children: Elizabeth, married Edward Dunwoody, of Waterford, New York; Henry H., of further mention; Lucy, married Hultman Shires, of Troy; Charles, deceased; Walter D., living in California.

Henry H. Plumb, eldest son and second child of Thomas H. and Lucy (Pateman) Plumb, was born in Peekskill, New York, January 1, 1857, and there passed the first thirteen years of his life. He attended Peekskill public school until the removal of the family to Troy in 1870, and there his school years were completed. He was yet a boy when he began working with a maternal uncle, Josiah Pateman, a miller, who was then operating the old Crystal Mills of Troy. As he grew older, higher ambitions were formed, and in course of time he appears as a partner in the firm of Roarke & Plumb, booksellers and dealers in optical



Henry N. Plumbe

goods. That firm continued in business in Troy until 1899, when Mr. Plumb became the sole owner of the business.

He had become well versed in the ways of the mercantile world during these years, and had attained the age of forty-two years, when in 1899 he found himself sole owner and managing head of a business. From that time until 1911 his rise was steady and his business solely an individual one in ownership and management. In 1911, finding the business had grown to such proportions, he incorporated as The H. H. Plumb Company, of which he was made president and treasurer, and still retains the presidency. He has an able corps of business associates, and the affairs of the company are conducted on a high plane of modern efficiency.

In addition to the large business which he so ably manages, Mr. Plumb is a director of the People's National Bank, and he has other interests of importance, namely, director of Leonard Hospital, Troy, and also Moses-Luddington Hospital of Ticonderoga, New York. For forty years he has been a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 91, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a companion of Phoenix Chapter, No. 133, Royal Arch Masons. He holds membership in the Troy Chamber of Commerce, is an honored member of the Troy Exempt Firemen's Association, and of that valuable modern association of business men, the Rotary Club. Other fraternal orders with which he is affiliated are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Republican and New York State Automobile. In politics he is a Republican, serving Lansingburg as a member of the School Board, and in religious sentiment is an Episcopalian.

Mr. Plumb married (first) Lena Mambert, who died, leaving a daughter, Bessie, who married Max Grotzky, of New York. He married (second), October 1, 1889, Mary E. Tinley, daughter of Charles

Tinley, of Loudonville, Albany county, New York, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Phoebe, a graduate of Lansingburg High School and Syracuse University. 2. Thomas C., a graduate of Lansingburg High School. He was a sophomore at Syracuse University when he enlisted for service in the war against Germany in 1917-18. He enlisted in Troop D, but was assigned to the aviation squadron, and when the armistice was signed was ranking as sergeant, stationed at the American base on the south coast of England. After his return to the United States, he pursued courses of study in optometry at the Mechanics' Institute, Rochester, New York, whence he was graduated June 9, 1921. He is now associated with The H. H. Plumb Company, of Troy, New York.

Such has been the career of Henry H. Plumb, now a veteran of the business world, in which he holds an honored place. His rise has been through the exercise of those sterling qualities, industry, energy and thrift, backed by fine business quality and executive ability. The Troy home of the family is at No. 118 Fifth avenue, their summer home at Fort Ticonderoga, New York.

BROWNING, Noah H.,

Lawyer, Enterprising Citizen.

The name Browning is an Anglo-Saxon word and comes to the Brownings of New England from old England. The earlier name was Brüning and came from Germany to England in the early centuries, perhaps the earliest form being DeBrune, the name of the ancient Germanic tribes of northern Germany. With its coming to England, the Anglo-Saxons changed the name to Browning. The weight of testimony indicates that Brüning referred to the color brown.

Nathaniel Browning, the founder of that

branch of the Browning family embracing Noah H. Browning, of Hudson, New York, was born in London, England, about 1618, and there spent the first twenty-two years of his life. He landed in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1640, and the same year settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. In 1645, he bought land in Warwick, Rhode Island, married about 1650, Sarah Freeborn, daughter of William and Mary Freeborn, who sailed from Ipswich, England, in 1634, in the ship "Francis," landed in Boston and settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The line of descent is traced from Nathaniel and Sarah (Freeborn) Browning to Noah H. Browning through their son, William Browning (of whom further), and his first wife, Rebecca Wilbur, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Porter) Wilbur, and granddaughter of Samuel Wilbur and John Porter.

William Browning and his first wife were original settlers of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. William Browning was a farmer of North Kingston, Rhode Island and by his first wife had five children including a son John, the youngest of his family.

John Browning was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, March 4, 1699, and his will was probated April 14, 1777. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was buried in the little burying ground of that section in South Kingston. He was a land owning farmer, and his wife, Ann Hazard, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Smith) Hazard was of the wealthy Hazard family, textile manufacturers. She was a great-granddaughter of Thomas Hazard, one of the organizers of Newport Colony in 1639. John and Ann (Hazard) Browning were the parents of ten children, their son, Jeremiah, named for his grandfather, Jeremiah Hazard.

Jeremiah Browning was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1726, died at North Stonington, Connecticut, of sun-

stroke, July 4, 1811, aged eighty-one, and was buried in Hopkinton, Rhode Island. He was a farmer of North Stonington, and a member of the Society of Friends. He married his first cousin, Ruth, daughter of William and Mary (Wilkinson) Browning. They were the parents of eight children, the eldest a son Jeremiah (2), through whom descent is traced in this branch.

Jeremiah (2) Browning was born on Block Island, Rhode Island, September 7, 1758, died at Livingston, Columbia county, New York, January 12, 1827. Like his father he was a farmer and a member of the Society of Friends. Most of his life was passed in Stonington, Connecticut, his later years in Livingston. Both he and his wife are buried in Friends Cemetery at Hudson, New York. Jeremiah Browning married, May 9, 1782, Sally Morey, who died September 5, 1844, daughter of Robert and Ruth (Browning) Morey, and granddaughter of Robert and Catherine (Guindean) Morey. There were four Morey sisters, three of whom married Brownings. The Morey ancestor was Joseph Morey who came from England to Rhode Island in 1664. His son, Robert, married Sarah Hazard and they were the parents of Robert Morey, grandfather of Sally (Morey) Browning. Jeremiah and Sally (Morey) Browning were the parents of twelve children, descent in this branch being again traced through the eldest son, Jeremiah.

Jeremiah (3) Browning was born at Stonington, Connecticut, October 23, 1783, died at Chatham, Columbia county, New York, August 18, 1866, and was buried there. He too was a farmer and a member of the Society of Friends. Jeremiah (3) Browning married at Hopkinton, Rhode Island, November 7, 1805, Martha Foster, and they were the parents of eight children, Charles, their youngest, being head of the seventh generation in this line.

Charles Browning was born at Living-

ston, New York, March 8, 1825, died at Chatham, New York, March 18, 1895, and there both he and his wife are buried. He was the owner of a large farm at Chatham, Columbia county, New York, and there conducted a prosperous business. Charles Browning married at Lebanon Springs, New York, Mary Lucretia Harrison, daughter of Noah and Susan Harrison, she a descendant of Richard Harrison who came from England to New Haven, Connecticut, and was the ancestor of Benjamin Harrison, a governor of Virginia, 1782-1784, father of William Henry Harrison, president of the United States, and great-grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States. He was also the ancestor of Carter Harrison, senior and junior, both of whom were mayors of Chicago. Charles and Mary L. (Harrison) Browning were the parents of five children: 1. Noah Harrison, of further mention. 2. Charles (2), born March 22, 1865, a graduate of Cornell, who settled in California. He married Annie Belle Todd. 3. Oren Francis, born April 7, 1868, a journalist of New York City. 4. May, born March 10, 1871, at Chatham Village, now residing at the old farm at Chatham with her brother Frederick. 5. Frederick, born August 13, 1874, a graduate of Cornell University, cultivates the home farm at Chatham.

Noah Harrison Browning, eldest of the children of Charles and Mary Lucretia (Harrison) Browning, was born at Chatham, Columbia county, New York, June 30, 1863, grew to youthful manhood at the home farm, attended the district schools and there prepared for college. In 1881 he entered Swarthmore College, remaining two years in that famed institution conducted under the patronage of the Society of Friends. He then decided upon the profession of law, and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, receiving his LL.B. with

the class of '86. He was employed in the office of C. P. & F. J. Collier at Hudson, New York, until February, 1888, when he was admitted to the New York bar, and continued in the same office until January 1, 1893, when he became a partner, the firm reorganizing as Collier, Collier & Browning; upon the death of C. P. Collier the firm became Collier, Browning & Moy, general practitioners, that being the present style and title of the firm, one of the most eminent of Columbia's law firms.

In addition to a very large law practice, Mr. Browning is a trustee of The Hudson City Savings Institution, treasurer-secretary and trustee of Hudson Orphan Relief Association, and during the war period was active in the patriotic work of that period. He is a member of Hudson Lodge No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Columbia County Bar Association.

Noah H. Browning married July 27, 1893, Sarah M. Rivenburg, daughter of Jacob M. and Elizabeth (Macy) Rivenburg of ancient Columbia county family. Mr. and Mrs. Browning are the parents of a son, Philip Macy Browning, born in Hudson, New York, March 15, 1899. He was educated in Hudson grade and high schools and Newtown Preparatory School, now with New York State Conservation Department, located at Warrensburg, New York. He married Frederica M. Bratt.

This record of nine generations shows that the Brownings are an agricultural family; in this branch Noah H. Browning, of the eighth generation, is the first to depart from family tradition and embrace a profession. His success at the bar leads to the query as to whether, what the country has gained in honorable, substantial farmers is compensation sufficient for the loss to the professions.

FULLER, Howard Newton,

Highly Useful Citizen, Litterateur.

"So let me live that when I die
 My life shall show no blot of shame,
 And o'er the grave wherein I lie,
 Beneath my plainly graven name
 Upon a low and modest stone
 Which every eye can quickly scan
 May this be carved, and this alone—
 'He never wronged his fellowman.'"

The above, called the finest homiletic poem written, is from the pen of Howard N. Fuller while a college student, in response to the request of a classmate for a motto to go on a schoolroom wall.

Who has not been stirred when attending Rutgers College games, by the wonderful song "On the Banks of the Old Raritan," written by Mr. Fuller in his junior year at Rutgers College, a song thus written of in the "New York Sun" of May 15, 1907: "For genuine go, martial swing, a real soul stirrer, one that gingerizes the student anatomy from head to heel there is no other college song equal to the Rutgers, 'On the Banks of the Old Raritan.'"

The two poems written while at college indicate Mr. Fuller's genius for verse, and prove had he elected a literary instead of a business career his success would have been in the same ratio. But the fates ordained that he should follow along commercial avenues to business success, and in time all literary and professional ambitions were laid aside and he has served his day and generation as a business man and public official. While he has written many poems, it has been for his own recreation or the pleasure they gave his friends, and few have ever been preserved. When Albany celebrated her bi-centennial in 1886, Mr. Fuller wrote an ode which was sung with telling effect on Educational Day by one thousand of the city's school children. But it is as a business man of ability and integrity and as a city official, efficient and faithful, that he is

known to the people of Albany, among whom he has dwelt for nearly half a century.

Fuller is an occupational name, and signifies one who thickens, bleaches, cleans or whitens cloth at a mill; a clothier. The Fuller arms, used in this country are:

Shield—Argent three bars gules on a canton of the second a castle or.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed, vested argent, cuffed sable, holding in the hand proper a sword of the first, hilt and pommel or.

Motto—"Semper paratus."

Edward and Samuel Fuller, brothers, came to New England in the "Mayflower," and from Edward this branch of the family descends. They were sons of Robert Fuller of county Norfolk, England, and both their names were attached to the "Compact" drawn up in the cabin of the "Mayflower" and signed by the Pilgrims prior to their leaving the vessel on November 21, 1620.

Governor Bradford in his history does not mention the wife of Edward Fuller by name, but states: "Edward Fuller and his wife died soon after they came on shore." They left one child, Samuel, who came with his parents on the "Mayflower," his birth occurring about 1612 in England. He died at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1683. Samuel Fuller grew up under the direct care of his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller, at Plymouth, and after the death of his uncle he settled at Scituate, where he resided until his death. Samuel Fuller was married by Captain Miles Standish, magistrate, to Jane, daughter of Rev. John Lathrop, and they were the parents of sons and daughters.

The line of descent from Edward Fuller the pilgrim, and his only son, Samuel Fuller, to Howard Newton Fuller, of Albany, New York, is traced through Samuel's son, John Fuller, who in 1694 moved to East Haddam, Connecticut, and his wife, Mehitabel Rowley. From John and Mehitabel Fuller the line is traced through their son, Thomas

Fuller, of East Haddam, Connecticut, and his first wife Elizabeth; their son Ebenezer and his wife, Mary Rowley; their son Roger Fuller, of Hebron, Connecticut, and his wife, Martha Phelps; their son, John Fuller, of Hebron, Connecticut, and Greene county, New York, and his wife, Isabel Anderson; their son, William Fuller, of New Baltimore, New York, and his wife, Lydia Allen Swezey; their son, Howard Newton Fuller, of the ninth American generation of his family.

William Fuller was born in New Baltimore, Greene county, New York, September 7, 1814, and died on a train at Port Henry, New York, August 16, 1894, and was buried in New Baltimore, his entire life having been passed in that village. He married, at New Baltimore, October 20, 1840, Lydia Allen Swezey, born at Coxsackie, New York, May 9, 1815, died at New Baltimore, May 5, 1887, daughter of Stephen and Gertrude (Wilson) Swezey, and granddaughter of Captain Josiah Wilson, a Revolutionary officer, one of a family of twenty-one children, one of Captain Wilson's sisters, the mother of Commodore Oliver Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Captain Josiah Wilson's wife, Jane Dickinson Plum, was a descendant of Nathaniel Dickinson, one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and his wife Abigail, daughter of Samuel Blakeman, and granddaughter of Rev. Adam Blakeman, the first minister selected at Stratford, Connecticut. Jonathan Dickinson, son of Nathaniel, was the founder and first president of Princeton College, and his daughter Jane married Captain Josiah Wilson. Joanna (Melyn) Dickinson, mother of Jane, was the daughter of Jacob Melyn, who owned a great part of Staten Island and a part of Manhattan Island.

William and Lydia Allen (Swezey) Fuller were the parents of eight children, all born at New Baltimore, Greene county, New

York: Emma Louise, never married; DeWitt Allison, married Mary Christine Hotaling; Franklin Carey, died young; William Dickinson, married Jane Springsted; Gertrude Amelia, died young; Perry James, married Lydia A. Stewart; Howard Newton, of further mention; Jennie Antoinette, married Wessel Ten Broeck Van Orden.

Howard Newton Fuller, seventh child of William and Lydia A. (Swezey) Fuller, was born in New Baltimore, Greene county, New York, October 29, 1853, and since 1875 he has been an honored resident of Albany, New York. He was educated in Miss Griffith's private school and Rutgers College, receiving his A. B., class of 1874, and his A. M. in 1877. While at Rutgers he won the Philoclean literary prize, and in his senior year won the prize for English composition. In the fall of 1874 he became a clerk in Hinman's & Fuller's grocery store, at New Baltimore, and the next year founded and published "The New Baltimore Sun." He located in Albany in July, 1875, as a clerk for William Fuller & Sons, and between that date and 1890 he filled that position conscientiously, edited the "Rensselaer County Gazette," for several years and studied both law and medicine. In 1890 he severed his connection with William Fuller & Sons and actively engaged in the flour business under his own name. On the death of his brother, DeWitt Allison Fuller, in 1894, he assumed control of his builders' supply business, carrying it on in connection with his own business. He is still in active business life and has been uniformly successful. He is also a director of the First National Bank, and is vice-president of the Home Savings Bank.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Fuller was the nominee of his party for alderman of the Eleventh Ward in 1886, was elected, and served two years, declining re-election. In 1890 he was the party standard bearer for the office of mayor, but Albany had not

elected a Republican mayor in twenty years, and 1890 was no exception. In 1891 he was appointed by Mayor James H. Manning, his successful opponent, commissioner of city public instruction, but eight months later, on the death of his father and brother necessitating his taking charge of the business interests of their estates, he held no further public office until 1901, when he was elected city comptroller by a substantial plurality over his Democratic opponent. He was re-elected November 3, 1903; again was the successful candidate, November 7, 1905; again, November 5, 1907; and on November 2, 1909, was elected for a fifth consecutive term. These succeeding endorsements from his fellow-citizens testify loudly their appreciation of Mr. Fuller's services, the fifth election showing that he received a vote of 15,205, while the opposing candidates together received but 8,437. In 1914 Mr. Fuller was appointed a member of the municipal civil service commission, and as chairman of the board is still in the service.

As deacon and trustee, he has served the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church for many years. He is a trustee of Albany Homœopathic Hospital; member of Albany Chamber of Commerce; Burns Club; Fort Orange Club; Unconditional Republican Club; Zeta Psi; Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution; a life trustee of Rutgers College, elected in 1905; and a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Fuller married, in Albany, December 5, 1898, Mary Christine (Hotaling) Fuller, widow of his brother, DeWitt Allison Fuller, of New Baltimore, New York. She was born in New Baltimore, May 15, 1849, daughter of Amos and Ann Eliza Hotaling, granddaughter of Garrett and Hester (Bronk) Hotaling, and a direct descendant of Anneke Jans, Jonas Bronk, from whom Bronxville, New York, takes its name, Rev. Evarudus Bogardus, the Van Denberghs, and other old Dutch families. By her first marriage,

Mrs. Fuller has three daughters and a son: Emma Louise, married Charles Henry Douglas; Ann Eliza, married John Ferguson Moore; Zada Constance, married Frederick Foster Ward; William Allison Fuller, a mechanical engineer of Albany, married Arline Antisdale, and they are the parents of a son, Jonathan Dickinson Fuller.

William Allison Fuller served in the World War as captain in the Thirty-third Engineers, American Expeditionary Forces.

**GILLETT, Colonel Ransom Hooker,
Lawyer, World War Veteran.**

This review embraces three generations of Gilletts, beginning with Ransom H. Gillett, lawyer, congressman, author and eminent citizen; his son, Silas Wright Gillett, lawyer and justice of the peace; and Colonel Ransom H. Gillett, a grandson of Ransom H. Gillett, and son of Silas Wright Gillett. New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, has long been the family seat, and there Colonel Gillett, the twentieth century representative of this influential family, was born, his present residence Albany. His career at the bar and in the army is most creditable, and his military titles from corporal to colonel have been earned in National Guard, Spanish-American and World War service. He was overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces, enlisting as private and coming back a major; was one of the heroes of the supposed invulnerable Hindenburg line, where he fell wounded, his rank of colonel being awarded him after his return. But his military title is not honorary, he being in command of the Second Regiment, New York National Guard. In Langres, France, he took a special field officer's course of training in an army service school, receiving a certificate of efficiency; was cited for bravery in action in France and received the Croix de Guerre with Palms from the King of Belgium for personal



Col. Murray D. Peck

courage and gallantry in action at the battle of the Vierstradt Ridge in August, 1918. He bore himself as a gallant American officer in every condition of the campaigns through which he passed. He has been in the continuous practice of law since 1902 save for the interruption caused by military service overseas.

(1) Ransom H. Gillett was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, January 27, 1800, and there died October 24, 1876. In 1802 his parents moved to Saratoga county, New York, where the lad spent the next seventeen years of his life, employed with his father on the farm in summer and in the pine forests, lumbering, in the winter. He had, however, secured a good common school education, and in 1819 removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he taught school during the winter and attended St. Lawrence Academy during the summer. This continued until 1821, when he began the study of law under the famous Silas Wright, of Canton, New York, but still supported himself by teaching school. After his admission to the bar, he engaged in the practice of law at Ogdensburg and became a law partner of Governor Silas Wright and there remained for twenty years, devoting himself mainly to his profession. In 1824 he married, and in 1827 was appointed brigade major and inspector of the Forty-ninth Brigade of Militia, and for ten years drilled and inspected six regiments of the citizen soldiery of St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties.

He was a Democrat in his political faith, and a power in New York politics. He was appointed postmaster of Ogdensburg, February 27, 1830, and for about three years filled that office. In 1832 he was a member of the New York delegation to the first National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, that nominated General Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States. The same year he was candidate of his party for

Congress, was elected, and in 1834 was re-elected, serving during his two terms in Congress on the committee on commerce. In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren a commissioner to treat with the Indian tribes of New York, and continued in that service until March, 1839. In 1840 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that renominated President Van Buren, and then returned to the practice of law, continuing until 1845, when President Polk appointed him register of the United States treasury, holding until 1847, when he was promoted to the office of solicitor of the treasury. In 1849 he resigned and resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1855 he was appointed assistant to the attorney-general of the United States, and continued in office until 1858, when he resigned to accept appointment as solicitor of the United States Court of Claims tendered him by President James Buchanan. In 1864, wearied by the demands of public life and drawn by the force of early memories, he removed from Washington to Lebanon Springs, a beautiful summer resort of Columbia county, New York, twenty-five miles southeast of Albany, famed for the healing quality of the spring water.

For twelve years Mr. Gillett resided near Lebanon Springs, devoting himself to literary work. He brought out three important additions to the historical literature of his period, the first, "Democracy in the United States," appearing in 1868. In 1872 he published "The Federal Government," and in 1874 his crowning work appeared, "The Life and Times of Silas Wright." Twenty years of close association as law partner and intimate friend had peculiarly fitted Mr. Gillett to write the biography of Silas Wright, that eminent son of the "Empire State," the work being an important contribution to the history of both New York and the nation.

In addition to these volumes, Mr. Gillett

wrote voluminously for the newspapers, both editorially and on special subjects. He continued literary work until within a few months of his death, although he suffered from severe physical infirmities. He was a sincere friend of education, and the benefits of his liberal purse and active efforts in every interest that advanced its cause are felt in his native town and county.

Mr. Gillett was a true representative of the Democratic thought of his day. In character upright and honorable, his integrity beyond question, in mind clear, comprehensive and alert, his memory a ready and timely servant of his will, energetic and industrious, he united in himself the qualities which compel success and give prominence to their possessor. He was successful socially and professionally, and the secret lay within himself. As a lawyer he spared no labor in thoroughly mastering his case, and in presentation he was plain, strong and convincing. He had a large and profitable practice in St. Lawrence county courts, the New York Supreme Court and Court of Chancery, and the Supreme Court of the United States, and was uniformly successful. As a writer he was plain and concise in style, and a correct, faithful portrayer of persons and events in history and biography. Mr. Gillett was a man of commanding presence and kindly manner. The memory of the good he did will be an inspiration to every generous and earnest endeavor. His reputation as a liberal, upright and influential citizen, an eminent lawyer, an able writer, will grow with each succeeding generation, while as an honored, trusted public official time will but add lustre to his patriotic service.

Ransom H. Gillett married, in 1825, Eleanor C. Barhydt, of Ogdensburg, born in Schenectady, New York, August 18, 1806, and they were the parents of Silas Wright, named for his father's legal preceptor, law partner, and lifelong intimate friend.

(II) Silas Wright Gillett, son of Ransom H. and Eleanor C. (Barhydt) Gillett, was born at Ogdensburg, New York, August 8, 1829, and died at New Lebanon Center, Columbia county, New York, November 9, 1878. He was educated in the public schools of Ogdensburg, and at Georgetown University, being a graduate of the latter institution. He studied law under his honored father, and later held a government position in the treasury department at Washington, D. C. During the Civil War, 1861-65, he served in the Marine Corps with the rank of lieutenant, and after receiving an honorable discharge he returned, in 1865, to his father's boyhood home in New Lebanon township, Columbia county, New York, where he died in 1878, surviving his father but two years. In New Lebanon Center Mr. Gillett practiced law and served as justice of the peace until his passing. He was active in town and county public affairs, and was a member of the School Board continuously during his residence there.

In 1865, Lieutenant Gillett married Abbie Patience Wood, daughter of Henry R. and Catherine L. (Moore) Wood, of New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York. They were the parents of an only child, Ransom H. (2), whose career is hereinafter reviewed.

(III) Ransom H. Gillett, only son of Silas Wright and Abbie Patience (Wood) Gillett, and grandson of Ransom H. and Eleanor C. (Barhydt) Gillett, was born in New Lebanon Center, Columbia county, New York, February 25, 1877, and there attended public schools. His education was continued in private schools in the district of Columbia and the State of Virginia, after which he entered Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. He was also a cadet at Annapolis, United States Naval Academy, and a student at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, whence he was graduated B. S., class of 1900. He

then spent two years at Albany Law School, (Union University) and received his LL.B. from that ancient institution, class of 1902. From that date, Colonel Gillett has practiced law in Troy, Albany and New York City, and his practice extends to all State and Federal courts and to the United States Supreme Court. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and is a lawyer of high standing. He is a member of the bar association of both Albany and Rensselaer county, and has been admitted to practice at the Massachusetts bar.

Colonel Gillett's military career began with his enlistment as a private in Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, New York National Guard, in October, 1900. He rose in rank to corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and major, serving until honorably discharged in March, 1913. Although beyond the age of required military service when the United States and Germany closed in death grapple, Colonel Gillett enlisted in the United States army as a private, January 8, 1918, but on April 19, 1918, was advanced to his old National Guard rank—major, and served as battalion commander with the 106th Regiment Infantry, Twenty-seventh Division, American Expeditionary Force. He served through the Belgium campaign and the Lys-Somme offensive, Northern France, May to October, 1918; was wounded in action, September 29, 1918, at the assault on the Hindenburg line near Bony, France, and was confined in the hospital until January 22, 1919, when he returned to duty. He received full and honorable discharge from the army, April 1, 1919. Major Gillett was cited for bravery in action by his division commander, and bore well his part in those days, thoroughly proving a man's mettle. In May, 1919, Major Gillett was appointed colonel of his old regiment, the Second Infantry, New York National Guard, and is still in the service of

the Guard, commanding the Second Regiment.

In politics, Colonel Gillett is a Republican. He served the town of New Lebanon four years as supervisor, and during the years, 1919-20, represented a Columbia county district in the New York Legislature. He is a member of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 9 Free and Accepted Masons; Appollo Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Appollo Commandery, Knights Templar; Oriental Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Chi Phi fraternity, (Yale); Yale Club of New York; City Club, New York; Army and Navy Club, New York; Spanish War Veterans' Association; Marcus D. Russell Camp, Troy, New York; American Legion; Military Order of Foreign Wars; New York Society, Military and Naval Officers, World War.

CARR, Lewis Eleazer,

Lawyer of Prominence.

In the year 1893 Lewis E. Carr surrendered the prominent position he had won in the legal and public life of Orange county, New York, and the social ties formed during twenty-eight years residence in Port Jervis, to take up his residence in the city of Albany. The immediate cause of his removal was the fact that his appointment to the position of resident counsel for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, with special reference to the legal business of the railroad department of the company, demanded that he reside in Albany. During the more than quarter of a century which has since elapsed, Mr. Carr has continued in that position and is rated one of the strong men of his profession. He is a veteran of the New York bar, his admission to that bar follow-

ing his graduation from Albany Law School with the class of 1864.

The history of the English speaking family Carr or Kerr is as old as the Norman Conquest of England. One of the followers of William the Conqueror (as taken from the Roll of Battle Abbey), bore the name "Karre." The posterity of this Norman soldier settled in the north of England, succeeding generations settling on both sides of the England-Scotland border and later in Ireland. The name has passed through many changes and is found in old documents spelled: Carre, Carr, Car, Karre, Karr, Kar, Kerre, Kerr, Ker. There is almost as much variation in the colors and mottoes of the arms borne by the different branches of the family. The ancient and original arms are as follows:

Arms—Three mullets or estoiles on a chevron.
Crest—A hart's head.

These arms have been generally adhered to, but wide play given to coloring and motto.

The earlier definite Carr record pertaining to the ancestry of the American family go back to four brothers: Benjamin, William, George, and James Carr, who were born in London. The eldest son, Benjamin, is the progenitor of the ancestor in this branch, although he is the only one of the four brothers who did not come to this country. His brother William was one of the founders of Bristol, Rhode Island; another brother, George, owning an island in the Merrimac river, that was owned in the family many years. The third brother, Caleb, a sea captain, was drowned at sea while on a voyage from Boston to the West Indies.

Benjamin Carr, born in London, August 18, 1592, married, September 2, 1613, Martha Hardington, and there they both died, leaving four sons: Robert, the founder of the branch of the Carr family in New England; Caleb; Richard and Andrew.

Robert Carr was born in London, England, October 14, 1614, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1681, his will being probated October 4, of that year. He came to New England with his brother Caleb Carr (later governor of the colony) on the ship "Elizabeth Ann," sailing from London May 9, 1635. The brothers were both minors, sent to live with their uncle William Carr, who was living in Bristol, Rhode Island, at the time Benjamin and Martha (Hardington) Carr died. The boys remained with their uncle William several years, then settled in Newport. Robert Carr was admitted an inhabitant of Portsmouth, February 21, 1639, and a freeman in Newport, March 16, 1641. He was one of the original purchasers of Conanicut Island in Narragansett Bay, and owned considerable land in Newport. The name of his wife is not known, neither has the date of her death been preserved. They were the parents of six children, descent in the branch being traced through Caleb Carr, the eldest, of Newport and Jamestown, Rhode Island, and his wife, Phillis Green; their son Caleb (2) Carr, of West Greenwich, Rhode Island, and his first wife, Joanna Slocum; their son Caleb (3) Carr, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and his wife Sarah; their son and ninth child, Eleazer Carr, who was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, April 22, 1746, died in Rensselaer county, New York, July 19, 1816. He left Rhode Island when a young man, settled in Rensselaer county, and there his six children were born. He married Eleanor Stafford, who died October 26, 1813, and they were the parents of six children.

From Eleazer Carr the line is traced through his youngest son, Eleazer (2) Carr, who settled in Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, where he died August 26, 1833, and his wife, Hannah Hakes, born 1779, died November 30, 1857; their son Eleazer (3) Carr, and his wife, Hannah Raynor;

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

their son, Lewis Eleazer Carr, of Albany, head of the ninth recorded generation of the family.

Eleazer (3) Carr, youngest of the children of Eleazer (2) and Hannah (Hakes) Carr, was born in Salisbury, New York, December 9, 1811, and died September 18, 1869. He was a farmer of Herkimer county, and there spent his life, a man of integrity and honor. He married in Salisbury, January 5, 1832, Hannah Raynor, and they were the parents of five children: Lyman Hakes; Eliza May, married Hinton S. Lloyd; Malvin L.; Ormenda, married Richard E. Whitney; Lewis E., of further mention.

Lewis Eleazer Carr was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, March 10, 1842, and is now (1920) an honored resident of the city of Albany. He was educated in the public schools, Falley Seminary, Fulton, New York, and Fairfield Academy, finishing his studies at the Academy with the graduating class of 1861. He then spent a part of two years on the home farm, but deciding upon a professional career he entered Albany Law School and was graduated LL.B., class of 1864. The year following graduation he spent in Buffalo as clerk in the law office of Sherman S. Rogers, his room-mate there being that later famous president of the United States, Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Carr began the private practice of law at Port Jervis, Orange county, New York, in July, 1865, and there continued twenty-eight years, attaining high rank as a lawyer of skill and learning. For five years, 1869-1874, he practiced in partnership with O. P. Howell, but during three years of that period, 1871-1874, Mr. Carr was district attorney for Orange county. In 1872 he was appointed attorney for the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, and placed in charge of the company's legal business in Orange, Delaware and Sullivan counties. Mr. Carr was very successful in

his legal practice, and stood high in the regard of his professional brethren. For eight years he was a director of the Port Jervis National Bank, for sixteen years a member of the Port Jervis Board of Education, and engaged in varied professional business and social interests in that city. In 1893 he accepted the position as chief attorney for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, resident at Albany, and the same year moved to that city, which has since been his home. He has retained his position as resident counsel with the Delaware & Hudson Company, and has continued active in law practice, although, since the years have added their weight, he has surrendered to younger shoulders many of the heavier burdens of the office.

Mr. Carr has been connected with many of the celebrated cases of the New York bar, one of them the famous impeachment case brought against Justice William Brewster Hooker. Mr. Carr was one of Judge Hooker's counsel, and successfully defended him against removal, Judge Hooker serving out his full term and retiring to private life at its expiration, December 31, 1913.

In Port Jervis, Mr. Carr was deeply interested in Masonic work, being a member of Port Jervis Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Neversink Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and for seven years eminent commander of Delaware Commandery, Knights Templar. In politics a Republican, Mr. Carr served Orange county for three years as district-attorney, but while a power in party councils, he seeks no office for himself. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Bar Associations of Orange and Albany counties, and the New York Bar Association. His clubs are the Fort Orange and Auranian of Albany, and the Lawyers' of New York City. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian.

Mr. Carr married, in 1865, Ruth, daugh-

ter of Matthias Duke, an officer of the British army, stationed at Kingston, Ontario. Mrs. Carr is a maternal granddaughter of John Gallagher, an officer under Wellington at Waterloo, and with the British forces in Eastport, Maine, during the war of 1812-1814, surrendering that town to the American forces. Mr. and Mrs. Carr are the parents of three sons. 1. Raymond W., born June 13, 1869, died 1911. 2. Lewis Eleazer, born Port Jervis, New York, June 27, 1871; died Albany, New York, January 18, 1921. He was educated in Port Jervis schools, Harvard University, class 1893, and Albany Law School, class 1896. He married, November 1896, Miss Elsie Dixon, daughter of Jonathan Dixon, for years Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Carr are the parents of a son, William Dixon Carr. 3. William Duke, born October 26, 1874.

WHEELER, Seth,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The business ability and executive capacity of Seth Wheeler has been well tested during the forty-three years which have passed since he became president of the Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Company of Albany, New York, a corporation founded upon and operated under the one hundred patents issued Mr. Wheeler upon the product of his inventive brain. The company has prospered under Mr. Wheeler's management, and to its development his own energies with those of his sons have been devoted since 1877, the sons coming into the company as soon as of suitable age and filling the official positions; one son, Edgar, being secretary at the time of his death in 1908; the others, William A. and Seth, Junior, now carrying the heavier burdens of management as treasurer and vice-president. The founding and development of such an enterprise could well be consid-

ered a creditable life-work, but the life story of Seth Wheeler embraces much more in the way of business achievement and his claim is rated to the titles of mechanical engineer, inventor, manufacturer, and financier.

Seth Wheeler is a descendant of Henry Wheeler, who seems to have been among the first of this branch of the family to leave Connecticut, and settle in the State of New York, Henry going to Long Island, thence to Dutchess county. He was born in Connecticut, September 11, 1717. There were many Wheeler families in New England, in the early days. Farmer says, "thirty such lived in Concord, Massachusetts, between 1650 and 1680." John Wheeler, of Concord, moved to Connecticut, in 1644, had a son John, a signer of "agreement" for the settlement of Woodbury, and father of Thomas Wheeler, who married Sarah Stiles, and they are believed to have been the parents of Henry Wheeler, ancestor of Seth Wheeler, of Albany.

The line of descent from Henry Wheeler, and his wife, Deborah Underhill, is through their son, Thomas Wheeler, and his wife, Elizabeth Connor, of Dutchess county, New York; their son, William Wheeler, and his wife Martha Thorn, of Chatham, Columbia county, New York; their son Alonzo Wheeler and his wife, Harriet Hatch Bishop, of Albany and Chatham, New York; their son, Seth Wheeler, to whom this review is inscribed.

Alonzo Wheeler was born January 12, 1805, died at Albany, New York, in 1867. He was a school teacher in early life, but possessing mechanical tastes, he later learned the wheelwright's trade, and with his brother, Samuel Wheeler, established in Westerlo, New York, as a wagon builder, there remaining until 1829. During that period he perfected an invention for mortising a square hole, and the first square hole mortising machine ever made was his invention. In 1829 he moved his wagon

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

building shop to Coxsackie, New York, and there became interested in a whaling venture, going himself on a voyage which lasted three years, and making several shorter ones. He soon retired from the sea, however, and located in Chatham, New York, where with his brother, William C. Wheeler, he operated a sash, door and blind factory and manufactured various kinds of agricultural implements. While in Chatham he built the first successful railway tread power mill. In 1849 the business was moved to Albany, New York, and there was reorganized under the firm name, Wheeler, Melick & Company. He married, November 6, 1832, Harriet Hatch, daughter of Richard W. and Abigail (Hatch) Bishop, and they were the parents of an only son Seth, and of three daughters, Jane, Ann, and Martha Thorn Wheeler, all born in Chatham, except the youngest, born in Albany.

Seth Wheeler was born in Chatham, New York, May 18, 1838, and is an honored resident of Albany, New York. He was educated at Albany Academy, then became associated with his father in the firm of Wheeler, Melick & Company, then the most important manufacturers in the Eastern States engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He was identified with that business until 1872 and during that time became deeply interested in mechanics and inventions, his talents developing strongly along those lines. In 1871 and 1872 he perfected an invention and built a machine for furnishing wrapping paper in rolls instead of in flat sheets, the machine also printing any desired advertising matter on each sheet as it left the roll. He continued his experimenting, had many patents issued him, and in 1874 organized the Rolled Wrapping Paper Company, for the manufacture of rolled paper under his own patents. This was not a successful enterprise, but it blazed the way for the Albany Per-

forated Wrapping Paper Company, which was organized in 1877, Seth Wheeler, president. During the years which have since intervened the company has operated very successfully, and many improvements have been made in the mechanical department. Mr. Wheeler's inventive genius had full scope, and his patents number about one hundred, covering the machinery used in his own mill and in other lines of invention. The foreign business of the company grew to large proportions, and prior to the great World War, branches were maintained in Canada, England, Germany, France and Switzerland.

In other lines of manufacture Mr. Wheeler is well known and prominent, being president of the Wheeler Heat and Power Company; vice-president of the Cheney Piano Action Company of Castleton, New York; and in the world of finance was the able president of the Albany County Savings Bank, retiring in 1919, and was long a director of the Albany County Savings Bank and director of New York State Bank. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, also of the Fort Orange Club, and a Mason of lodge, chapter and temple.

Mr. Wheeler married, April 3, 1860, Elizabeth Boyd, born July 11, 1839, daughter of William Alexander and Sarah Maria (Sternberg) Boyd, granddaughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Becker) Boyd, her grandfather, Alexander, the first child born to John and Ann (Logan) Boyd, after their coming to this country. William Alexander Boyd was a merchant of Albany, engaging in the dry-goods business with his son, Roger D. Boyd. In 1859 the business was moved to Hamilton, New York, the firm continuing there until 1874, when it was dissolved, William A. returning to Albany, where he lived retired until his death, September 17, 1880. His second wife, Sarah M. (Sternberg) Boyd, was born September

1, 1807, now deceased. On April 3, 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Wheeler celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day and were congratulated by a large number of relatives and friends gathered to celebrate with them. Children, all born in Albany: 1. Edgar Wheeler, born January 1, 1861, died February 27, 1908; he was educated in the Albany public schools, and from the age of eighteen until his passing, at the age of forty-seven, was associated with his father in business, and closed his career holding the office of secretary of the Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Company. He was a charter member of the old Albany Bicycle Club, and with General Robert Shaw Oliver owned and rode the first bicycles seen in Albany. He married, in 1888, Alice Birch, and left children: Archibald Birch, Thomas Boyd, and Edgar Thorn Wheeler. 2. Harriet Elizabeth Wheeler, born October 1, 1862, married Howard Martin, and has children: Elizabeth Boyd, who married Porter Fearey; has one son, Porter Fearey, Jr. 3. William Alonzo, born February 18, 1870; educated in Albany public schools, and since 1887 has been associated with his father in the Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Company, serving as treasurer. He married, October 9, 1898, Rubie Holt Hyam, of Washington, D. C. 4. Sarah Boyd Wheeler, born June 30, 1874; married, October 19, 1899, Joseph Scott House. 5. Seth (2) Wheeler, born April 1, 1878; educated in Albany Academy, Stevens Preparatory School, Stevens Institute of Technology, class of 1903. After completing his studies he spent one year in the employ of the Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow Point, Maryland, was for another year with the Michigan Alkali Company, at Wyandotte, Michigan, as assistant superintendent of the by-product coke oven department, then returned to Albany, where he joined his father and brothers in the management of the Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper

Company, and in 1907 was chosen vice-president and appointed general superintendent. He is a member of American Society of Mechanical Engineers, University Club, Fort Orange Club, Albany Country Club, Beta Theta Pi fraternity, Troop B Association. He married at Detroit, Michigan, November 3, 1904, Alice Emily Chadwick Fitch, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Charles Henry and Viola (Lusk) Fitch.

THACHER, John Boyd,

Man of Distinguished Ability.

The Thacher descent is traced from Rev. Peter Thacher, of Somersetshire, England, whose son, Rev. Peter Thacher, was the father of Rev. Thomas Thacher, the founder of the family in New England. The family in England bore arms thus described:

Arms—Gules, a cross argent on a chief d'or three grasshoppers argent.

Crest—A grasshopper proper.

Five clergymen head the two English and first three American generations in this branch: Rev. Peter (1) Thacher, vicar of the parish of Queen Camel, in Somersetshire, England; Rev. Peter (2) Thacher, A. M., vicar of Milton Clevedon, Somersetshire, and rector of St. Edmunds, Wiltshire; Rev. Thomas Thacher, the founder of the family in New England, first pastor of historic South Church, Boston, a skilled physician, the first practitioner of medicine in Weymouth, Massachusetts; Rev. Peter (3) Thacher, a graduate of Harvard, 1671, pastor of the church at Milton, Massachusetts, 1681, until his death in 1727; Rev. Peter (4) Thacher, a graduate of Harvard, in 1706, ordained pastor of the church at Middleboro, November 2, 1709, died April 22, 1744, "having sustained a ministerial character of great respectability, and received a large number of members into the church." These five generations of clergymen have



John Boyd Thacker

been followed by an equal number of generations of distinguished laymen, eminent in law business, literature, and politics.

Samuel Thacher, of the sixth generation, is believed to be the Captain Thacher, of Middleboro, who commanded a company of men from that town in 1750, during the French and Indian War. He was the father of Nathaniel Thacher, the first in this branch to settle in New York, he being one of the pioneers of the town of Troupsburg in the southern part of the Gorham and Phelps purchase. He was the father of Samuel Olney Thacher, who married, in 1814, Martha Hornell, daughter of Judge George Hornell, who was a century or more ago one of the most conspicuous characters in the history of the Steuben county region. He was a son of Rev. Nicholas Hornell, born in Sweden, who during a period of religious persecution came to the United States, settling near York, Pennsylvania. Judge Hornell married Martha Stephens, daughter of a pioneer of the Hornellsville region. The city, now Hornell, formerly Hornellsville, was named in recognition of Judge Hornell's prominence.

George Hornell Thacher, of the ninth generation, was born in Hornellsville, New York, June 4, 1818, died at St. Augustine, Florida, February 15, 1887, and is buried in Rural Cemetery, Albany. He was a graduate of Union College (now University), class of 1843, and subsequently took courses in divinity at Princeton Theological Seminary, and until 1848 was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Ballston Spa, New York. In 1849 he settled permanently in Albany, and thereafter was closely identified with the business and political history of the city. He engaged extensively in manufacturing, and for many years was head of the Thacher Car Wheel Works, one of the city's leading industries. He was a strong Democrat, and first became a factor in Albany's political life in 1859, when he was

elected alderman. He was four times elected mayor of Albany, his first term 1860-1862, his second, 1866-68, his third, 1870-72, his fourth, May 7, 1872, to January 28, 1874, when he resigned. He proved in his first term, when the pre-war excitement was running high, that he was fearless in his defense of the right, and that free speech to him was an inalienable right of an American citizen. In February, 1861, a number of citizens petitioned him to forbid an Abolitionist meeting, and upon being refused, attempted to break up the meeting which was subsequently held. In concluding a speech to the would-be disturbers of the meeting, Mayor Thacher said: "At all events come what may, mob law shall never prevail in our good city with my consent or connivance;" and "mob law" did not "prevail." His entire record in office is one of honorable effort to administer the office of mayor to advance the interests of the entire city and give to everyone the benefit of good government. He married in Schenectady, June 15, 1843, Ursula Boyd, who died April 13, 1874, the mother of three children: Margaret E., deceased; John Boyd, of further mention; and George Hornell, whose history will appear in the following sketch.

John Boyd Thacher was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, September 11, 1847, and died in Albany, New York, February 25, 1909. He prepared for college under private tutors, was graduated from Williams College, A. B., *cum laude*, class of 1869, and later was awarded the A. M. degree. He prepared for the management of his father's business by spending several years in the foundry and actually became an expert molder. After the death of their father the two sons continued the business of the Thacher Car Wheel Works, of which they were the owners.

In early manhood he interested himself in public affairs, and grew into a strong and widespread influence. He was elected on the

Democratic ticket to the State Senate from Albany county in 1883, and served in the sessions of 1884-5. While a member of this body he continued work he had begun when on the Albany Board of Health,—the study of tenement houses and their relation to the public health. In New York City, in the winter of 1883-4, he further prosecuted his investigations in this direction and subsequently introduced a bill in the New York Legislature, which, when passed by both houses, resulted in the appointment of a commission to inquire into the character and condition of tenements in the city of New York. Joseph W. Drexel, Esq., was chairman of the committee organized under this law, and its activities, which Mr. Thacher aided and encouraged with data and advice from his personal work, were productive of remedial legislation governing housing conditions, and brought welcome relief and improvement of condition to the thousands whose circumstances necessitated such manner of life. Mr. Thacher was found among the implacable foes of the prison contract system, and he was a loyal supporter of the many reforms inaugurated by Governor Grover Cleveland. It was his resolution introduced in the New York State Senate in 1885 calling upon the New York members of the national Congress to vote for the placing of General Grant on the retired list that made that movement successful, the favorable action of the Legislature making clear to the representatives in the national body the wishes of their constituency. Among the numerous bills he sponsored during his term of office was the appropriation bill for carrying on work on the new capitol, and after a strenuous effort against determined opposition a million dollars was appropriated in 1884.

Mr. Thacher was twice mayor of Albany, first in 1886, and again in 1896. He took an active part in promoting the bi-centennial celebration, abolished the use of State street

as a market, pushed the new public hall to completion, and effected many other public improvements from which Albany has not ceased to benefit. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the World's Exposition Commission, acting as chairman of the executive committee of the bureau of awards. His long career in public life was one of constant effort in the pursuit of worthy ends, and his reputation for effective, disinterested service extended without blemish wherever he was known. Mr. Thacher possessed literary ability of a high order, and published several important works, among them: "Christopher Columbus, His Life, His Works, His Remains," "The Continent of America, its Discovery and its Baptism," "Charlecote," "Cabotian Discovery," and "Little Speeches." Also he was writing history of the French Revolution at time of his death. He was intensely appreciative of all forms of literature, and his interest extended to old and rare books and to choice specimens of the art of book-making in its infancy. His collection of fifteenth century printing was especially fine and noted, and at present is in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C. There were few so well informed as he concerning the history and development of the graphic art. Mr. Thacher was a gentleman of kindly spirit and generous habit, and shared freely of his substance with those less favored than he. The extent of his good works was never known, but in many quarters his death was mourned as the loss of a friend who often brought relief in time of stress, and, with relief, courage, hope, and faith.

Mr. Thacher married, September 11, 1872, Emma Treadwell, daughter of George C. and Amy (Roberts) Treadwell, granddaughter of George and Nancy (Curtis) Treadwell, great-granddaughter of Governor John Treadwell, fourth governor of Connecticut, and descendant of Edward Treadwell, who in 1637 settled at Ipswich,



Geo. S. Freadwell

Massachusetts, whence he moved to Connecticut.

Governor John Treadwell, only son of Ephraim and Mary Treadwell, was born in Farmington, Hartford county, Connecticut, and died there August 19, 1823. His parents, who were highly respected for their piety, brought him up according to Puritan principles. He was graduated at Yale in 1767, and then studied law, but appears to have had a decided aversion to the profession, and never offered himself for examination. In 1776 he was sent to the General Assembly, and, with the exception of one session, kept his seat until 1785, when he became an assistant or member of the Governor's Council, serving until 1798, when he was elected lieutenant-governor. In 1785-6 he was a member of the Continental Congress; in 1788 was a delegate to the State Convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. In the autumn of 1809 Governor Trumbull died, and Mr. Treadwell became his successor, and by a renewal of the appointment of the next session (May, 1810), continued in office for a year. At this time he had been judge of probate for twenty years, judge of the County Court for three years, and judge of the Supreme Court of Errors for twenty years. He was a member of the famous "Hartford Convention," and was a delegate to the convention that framed the new constitution of Connecticut in 1817. He aided in negotiating the sale, in 1795, of the Western Reserve tract in Ohio, by which the school fund in Connecticut was created; drew the bill for the application of the fund, and, with justice, has been termed "the father of the system of common-school education." He was one of the board of managers of this fund from 1800 until 1810. In 1790-1809 he was a member of the corporation of Yale, and for a long time was one of the prudential committee of the corporation, receiving, in 1800, the degree of LL.D. in recognition of

his services. For more than twenty years he was a deacon of the historic Congregational Church at Farmington, with which he united at the age of twenty-six, and he was one of the founders of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, being chosen its first president and remaining in office until his death. His interest in religion was profound; he gave liberally of the large fortune he inherited to societies for its promotion, and in his later years wrote a series of theological essays, which were never printed. President Porter, of Yale, wrote of him as follows: "He was not, in the common import of the term, a popular man; yet he had moral and intellectual greatness which carried him superior to all obstacles in the path of eminence. . . . No magistrate in New England, probably since the times of Haynes and Winthrop, enjoyed a greater measure of confidence in the church, was more useful in it or more venerated by its ministers." Governor Treadwell married a daughter of Joseph Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts.

George C. Treadwell, father of Emma (Treadwell) Thacher, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, October 24, 1812, and died at Albany, October 3, 1885. He lived in the home of his uncle, Major Roger Hooker, of Farmington, until he was fourteen years of age, when he moved to Albany. Until 1832 he was connected with several mercantile houses, but on April 1st of that year engaged in the fur business. In 1854 Henry Treadwell became associated with him, and this arrangement continued with excellent result until February 1, 1884, when Mr. George C. Treadwell retired from active affairs. In addition to his private business, which was most prosperously conducted, he was a director of the Commercial Bank of Albany.

Mr. Treadwell was of deeply religious nature and a liberal supporter of those charities which he felt met existing needs. For

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ties as a citizen. He served the city of Albany as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, from May, 1892, until December 1, 1894, then resigned. He has proved his worth as a business man and has been equally interested and helpful in the institutional and social life of his city. He is a member of all Albany Masonic bodies and holds the 32nd degree of the Scottish Rite. His clubs are: The Fort Orange, of which he was a founder and a former president; the Albany Country; the Ekwanok of Manchester, Vermont, of which he was president; and the Williams Club of New York City. He is president of the Manchester Historical Society; fellow of the New York State Historical Society and member of the National Geographic Society.

On January 1, 1880, Mr. Thacher married Emma Louise Bennett, daughter of William Bennett, and they are the parents of seven children: George Hornell, born April 14, 1881, now associated in business with his father; John Boyd, born October 26, 1882, educated in Albany Boys' Academy, Princeton University, and the Albany Law School, now practicing the profession of law in Albany; Thomas Oxbridge, born March 22, 1884, educated in Albany Boys' Academy and Princeton University, now associated in business with his father and brothers, he married Helen Lavie, of Brooklyn, New York; Emma Louise, born October 23, 1885, died February 27, 1893; Roland Throckmorton, born June 7, 1887, died November 26, 1892; Kenelm Roland, born February 1, 1892; educated in Albany Boys' Academy, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, now in business with his father and brothers; Edwin Throckmorton born April 29, 1896, educated in Albany Boys' Academy, and now associated with his father and brothers in business.

The foregoing reveals the fact that there

are no drones in the Thacher hive, father and sons constituting the official directory of the Thacher Propeller and Foundry Company. The record of these three generations of Thachers in Albany, is one of value to that municipality both from a business and political view point. The present head of the family is true to the best traditions of this fine old Puritan family, which in each of the ten generations in America has produced notable sons.

TEN EYCK, Peter Gansevoort,

Man of Varied Activities.

The Ten Eyck family, upon coming from Holland, 1630-1638, settled in New Amsterdam, Coenraedt Ten Eyck, the founder, there finding a congenial home with his wife, Maria (Boele) Ten Eyck, whom he married in Holland. They left male issue, and in the second generation Jacob Ten Eyck, their eldest son, located in Albany, New York, where he died. From Coenraedt to Peter Gansevoort Ten Eyck, of Albany, business man and eminent citizen, the line of descent is thus traced: Coenraedt Ten Eyck and his wife, Maria (Boele) Ten Eyck; Jacob Ten Eyck and his wife, Gertruy (Coeymans) Ten Eyck; Coenraedt (2) Ten Eyck and his wife Geertje (Van Schaick) Ten Eyck; Jacob Coenraedt Ten Eyck (twenty-second mayor of Albany, commissioner of Indian affairs, member of the Committee of Safety, judge of the Court of Common Pleas) and his wife, Catharine (Cuyler) Ten Eyck; Anthony Ten Eyck (a member of the convention of 1787 which ratified the Constitution of the United States, first judge of Rensselaer county, New York, serving until aged sixty, State Senator eight years) and his wife, Maria (Egberts) Ten Eyck; Coenraed Anthony Ten Eyck (sheriff of Albany county nine years, county clerk six years) and his wife, Hester (Gansevoort) Ten Eyck, his cousin, daughter of Jacob and

Magdalena (Gansevoort) Ten Eyck; Abraham Cuyler Ten Eyck, of further mention; Peter Gansevoort Ten Eyck, of further mention.

Abraham Cuyler Ten Eyck, fourth son of Coenraed Anthony and Hester (Gansevoort) Ten Eyck, was born at the family home on Montgomery street, Albany, the site of the home now occupied by the Union Station, but the "court part of the town" at the time of his birth, October 1, 1830. He died in the city of his birth, March 23, 1900, and was laid at rest in Rural Cemetery. After completing his education at Albany Boys' Academy, he went to California with the "gold seekers," arriving in 1851, his brother Jacob preceding him with another party. In California, he was quite successful, but the death of his brother, Anthony Ten Eyck, deputy attorney-general of New York, in 1852, caused him to return home. The vessel in which he sailed was wrecked, and but nineteen of the one hundred and twenty-five people on board were saved. Mr. Ten Eyck, struggling in the water, soon realized that the gold in his money belt was dragging him down, and with the aid of a sharp knife, which he always carried, he managed to free himself of the gold, some \$5,000 going to the bottom; but his life was saved and he returned to his home. He married a few years after his return to Albany, his first home being at No. 199 State street, later becoming a part of the site of the new State Capitol. The next home of the family was the old historical house on Whitehall place. That house was built about 1750 by the English Officer-General John Bradstreet, and was used as his headquarters during the campaigns against the French and Indians. After the war, the house was purchased by Leonard Gansevoort, brother of General Peter Gansevoort, who remodeled and enlarged it, the mansion being one hundred and ten feet front, and seventy-five feet deep. The property (some 2,000 acres)

came into the Ten Eyck family by the marriage of Magdalena, daughter of Leonard Gansevoort, to Jacob Ten Eyck, eldest son of Abraham Ten Eyck. "Whitehall," the historic mansion referred to, was destroyed by fire in 1883, with its wealth of old furniture, paintings and silver, a severe blow to the family who loved and prized the old home for its associations. Abraham Cuyler Ten Eyck was a man of strong character, staunch in his friendships, and greatly admired by a host of friends. While not a lawyer, he was well informed and was much sought in council by his friends. He was open-handed and generous, always ready to aid a good cause or help a friend. He was a member of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, and in politics a Democrat.

He married, in Albany, November 27, 1855, Margaret Matilda Haswell, born in Albany, April 14, 1837, daughter of Henry Burhans and Elizabeth (Trowbridge) Haswell. Henry B. Haswell was an attorney of prominence, county clerk six years, alderman, school commissioner, and secretary to the Board of Education. Mrs. A. Cuyler Ten Eyck survived her husband many years and (1920) is still living. They were the parents of a large family: Hester Gansevoort, married James Edgar Brooks; Conrad Anthony, born May 30, 1858; Henry Haswell, died in childhood; Jacob, died young; Rachel, married John Gabriel Gebhard, D. D.; Jacob Lansing, an eminent lawyer and citizen of Albany, married Kate Dyer; Cuyler, an artist of Albany, married Eva Mary Wieland; Peter Gansevoort, of whom further.

Peter Gansevoort Ten Eyck, of the eighth generation of the Ten Eycks in New York, and the seventh in Albany, was born in the historic Gansevoort Mansion on Whitehall place, Albany, November 7, 1873, the last person born in that famous home before its destruction by fire in 1883. He prepared at Albany Boys' Academy, then pursued

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

courses of study in engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, from 1892 to 1896. He then entered the service of the New York Central railroad, continuing until 1903, a period during which the signal system of the road was brought to a high state of excellence and reliability. Mr. Ten Eyck was connected with that department on the Mohawk division as batteryman to the supervisor of signals, and later was assigned to New York as assistant signal engineer and signal engineer in charge of designing, constructing and maintaining the signal service over all New York Central lines. In 1903 he became associated with the Federal Signal Railway Company as chief engineer, and later became vice-president and general manager of the company. He is recognized as a standard authority in his special line, and is frequently called as consulting railway engineer. He is also a director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. He finds his chief recreation in farming and the raising of thoroughbred cattle.

An ardent advocate of inland and deep-waterways for the Atlantic coast, Mr. Ten Eyck has greatly aided the movement, and is an active member of the New York State Waterways Association, the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association, and director of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. In 1919 he was appointed, by Governor Smith, chairman of the New York State Highways and Transportation Committee. He is a member of the American Railway Engineering Association, vice president of the Holland Society of New York; trustee of Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society; member and vice president of the New York State Automobile Association; former trustee of the University Club; president of the Fort Orange Club; former president of the Albany Club; former president of the Albany Automobile Club; and member of the Albany Yacht, Albany Country,

Woolferts Roost, and Transportation clubs, the last named of New York City. Other societies are: Rensselaer Polytechnic Alumni Association; ex-president of Albany Academy Alumni Association; trustee of Albany Academy; present regent of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; trustee of the New York State Society of Sons of the Revolution; member of Delta Phi fraternity; vice president and trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital; member of Albany Lodge of Elks; Masters Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; trustee of Madison Avenue Reformed Church, of Albany, and in younger years was an enlisted member of the Third Signal Corps, Third Brigade, New York National Guard. He is secretary-treasurer of the Albany County Farm Bureau; vice-president of the Albany County Agricultural Society; delegate to the American Federation of Farm Bureaus which met at Chicago, March 3, 1920, to organize the farm bureaus into a national body, covering the entire United States; director and chairman of executive committee of Hudson Valley Federated Chamber of Commerce; vice-president of Albany Chamber of Commerce; trustee of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Ten Eyck from earliest manhood has taken a lively interest in public affairs. During the legislative campaign of 1895, his brother, Jacob Lansing Ten Eyck, was the standard bearer for assemblymen and the only Democrat elected on the entire Albany county ticket. Peter G. Ten Eyck was then just over legal age, and took an active part in the campaign as he did in many succeeding ones, growing in political strength and experience. In 1912 he was the candidate of his party for representative from the Twenty-eighth New York Congressional District, was elected and served in the Sixty-third Congress, March 4, 1913—March 4, 1915, his com-

mittee assignments—roads, libraries and accounts. In 1912 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Baltimore, Maryland, which gave Woodrow Wilson to the nation as its candidate for the presidency, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which was held in San Francisco, June, 1920, which nominated a candidate to succeed him. In the fall election of 1920, Mr. Ten Eyck was elected congressman from the Twenty-eighth Congressional (Albany) District by a majority of over 8,000 votes, the only Democratic candidate elected to succeed a Republican in the United States. He is one of the strong men of the Democratic party, his influence, time and means always being available for all legitimate party service. His voice is a potent one in party councils, and his best efforts may always be relied upon, as he firmly believes in Democratic principles.

During the World War period, 1917-1918, Mr. Ten Eyck gave himself freely for any service to which he was called. He was designated an expert under the National Council of Defence; member of the executive committee of the Albany County Chapter of the American Red Cross during the war; member of the executive committee in the first Red Cross campaign for funds; chairman of the second Red Cross campaign for members, which enrolled 36,000 in the Albany district; chairman of the Business Men's Committee of One Hundred in the First Liberty Loan Campaign; member of the executive committee which was organized to promote enlistment in the United States Navy at the beginning of the war; chairman of committee of extension and cooperation, Second Red Cross Campaign for funds, and for the war chest drive for funds; member of the executive committee, Third Red Cross campaign for members. In addition to this service he was a member

of local draft board No. 4, Albany county, Twenty-eighth Congressional District, original chairman of the highway transport committee of New York State and Connecticut under counsel of national defense.

Mr. Ten Eyck married, in Albany, April 15, 1903, Bertha Floretta Dederick, daughter of Peter Kells and Marietta (Michael) Dederick, granddaughter of Philip W. and Anna Maria (Kells) Dederick, and maternal granddaughter of John Lewis and Elizabeth (Miller) Michael. Peter Kells Dederick, of Albany, was an inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements, and at one time it was said that but two inventors in the United States had a greater number of patents issued to them than he. Peter G. and Bertha F. (Dederick) Ten Eyck are the parents of one son, Peter Gansevoort (2), born April 4, 1905.

SCOVILL, E. Washburn,

Man of Affairs.

Mr. Scovill's identification with New York State is complete and thorough, for he is a native of New York, and throughout his active life has been associated with her business, military, and public affairs, principally as a resident of Hudson. He is a descendant of a family dating to an early period in Colonial New England, and of ancient and honorable record as well in England, where in the form Escoville the name appeared as early as 1194. Since that time many spellings of the name have been adopted by various members and branches of the family, and in the branch herein outlined there is some diversity of choice, so that the preference of the different members, as expressed in their signature on public and private documents, will be observed in this record. The coat-of-arms of the Scovill family is as follows:

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Arms—Or, a fesse, gules, between three mascles, azure.

(I) The American ancestor of the line was John Scovell, born probably in Shapwick, County Dorset, England, about 1635, who died in Haddam, Connecticut, about 1697. He was a resident first of Farmington, then of Mattatuck (Waterbury), Connecticut, January 15, 1677-78, and in 1686 moved to Haddam. He married, March 29, 1666, Sarah Barnes, daughter of Thomas and Mary Barnes.

(II) John (2) Scovill, son of John (1) and Sarah (Barnes) Scovell, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, about 1669, and died in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 26, 1726-27. He was a man of influence in his community, for many years selectman of his town, also filling the office of constable, and in May, 1714, was chosen deputy to the General Assembly. John Scovill was a sergeant in the local military company, a position of honor and responsibility. He married, February 6, 1693-94, Hannah Richards, and they were the parents of six children.

(III) William Scovil, son of Sergeant John (2) and Hannah (Richards) Scovill, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 7, 1703, and died in Westbury, a part of Waterbury now known as Watertown, March 5, 1755. He was commissioned lieutenant of the Westbury militia company in May, 1746. He married (first) Hannah Richards, (second) Elizabeth Brown, and there were four children of his first marriage, two of his second.

(IV) Rev. James Scovil, son of Lieutenant William Scovil, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 27, 1732-33, and died in Kingston, New Brunswick, December 19, 1808. He was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1757, and was ordained a minister of the Episcopal church in Westminster Abbey, London, by the Bishop of Rochester, returning to America as a recog-

nized missionary under the auspices of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He preached in Waterbury and ministered to his parishioners of the surrounding territory until the Revolutionary War, when his loyalty to the mother country, as well as his love and loyalty to his flock, brought him into difficult situations. He conducted himself with honor and discretion throughout this trying period, and in 1788, still under the authority of the Society, he went to Kingston, New Brunswick, where he became pastor of Trinity Church. He had gone to New Brunswick prior to that time, but had made several journeys to Connecticut, being loath to leave the people among whom he had labored so faithfully. Upon his death he was succeeded in his ministry by his son, Rev. Elias Scovil. Rev. James Scovil married, November 7, 1762, Amy Nichols, and they were the parents of ten children.

(V) James (2) Scovil, son of Rev. James (1) and Amy (Nichols) Scovil, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, March 19, 1764, and died there, November 26, 1825. He was the only child of the family to remain in Waterbury when his father went to New Brunswick, and he became a prominent citizen and large landholder, acting as trial justice and always being called Esquire Scovil. During the War of 1812 he established, with others, a woolen factory on East Main street, and later was a general merchant. For many years he was a warden of St. John's Church, Waterbury. He married Alatheia Lamson, who bore him ten children.

(VI) William Henry Scovill, son of James (2) and Alatheia (Lamson) Scovil, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, July 27, 1796, and died in Charleston, South Carolina, March 27, 1854. He was long associated in business with his brother under the title of J. M. L. & W. H. Scovill. Dr. Henry Bronson, in his "History of Water-

bury" says: "He was emphatically a public benefactor and his loss was a public calamity." For many years Mr. Scovill was warden of St. John's Church. He and his brother endowed the Scovill Professorship in Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, and he was a moving spirit in many other good works. He was a most exceptional man in many respects, combining qualities that enabled him to realize a maximum of service to his generation. He married (first) Eunice Ruth Davies, (second) Rebecca Hopkins Smith.

(VII) Dr. William Henry (2) Scovill, son of William Henry (1) Scovill, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 7, 1842, and died in Hudson, New York, December 9, 1914. He was educated in private schools and in Geneva, Switzerland, and as a young man served in the Union army during the Civil War. Subsequently he became a student of medicine in New Haven, Connecticut, and was then for a time resident in New York, Brooklyn, and Tarrytown, in 1871 moving to Hudson, New York, where until his death he led, to use his own words, "a quiet, uneventful life." He was a member of the Masonic order, the Grand Army of the Republic, and senior warden of Christ Church, of Hudson. He was a man of broad education, a close reader, keen student, and logical thinker. One of his outstanding characteristics was his love of young people, and in his sympathy with them and his interest in everything that concerned them he renewed his youth. He married, January 13, 1863, Elizabeth Whiting, daughter of John Lucas and Cornelia (Barnard) Whiting, of Kinderhook, and granddaughter of Judge Robert A. Barnard, of Hudson, New York.

(VIII) E. Washburn Scovill, son of William Henry (2) and Elizabeth (Whiting) Scovill, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 2, 1870. Hudson, New York, became the family home in his childhood, and

there his interests have since centered. He attended the public schools of that place, St. Luke's Preparatory School in Philadelphia, Cortland Place Institute in Cornwall, New York, and a private school in Cold Spring, New York. Upon the completion of his studies in 1888, he entered the office of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, New York, but after a few years returned to Hudson, his present home. His business interests are extensive, and his official positions include directorship in the Hudson River Trust Company, the Hudson Improvement Company, and the Hudson Theatre Company, of which last two organizations he is also treasurer. He is treasurer of the board of trustees of the Hudson City Hospital, and is an active member of the Hudson Chamber of Commerce.

Political and public affairs have always been interesting to Mr. Scovill, and as a young man he became a worker in the Republican ranks. In 1902 he was elected to represent his district in the New York Assembly, and was successively re-elected in 1903-04-05, in 1906 being elected treasurer of Columbia county. He was re-elected to this important office in 1909, and in 1912, upon the expiration of his second term, retired to private life, devoting himself to the care of his personal interests. As a younger man Mr. Scovill was connected with the National Guard of the State of New York, and in 1898, when New York State troops were called for duty in the Spanish-American War, he was rejected for field duty because of defective eyesight, being honorably discharged with the rank of corporal.

His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, and is past commander of Lafayette Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler, his membership in the different bodies all in Hudson. He is a member of



John Paterson.

the Episcopal church, in which denomination so many generations of his family have held worthy place. Mr. Scovill takes place among the citizens of Hudson who are the friends of all progress and improvement, dependable factors in the support of all such movements. He has given of his time and talents to the public service, and in that field, as in his private business affairs, his record is one of merit and honor.

Mr. Scovill married, January 18, 1915, Mary Keating Brennan, daughter of Thomas Brennan, a prominent contractor of Hudson. Their children are: Elizabeth Whiting, born October 31, 1915, and Robert B., born March 28, 1920.

PATERSON, John and John S.,

Distinguished Insurance Actuaries.

John Paterson and his son, John Sherman Paterson, made glorious the name of Paterson in State House annals, both of them giving the best of their unusual abilities to the public service. Both were too modest to court recognition or desire public attention, but enjoyed the high respect and esteem of many friends and associates. Now that their records are complete, the strength of character and the high quality of their attainments deserve extended notice. Their notable achievement, while perhaps not great to the casual reader, were most important and valuable, dealing particularly with the mathematical science of life insurance, that great modern business enterprise which depends for its life upon the correctness of its actuarial tables. Paterson is a name known in Albany as early as 1669, "Annals of Albany" noting a transfer of property to William Paterson, July 21, of that year, and that William Paterson was a Scotchman, whose property was confiscated and sold in 1689, when the Dutch recovered control for a time.

John Paterson, the first actuary of the

State insurance department, was a son of William and Elizabeth (Cline) Paterson, who came from the British Isles, a Scotch-Irish couple, who settled in Sussex county, New Jersey, where William Paterson was a tanner and currier until about 1805, when he joined in the tide of emigration flowing West and Northward that finally landed the family at now Hamilton, Canada, where soon afterward the father died.

John Paterson was born near Morristown, Sussex county, New Jersey, January 11, 1801, and died in Albany, New York, June 2, 1883. He was taken to Hamilton, Canada, by his parents in 1805, and after his widowed mother married Jacob Filman, a second husband, he went to live with the home doctor; it is believed the doctor's library, which contained a large, well selected stock of books, gave young Paterson's mind a decided preference for literary pursuits, and though he became well read in medicine, he was averse to its practice. Finally he reached Buffalo, and the printing office of the Buffalo "Gazette." There he mastered "the art and mystery of printing," became an expert, and in his spare time read and studied those books bearing on the subjects he had come to love best, mathematics, physics, astronomy and metaphysics. The old time printer was a wanderer, and after leaving his trade, John Paterson came eastward, finally reaching Albany, where his wandering ceased. He was first employed on the old "Register," then on the "Daily Advertiser," and then with the great Van Benthuyzen printing house, book publishers, and for many years publishers for the State of New York.

It was in 1822 that John Paterson came to Albany, and made his first home at No. 48 Lydius street, now Madison avenue. There he married, in 1828, Orilla Smith Bosworth and began housekeeping at No. 62 Madison avenue. He was an expert printer and always found his services in demand, his

greatest interest then, being the ability to absorb the learning which was contained in the many volumes which daily surrounded him. In his efforts at self-education, he so developed that in 1833 he became a member of Albany Institute, whose meetings were held in the library of Albany Academy. There he met men of deep learning, heard expositions from every branch of science, and reports of original research and experiment from such as Romeyn Beck, Joseph Henry, Lewis C. Beck, Simeon DeWitt, James Hall, and others, who eventually came into national prominence. John Paterson from time to time made contributions to the institute discussions in papers relating to his special lines of mathematics and physics, and served some years as secretary of the section of physical science and arts.

Touched by the scientific spirit and influences of his surroundings, he followed all lines of inquiry eagerly, and finding that the best books on his favorite subjects were in German and French, he began the study of those languages and was thus led to study Latin, Greek, and eventually, Hebrew and Arabic. His mental grasp and power of concentration enabled him to quickly acquire a facility in the use of these languages, and he was soon following his favorite authors in the original. His occasional papers and discussions were received with close attention, and brought him the friendship of President Nott and Professors Potter and Jackson, of Union College, an institution which in 1835 conferred upon John Paterson the honorary degree of A. M. While pursuing physics, astronomy, philology and philosophy with special interest, Mr. Paterson's strong penchant was for pure mathematics, and his bent in this direction amounted to genius. His grasp and originality found expression in a volume entitled, "The Calculus of Operations," which was published in 1855. For many years he accumulated notes for an expansion of his ideas,

but ill health prevented the consummation of his plan. The book brought him into correspondence with several foreign scholars, in particular, the celebrated English mathematician, Augustus de Morgan. His work brought Mr. Paterson the offer of a position in Smithsonian Institute, but that offer, like others, was declined through modesty and the belief that he was not qualified. His peculiar training came into its own in 1842, when the State began the issue of its magnificent quarto volumes on the "Natural History of the State of New York," replete with scientific research. The Van Benthuyzen house were the printers, and nearly thirty volumes of that great work passed under the expert eyes of John Paterson, and the authors acknowledged his invaluable service in securing accuracy in matters of fact as well as in typography. In 1851, the State established a department of weights and measures, a department of which Mr. Paterson was made superintendent, an office which he held until his passing. In 1860 the State insurance department was established, and for ten years Mr. Paterson was engaged in working out plans and tables calling for the application of higher mathematics to the problems of life insurance, and this gave him his title "first actuary of the insurance department of the State of New York."

The problems were many, as scientific methods for computing reserves, dividends and policy valuation must be found, and to John Paterson the greater part of this labor came. The most difficult of these, perhaps, was policy valuation, as a practical notation must be evolved and generally adopted, a table of mortality constructed, and rates of interest agreed upon suited to American needs. The experience of Europe was made use of, and the actuaries of the various companies and states labored together in harmony, but the New York department was looked to for leadership. In the end

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

a large number of tables for policy valuation had to be worked out, and a volume of such tables, the first computed for general use in the United States, was Mr. Paterson's particular work. It met instantaneous approval, and is an acknowledged aid to actuaries throughout the country. In 1874 he retired from the insurance department, but continued superintendent of the weights and measures until his passing, June 2, 1883. Warm tributes of praise for the purity of his character and appreciation of his scholarly attainment appeared in the press from scientists and friends, the following being from Dr. David Murray, formerly headmaster of Albany, Rutgers College professor, educational adviser to the Japanese government, and then secretary to the State Board of Regents:

Even here, where he has spent his life, comparatively few knew this modest and retiring man, whose learning and writings have added a distinction to his city. His mathematical studies, which occupied all his leisure time, were in the very highest ranges of the subject. He delighted in that fascinating but difficult department of mathematics which deals with the philosophical interpretation of mathematical formulae. He was by training and temperament a metaphysician, and all his inquiries took that direction. His papers, read before the Albany Institute, when he was in the prime of his powers, traversed the very highest themes which mathematics touches. And yet, with all his profound learning, he was as simple and confiding as a child. He shrank from publicity and notice, and never seemed to be aware that his attainments were either remarkable or meritorious.

On August 1, 1828, Mr. Paterson married Orilla Smith Bosworth, daughter of Sherman and Lucy (Merchant) Bosworth, both born in Lenox, Massachusetts. Their children were: Eloise Agnesia, married Charles E. Russ, of Albany; Mary Cereia, married Robert W. Harvey, of Utica; Cora Hypathia, married Franklin Bell, of Philadelphia; Lucy Somerville, unmarried; John Sherman, of whom further. The mother,

born September 28, 1809, passed away on July 31, 1883. She was of Colonial ancestry, a devoted and an appreciative companion to her talented husband.

John Paterson's literary acquirements were most remarkable. As a mathematician he was one of the most profoundly accomplished students of his time. His great work, "Calculus of Operations," shows not only great study and research, but some of the most valuable original conceptions ever put into practicable shape in connection with that science. In the opinion of scientific men, the work was the most valuable contribution ever offered the world in that line of study. His linguistic attainments have been alluded to; he conversed in all the leading living languages of Europe, and corresponded with learned bodies there in their own language. His knowledge of languages also embraced Hebrew and Arabic, and there was no study too profound, no branch of human science too abstruse, for him to investigate and master.

Mr. Paterson held singular ideas concerning the acquisition of property, yet by his frugality and industry he accumulated a notable collection of books, which at one time formed one of the best selected libraries in the city. It comprised about 3,000 volumes, largely mathematical, as he was especially interested in those branches of mathematics which were employed upon the doctrine of chances and the application of mathematics to logic. Among these books were some very rare and valuable works in literature and science. This library was transferred to Union College, where it is known as the "Paterson Collection."

He was a printer of rare skill and versed in all difficult branches of his art. He was especially designated to work on the volumes of the Natural History, and the very commendable accuracy of the later volumes of that work was due in no small degree to the fidelity of his proof reading. His extensive acquirements in mathematics and science rendered his aid in printing

books on such subjects much sought after. As a printer he was a good angel to the scientific author whose abstrusest technicalities he could understand and interpret.

John Sherman Paterson, only son of John and Orilla Smith (Bosworth) Paterson, was born in Albany, New York, June 13, 1848, and was educated at Albany Academy. While still a boy his father became his tutor in higher mathematics, and while there was little idle time there was an abundance of good fellowship with all that could minister to high aims and noble character in that home where goodness as well as knowledge reigned. At the age of nineteen years, December 26, 1867, John S. Paterson entered, and entered naturally, upon a work for which his talents and training fitted him. On that date he became a clerk in the actuarial division of the State insurance department, and for sixteen years he continued a subordinate in that department, grasping every detail and becoming so proficient that on April 23, 1883, he was appointed actuary by Superintendent John A. McCall.

As to the father fell the burden of constructive work during the first decade of the department's life, so to the son it fell to guide the actuarial side of State supervision during those years of fire and life insurance expansion, while at the same time the new casualty lines called for new applications of actuarial science, and rivalry of the companies introduced forms of policy contract which added to the burden of State supervision and made necessary new adaptations of actuarial principles. The phenomenal development of industrial insurance, which involved the welfare of many more families than did the old line insurance, required particularly wise handling and made additional demands upon the actuarial bureau. To all these demands, as well as to those of the reconstruction period which followed the insurance investigation

of 1905, the bureau under Mr. Paterson responded with the greatest efficiency.

During these years the life insurance companies multiplied their assets and insurance in force with amazing rapidity. In 1917 there were six companies, each of which collected a larger total of premiums than all the companies operating in the State did in 1867—the year when Mr. Paterson entered the department. Nine companies had more assets than all had in 1867, while six had a larger number of policies in force than all combined in 1867. Corresponding with this growth was a similar increase in the work of supervision, including that of the actuarial bureau. The value of Mr. Paterson's service to the State in this connection is well shown by the following quotation from a memorial adopted by the Actuarial Society of America, of which Mr. Paterson was a fellow:

The work required or expected of insurance supervision increased by leaps and bounds. This growth and development Mr. Paterson saw and influenced. He introduced the system of group valuation of life policies and originated the convenient system of valuation cards for life policies now in general use. In the crisis following the legislative investigation of 1905 he bore his part well. His absolute honesty in word, thought and deed was never questioned. In the years following the investigation he devoted much of his time to the formation of the necessary rulings and legal interpretations relating to the new statutes. To this work, of such vital interest to the institution of life insurance, he brought the ripened judgment of many years of experience.

The last ten years of Mr. Paterson's life were given largely to the application and enforcement of the new laws to life insurance that resulted from the legislative inquiry of 1905, a work of such a character that a keen judgment and a long memory were required. The results appear in abstracted form in a volume of "Rulings and Opinions on Life Insurance, 1916."

To such a master of his profession, with



John S. Paterson

none had a more checkered career. He had, as was said of a descendant of his, "a real genius for opposing the majority," and in consequence he has been much maligned. The truth is he was a reformer with all a reformer's strength and weakness. He was among the first to refuse conformity to the English Church, and "suffered much at the hands of the Bishops." He came to America in his old age, hoping to find here that liberty which was denied him at home; he rebelled against the union of Church and State, which the strong Puritan Covenant enforced, and in consequence found himself opposed by the party in power, the Massachusetts authorities; he zealously maintained the rights of the New Hampshire Settlement against Massachusetts, which ended in 1641 in the control of the weaker province by the stronger. Stephen Bachiler staked his fortunes on the continued independence of New Hampshire and lost. He had settled Hampton under authority from Massachusetts, yet his later acts plainly showed that he never supposed either of Massachusetts claims to Hampton well founded. After twenty years of conflict in New England, he returned to England, preferring to pass his last days among the Puritans there rather than in New England. His life measures the Puritan epoch; he was among the first clergyman to be ejected and he died with the English republic. During his life in New England he was settled for a time over the church at Lynn, being then seventy-one years of age, and four months later his troubles with the authorities began. He later lived at Sandwich on Cape Cod, settled Hampton in 1638 with others, and died in Hackney, England, in 1660, aged ninety-nine years.

The line of descent from Rev. Stephen Bachiler, the Puritan, to Walter Whipple Batchelder of Albany, New York, a representative of the tenth generation, is through Nathaniel, the eldest son of Rev. Stephen

Bachiler and his wife, Hester Mercer; their second son, Nathaniel (2) Batchelder and his first wife, Deborah Smith; their son Deacon Nathaniel (3) Batchelder and his wife, Elizabeth Foss; their son Jethro (1) Batchelder and his wife, Dorothea Sanborn; their son Jethro (2) and his wife, Abigail ———; their son Jethro (3) Batchelder, a soldier of the War of the Revolution, and his wife Deborah Leavitt; their son Joseph Batchelder, a soldier of the War of 1812, and his second wife, Electa Barrett; their son Deacon Norman W. Batchelder and his wife, Ellen M. Whipple; their son Walter Whipple Batchelder, of Albany, New York, banker.

Joseph Batchelder, was born at Stratford, Vermont, October 20, 1792, died at Hampton, New York, March 6, 1878. He had a good common school education, and for about twelve terms taught a district school. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and received an award of one hundred and sixty acres of bounty land and drew a pension from the government in his last years. He moved from Stratford to New York State about 1841, and operated a farm and an inn. He married (second) in Stratford, Vermont, February 16, 1820, Electa Barrett, born October 16, 1800, died February 22, 1868. They were the parents of thirteen children, Norman W. being their sixth.

Norman W. Batchelder was born at Stratford, Vermont, October 24, 1831, died in Fair Haven, Vermont, November, 1911. He was educated in public and private schools and in his youth taught school a few terms. Later, with his brother, Don C. Batchelder, he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, and engaged in the marble manufacturing business there, continuing five years. He then went to Ipsilanti, Michigan, where he continued in the marble business thirteen years. He then came East as agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, locating in Boston. He

was appointed in 1876 general agent for the company over a large New York territory, with headquarters at Albany. Later his health failed and he returned to his native Vermont.

He was a Prohibitionist in politics and candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Prohibition ticket; a member of the Baptist church in Janesville, serving as Sunday school superintendent and deacon. After his return to Vermont he joined the Congregational church at Fairhaven. He married, at Fairhaven, Vermont, Ellen M. Whipple, born there July 22, 1837, died in November, 1916. They were the parents of three sons, the youngest dying in infancy. The eldest son, Albert Edward Batchelder, was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, April 2, 1869, and died in November, 1909, at Albany, New York. He married February 24, 1892, Eloise Lansing, daughter of Isaac Lansing, of an old and prominent family of Albany. The second son, Walter Whipple Batchelder, is of further mention.

Walter Whipple Batchelder was born in Ipsilanti, Michigan, July 7, 1865, and there and in Boston, Massachusetts, spent the first eleven years of his life. In 1876 the family moved to Albany, New York, which city has ever been his home. He is a graduate of Albany Boys' Academy, class of '84, and of Rutgers College, class of '87. His business career dates from 1888, when he entered the employment of the National Commercial Bank of Albany as secretary to the president. The work and environment proved congenial, and banking has been his life work. In succession, he held the following positions with the National Commercial Bank: assistant to the president; assistant-discount clerk; receiving teller; ladies' teller; paying teller; auditor; assistant cashier (December 1905-1912); cashier (1914-1918); vice-president, 1918 to date, 1920. This record of continuous service

covers a period of thirty-two years with the same institution, and there seems every probability that he will continue an official of the National Commercial Bank until the word "retired" shall be written after his name.

These years have been years of expansion and development for Mr. Batchelder as well as for the institution which he represents as vice-president, and he occupies an influential position in the financial life of his city. He is a trustee of the Home Savings Bank and has served on executive committee; trustee of the City Safe Deposit Company; vice-president of the Morris Plan Company of Albany; vice-president of the Albany Clearing House; and an ex-director of the Albany Chamber of Commerce. He has confined his business activities largely to the field of finance and has few other interests than those named.

Mr. Batchelder is well known in club and fraternity. For a number of years he has been treasurer of Ally Hospital for Incurables. For six years he served as a member of the board of governors of the Fort Orange Club; also served as vice-president and a governor of the Albany Country Club; for eleven years a governor of the University Club; member of Chi Phi College fraternity, and the Albany Young Men's Christian Association. For eleven years he was treasurer of the Masters Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons of Albany, and is affiliated with all Masonic bodies of the city, is a Shriner and a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church.

IDE, Alba Marshall,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

Two generations, George Peck Ide and his son, Alba Marshall Ide, have been intimately connected with that great Troy in-

dustry, collar manufacturing, George Peck Ide founding the house, George P. Ide & Company, one of the leading firms in the business, now the corporation George P. Ide & Company, of which Alba M. Ide is vice-president and director. For fifty-five years the house of George P. Ide & Company has been known in the collar business, its life beginning in 1865, and there are few parts of the world where the products of the house have not gone. The firm gave way to the corporation, January 1, 1920, but the Ide interest has always been supreme.

George Peck Ide was one of Troy's most remarkable business men, and became one of the leaders in the city's manufacturing life, and particularly so in the development of the great industry for which Troy is famous. He bore heavy responsibilities in a way to excite the admiration of his fellowmen, achieved great success for himself and for those associated with him, yet was most modest and unassuming. He was of early New England family, Ide being a form of Hyde, a name brought to New England by Nicholas (2) Ide, whose widowed mother married Thomas Bliss, and with her husband and son, Nicholas (2) Ide, came to New England in 1636. This Nicholas (2) Ide was the ancestor of Alba Marshall Ide, of Troy, who is of the ninth American generation.

The line of descent is thus traced: Nicholas (2) Ide, the founder, and his wife, Martha Ide; their son, Nicholas (3) Ide, a soldier of King Philip's War, and his wife, Elizabeth (Hewins) Ide; their son, Benjamin Ide, and his wife, Elizabeth (Stack) Ide; their son, Nicholas (4) Ide, and his wife; their son, Benjamin (2) Ide, and his wife; their son, Thomas Ide, and his wife; their son, William Ide, of Saratoga county, New York, and his wife, Sally (Carpenter) Ide; their son, George Peck Ide, and his wife, Sarah R. (Marshall) Ide; their son, Alba Marshall Ide, and his wife, Gertrude

(Knight) Ide; their children being the tenth generation in this country.

George Peck Ide, of the eighth generation, was born at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, February 28, 1836, and died at Troy, New York, March 3, 1907. A farmer until reaching legal age, he then quickly absorbed the details of collar manufacture, and in 1865, at the age of twenty-nine years, he began business for himself with a partner, S. V. R. Ford. Samuel N. Ide was admitted in 1867, and in 1878 the original firm dissolved to be reorganized by George P. Ide, James M. Ide, F. B. Twining and Charles E. Bruce, as George P. Ide, Bruce & Company, a firm which in 1884 became George P. Ide & Company, and so continued until 1920, when the firm was incorporated under the same name.

For twenty-five years, George P. Ide was president of the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy; was vice-president of the Security Trust Company; and director of the Security Safe Deposit Company, of Troy, and of the Adirondack Trust Company, of Saratoga, New York. He was president of the Troy Telephone & Telegraph Company; the American District Telegraph Company; and of the Magnetic Ore Separator Company. He was a director of the United Traction Company, Hudson River Telephone Company, Troy Gas Company, Troy and West Troy Bridge Company, was a trustee of Samaritan Hospital, and closely identified with Troy's progress in other lines. Yet he was not a slave to business, but fond of recreation and gave himself time for relaxation. He mingled play and work in proper proportions, and retained his mental and physical vigor until the end of life. He was one of the founders of the Park Club, owned many trotting horses and was very fond of driving them. In politics he was a Republican, but never accepted an office.

Mr. Ide married (first), in 1863, Sarah R.



W. H. Haccister, Jr.

Marshall, daughter of Alba Marshall, who died leaving an only son, Alba Marshall, of whom further. He married (second) Mary Ella Savage.

Alba Marshall Ide was born in Troy, New York, October 2, 1866. After public school study, courses at Troy Academy and Mt. Anthony Seminary, Bennington, Vermont, he began business life with George P. Ide & Company, absorbing all details of that vast business, and on December 1, 1889, at the age of twenty-three years, became a partner. On January 1, 1920, the business, organized in 1865 by George P. Ide, was incorporated, Alba Marshall Ide being then chosen vice-president. His entire business life has been spent with George P. Ide & Company, and he is one of the strong men of the collar manufacturing business and of Troy's commercial life. He is vice-president and director of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Troy, a director of the Security Trust Company, trustee of Troy Gas Company, director of Boston & Maine railroad, with other interests of perhaps lesser importance.

In politics, Mr. Ide is a Republican, and president of the Rensselaer County Republican Club. He has been delegate or alternate to the last five national Republican conventions, and is one of the leaders of the party in his county, very active in its affairs, but has always refused political office for himself. In 1909, he was a presidential elector and secretary of the Electoral College. He attends St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Ide married, September 27, 1893, Gertrude Knight, daughter of Joseph and Gertrude (Van Hoovenberg) Knight, of Troy, and a granddaughter of Richard Knight, born in Renham, England, died in Troy, New York, son of William Knight, of England. He married Sarah Carman, born in London, England, daughter of Dr. Carman, of that city. Joseph Knight is a

publisher of Central Massachusetts. Alba M. and Gertrude (Knight) Ide are the parents of four children: Eleanor, educated in Emma Willard School, Troy, and Westover School for Girls, Middlebury, Connecticut; Sarah Marshall, educated in the same school as her sister, married L. Tyler Smyser, of Louisville, Kentucky, and has a daughter, Frances; Gertrude Knight and Mary Ella, both educated in Emma Willard and Westover schools.

HOLLISTER, William Henry, Jr.,

Lawyer, Journalist.

Lieutenant John Hollister, the founder of this family in New England, is known to have been an Englishman, and his ancestors were long seated in that country. The first authentic record of this John Hollister is in 1642 or prior, and in 1643 he was admitted a freeman. He was deputy in 1644, and in 1645 represented the town of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and in the General Court many times until 1656. His name first appears as Lieutenant Hollister in March, 1658, and his will bears date April 3, 1665. The will in which he describes himself as "of Wethersfield weake in body" was probated June 1, of the same year. His property inventoried £1,642. Lieutenant John Hollister married, Joanna Treat, who survived him until April, 1694. She was a daughter of Richard and Joanna Treat, her father one of the first settlers in Wethersfield, and a man of importance, father of Robert Treat, Governor of Connecticut. John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister were the parents of eight children, descent in this line being traced through the eldest son, John, of whom further.

John (2) Hollister, son of John (1) and Joanna (Treat) Hollister, was one of the original proprietors of Glastonbury, Connecticut, where he died November 24, 1711. He married Sarah Goodrich, daughter of William

and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich. She died in Glastonbury, in 1700, the mother of ten children, descent from them being traced through the second son, Thomas, of whom further.

(III) Thomas Hollister, son of John (2) and Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and there died October 12, 1741. He is styled "weaver" in Glastonbury town records, also "deacon." He married Dorothy Hills, of Glastonbury, and they were the parents of thirteen children, this branch descending through the first born, Josiah, of whom further.

(IV) Josiah Hollister, son of Thomas and Dorothy (Hills) Hollister, was born, lived and died in Glastonbury, Connecticut, although he owned land in Sharon, but there is no record of his having lived there. He died January 3, 1749, the administrator of his estate giving bonds to the amount of £1,000. He married, January 18, 1718, Martha Miller, daughter of William Miller, and they were the parents of five children, the third a son, Samuel, of whom further.

(V) Samuel Hollister, son of Josiah and Martha (Miller) Hollister, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, November 7, 1723, died in Sharon, Connecticut, February 18, 1771. He married (first) Jenima Phelps, who died in Sharon, October 27, 1764. He married (second), January 1, 1766, Mrs. Mary Chamberlain, a widow. She married (second) in April, 1773, Jonathan Sprague. Samuel Hollister and his first wife were the parents of eight children. By his second wife a daughter and a son were born, descent in this branch being through the only son of the second wife, Timothy, of whom further.

(VI) Timothy Hollister, son of Samuel and Mary (Chamberlain) Hollister, was born in Sharon, Connecticut, September 26, 1768, and with him Connecticut ceased to be the family home in this branch, for he moved to Coxsackie, Greene county, New

York, about 1800, where he engaged in farming, and there died in July, 1837. He married, April 27, 1800, Althea Cornwell, born February 9, 1782, died May 8, 1874, surviving her husband thirty-seven years. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom married and reared families: John, married Margaret Hollenbeck, three children; Osman, married Rachel Bush, six children, all of whom married; Julia Ann, married William Magilton, eleven children; Luther, married Jane Onderdonk, six children; William Henry, of whom further. Mary, married Irving Wood, eight children; Samuel, died aged eight years; Sally Jane, married Moses Weeks, six children; Althea, died in infancy; Elizabeth, married William Sale, six children; Timothy James, died aged twenty years, unmarried. There were fifty grandchildren of Timothy and Althea (Cornwell) Hollister.

(VII) William Henry Hollister, son of Timothy and Althea (Cornwell) Hollister, was born in Coxsackie, Greene county, New York, August 25, 1809, and died there September 6, 1895. He was a farmer. He married, in September, 1833, Judith Ann Lampman, born September 15, 1811, died February 18, 1877. They were the parents of four sons: 1. John Isaac, born July 2, 1834; married, in 1861, Annie Holme, of Hannibal, Missouri. 2. Timothy James, born May 26, 1836; married, in 1864, Adelaide Backus, of Coxsackie. 3. Martin Luther, born August 2, 1839, practicing lawyer in New York City for thirty-five years, and at one time fire marshal of New York City; married, in 1871, Emily Clute, of Coxsackie. 4. William Henry, of whom further.

(VIII) William Henry Hollister, Jr., youngest son of William Henry and Judith Ann (Lampman) Hollister, was born in Coxsackie, Greene county, New York, October 11, 1847. He attended the district schools and Coxsackie Academy, prepared further at Phillips Academy, Andover,

Massachusetts, and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, New York, and in the fall of 1866 entered Williams College, whence he was graduated with the usual bachelors degree, class of 1870. He was one of the editors of the "Williams Quarterly," the college magazine, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa society. It is a fact worthy of preservation that during the half century which has elapsed since graduation he has been present at every Williams' Commencement save two, once in 1893, once in 1909, both absences caused by his being in the far West.

After graduation until June, 1871, he was employed in the census office in Washington, D. C., and in 1871, after resigning his government position, he began the study of law at Troy, New York, in the office of General E. F. Bullard. In September, 1874, he was admitted to the New York bar, after examination at the general term of the Supreme Court held in Binghamton, New York. Immediately after admission, he began practice in Troy, New York, and has there been continuously engaged in professional work for forty-seven years, 1874-1921. With one exception he is now the longest in service of any practicing attorney, and in time of residence is the dean of all Williams College men in Troy or Rensselaer county. For five years he was a law partner with his old preceptor, General Bullard, and for twenty-two years with Nelson Davenport, as Davenport & Hollister. Since then he has practiced alone.

In 1896, with others, he aided in founding and organizing The Troy Record Company to publish a new daily paper, Republican in State and National politics, but independent in local affairs. The "Troy Record," thus founded, has become influential and prosperous, having the largest published circulation of any paper in the city. Mr. Hollister was president of the company during the

first seven years of its existence. He was one of the organizers of The Silver Bay Association for Christian Conference and Training, and a member of the executive board, later treasurer and chairman. That association, founded about twenty years ago, has become international in its scope, and draws annually thousands of persons with serious purpose, educational and religious, to its grounds on beautiful Lake George for the summer privileges of the conferences.

Upon coming to Troy, he gave his allegiance to the Second Presbyterian Church. For over thirty-three years he was a trustee and president of the board, for thirty-seven years having been a member of the session, twenty-two of which he served as clerk; three times he has represented the Presbytery of Troy as commissioner to the General Assembly of the United States of America: at Minneapolis in 1886; Denver in 1909, Chicago in 1914; and for eight years he was a delegate from the Presbytery of Troy to the Synod of New York.

Mr. Hollister is a charter member of Troy Young Men's Christian Association, organized in 1895, member of the board of directors for a quarter of a century, and served until 1921, having all through that period been chairman of educational work. During that time he has attended as delegate from the Troy Association nearly all international and State conventions of the association, and in 1900 was chosen president of the Biennial State Convention held at Kingston. In 1901 he prepared and delivered, by request, an address before the Congregational Club, of Boston, on the history and work of the Young Men's Christian Association in America. He was made a member of the three commissions, appointed in 1899 under an act of Legislature, to locate a public market in Troy, and was chosen president of that commission.

Soon after coming to Troy, he was elect-

ed a member of the board of trustees of Troy Orphan Asylum, a most venerable and useful philanthropic institution, and for twenty-five years served as its secretary, and at the present time (1921), after serving forty-six years, is still a member and the oldest trustee on the board in point of years of service. In 1916 he was elected president of the Capital district conference of Charities and Correction at Albany, that district comprising most of the counties of Northern and Eastern New York. He is a Republican in politics, but has never held a political office, but was a member of the Troy School Commission on a non-partisan board (so called), that being the one exception to a life-long practice not to seek nor accept office. Yet he is keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, as the foregoing pages show.

Although the bar associations know him and his literary work well, his only published work is "The First Nine Decades," a historical sketch of the first ninety years of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Troy, published by request of the session of the church and read before the congregation in October, 1916.

Mr. Hollister married, October 16, 1878, Julia Frances Hillman, daughter of Joseph Hillman, of Troy. They are the parents of a son, Joseph Hillman, born in Troy, New York, March 22, 1882. He is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1904, then studied divinity, and since 1910 has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Mt. Vernon, New York. In 1918, under leave of absence from his church, he served with the American Expeditionary Force for six months as Young Men's Christian Association secretary, stationed at Dunkirk, France. He married Katherine Lawder, of Mt. Vernon, and they are the parents of a daughter, Jane, a representative of the tenth generation of Hollisters in New England and New York.

KAVANAUGH, Frederick W.,

Financier, State Senator.

The Kavanaugh name has been one of prominence in Waterford, New York, for many years, Luke Kavanaugh, father of Senator Frederick W. Kavanaugh, making it a synonym for energy, enterprise and ability. He built up character with his business reputation, and to his son transmitted those traits of character and attributes of mind which have brought him favorably into the public eye and gained him prominence and influence.

Luke Kavanaugh, the inventor of the knitting burr, and for over half a century a manufacturer and business man of Waterford, New York, died January 24, 1909. He married Mary Murdock, and they were the parents of Frederick W., the principal character of this review.

Frederick W. Kavanaugh was born in Waterford, New York, September 10, 1871. He was educated in the public schools and Troy Business College. When his school years were accomplished he became associated, in 1886, with his father, and brother, Charles H. Kavanaugh, in the Bishopton Knitting Mills, manufacturers of knit underwear. Keen of mind, energetic and progressive, he is the ideal American business man, not too deeply engrossed in business to preclude lively interest and active participation in public affairs. He has won prominence in the financial world of his district, and is the capable president of the First National Bank, of Mechanicsville, a director of the Bank of Waterford, and a director of the Manufacturers' Bank of Cohoes.

Early in life he allied himself with the Republican party, and in 1899 was elected a justice of the peace for the town of Waterford for the three years, 1900-03. He was also elected supervisor for the town of Waterford, and proved a valuable member of the board of supervisors of Saratoga

county. He resigned the office of supervisor to accept nomination for the office of sheriff of the county, an office to which he was elected and which he most capably filled from 1903 to 1906. In 1920, Mr. Kavanaugh was the nominee for his party for State Senator from the Thirty-second Senatorial District composed of the counties of Saratoga and Schenectady, and was elected. He is now (1921) a member of the Senate and serves on committees, public service, taxation and retrenchment. In 1920, Senator Kavanaugh was elected chairman of Saratoga County Republican Committee, and is one of the strong men of his party.

He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with all bodies, and holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His clubs are Van Schaick Island Golf Club, Fort Orange, and the Albany of Albany; Mechanicsville Golf, Mount McGregor Golf, Republican of New York City, and the Elks of Troy. He is a member of Grace Episcopal Church, of Waterford.

Senator Kavanaugh married, December 8, 1892, Lillian M. LeRoy, daughter of Alfred LeRoy, a prominent knit goods manufacturer, and former mayor of Cohoes. Mrs. Kavanaugh died suddenly, July 20, 1921.

ARNOLD, Benjamin Walworth,

Manufacturer, Railroad Magnate.

Although his varied and extensive business interests are mainly in the West, North-west, and in Canada, Benjamin Walworth Arnold retains his residence in Albany, the city of his birth, his business connection with the city being through her financial institutions, some of which he serves officially. But Mr. Arnold has equal interest and pride in the institutions of Albany that care for the sick and needy, in educational institutions of various kinds, and in various organizations. Personally a man of strong

character and intellectuality his achievement has been in keeping, and his high standing as a citizen is unquestioned.

Mr. Arnold is a descendant of that William Arnold who came to America with Roger Williams, and was one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence Plantations. His son, Benedict Arnold, was the first Governor of Rhode Island. William Arnold sailed from Dartmouth, England, May 1, 1635, and arrived at Providence Plantations, Rhode Island, on the 24th of the following month, having settled first at Hingham, Massachusetts. On April 20, 1636, with his family, he removed to Providence. He received grants of land with Roger Williams, and his initials, W. A., are second in the famous Initial Deed of Roger Williams. His real estate was mostly in Providence, Pawtuxet, and Warwick, Rhode Island, where he had houses and lived at his pleasure. Both he and his brother, Thomas Arnold, rose to great prominence in civil and official life, and laid the foundations of honor and influence on which subsequent generations built the greatness of the family and the name.

The grandfather of Benjamin Walworth Arnold, of Albany, was the first in this line to leave the Rhode Island home, he formerly an officer on General Harrison's staff, settling in Yates county, New York, where his son, Benjamin Walworth Arnold, was born. The son was educated in Ithaca, New York, and later located in Albany, New York, which was ever afterward his home. He married Frances Elizabeth Avery, and they were the parents of Benjamin Walworth (2), whose career is herein reviewed.

Benjamin Walworth (2) Arnold was born in Albany, New York, April 30, 1865. He was educated at Albany Academy; Clinton Grammar School, Clinton, New York; and Hamilton College, class of 1886, and received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. Destined by circumstances to a close rela-

tion with the timber and lumber business, Mr. Arnold, immediately after his college course, went into the lumber woods of Michigan and later of Canada, and at first hand obtained a thorough knowledge of timber in the forests, the methods of cutting and logging, and the conditions under which the business must be conducted. Thus in 1891 when his honored father passed away, the business which he had founded fell into the capable hands of his son, who continued it, and while he has now retired from the direct management, he retains his large interests in many timber and other companies throughout the West and Canada, and for the past twenty years has been president of the Duluth & Northern Minnesota Railway Company. In the various corporations which he has conducted as executive head for from two to three decades, he knows every detail and adds to personal knowledge strong executive and managerial ability, and thus has attained abundant success and high reputation.

In Albany, Mr. Arnold is a director of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, and was a director of the former Union Trust Company during its entire existence. He is a member of the New York State Hospital Development Commission; a governor of Albany Hospital; a trustee of Hamilton College, his *alma mater*; a governor of Union University; and trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

During the World War period, 1917-18, he served as chairman of Albany County Home Defense Committee, chairman of the Mayor's Defense Committee of the city of Albany, and was ex-officio and otherwise a member of nearly all local war committees. He is, by appointment, honorary curator of Ornithology in the New York State Museum, and is a member of the Fort Orange, Country and University clubs of Albany, and the University and Bankers' of New

York City. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1904 was presidential elector, and as such was selected to carry the electoral vote of the State of New York to Washington and cast it for Theodore Roosevelt. In 1917 he was appointed commissioner of the State Board of Charities from the Third Judicial District of the State of New York. Union University has conferred upon him an honorary degree, A. B.

Mr. Arnold married November 5, 1903, Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, daughter of the late Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, of New York City. Children of Mr. Arnold: Mrs. Ledyard Cogswell, Jr. (Dorothy Treat Arnold), whose mother, Harriet Alice (Thomas) Arnold, died March 8, 1892. Miss Katharine Westerlo Van Rensselaer Arnold, whose mother, Katharine Westerlo (Van Rensselaer) Arnold, died February 10, 1896.

CLEVELAND, Frederick,

Founder of Important Business.

The founder of the family in New England and the ancestor of Frederick Cleveland, of Albany, came from the county of Suffolk, England, and his descendants are numerous. The family in the United States have inclined, in some branches, toward the holy profession, in others, the tendency toward literature has been marked, while as business men and public officials their names stand high, a Cleveland having twice attained to the highest office his countrymen could bestow, and history writes Grover Cleveland among the ablest of those who have filled the presidential chair. Others of the name have won national distinction and in Albany it has long been a name well known and honored. The district of Cleveland in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, is the original and ancient seat of the Cleverlands, and from this place the family name is derived. The name is a corruption



Frederick Cleveland

of Cliffane, so called from its steep and almost impassable cliffs and rocks. The district, though neglected geographically, has been deemed sufficiently beautiful, popular and interesting to inspire three historians to preserve its beauties, dialect and peculiarities. Genealogists trace the family to Thorkel De Cliveland, who lived at Yorkshire or soon after the Conquest, 1066. Burke gives the Cleveland arms:

Arms—Per chevron sable and ermine, a chevron engrailed counterchanged.

Crest—A demi old man proper, habited azure, having on a cap gules, turned up with a hair front, in the dexter hand a spear, headed argent, on the top of which is fixed a line proper passing behind him, and coiled up in the sinister hand.

The name Cleveland is a title in peerage in England. The proper spelling of the name is one to argue over. Moses Cleveland wrote his name Cleveland. In old Woburn records it is spelled in many weird ways. Aaron Cleveland's gravestone reads Cleaveland, but his descendant, President Grover Cleveland, followed the spelling of this first American ancestor, which is also the generally accepted spelling in England.

(1) Moses Cleveland, the common ancestor of all Clevelands claiming early Colonial descent, came when a youth from Ipswich, county of Suffolk, England, landing in Massachusetts about 1635. He was admitted to full communion in the First Church, Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 6, 1692, and is supposed to have been buried in the old First Church Burying Ground in Woburn, near his son, Aaron, who was the ancestor of President Grover Cleveland. Woburn was the family home, but the name disappeared from the town before the close of the first century.

Moses Cleveland married in Woburn, Massachusetts, September 26, 1648, Ann Winn, daughter of Edward and Joanna Winn. Children all born in Woburn: 1.

Moses, born September 1, 1651, a soldier of King Philip's War. 2. Hannah, born August 4, 1653, married Thomas Henshaw. 3. Aaron, born January 11, 1654, died September 14, 1716, his gravestone in Woburn burying ground well preserved. 4. Samuel, of further mention. 5. Miriam, born July 10, 1659, married Thomas Forkett. 6. Joanna, died young. 7. Edward, born May 20, 1664, died in Pomfret, Connecticut, in September. 1746.

(II) Samuel Cleveland, son of Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleveland, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, June 9, 1657, died in Canterbury, Windham county, Connecticut, March 12, 1735-6. He was known as sergeant, a title earned by military service in King Philip's War, his brothers Moses and Aaron also serving. He was made a freeman March 11, 1689-90, lived in Woburn until 1693, then removed to Canterbury, Connecticut, the first of the Cleveland name there, although others soon came. He married first while living in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, May 17, 1680, Jane Keyes, who died November 14, 1681, leaving a daughter Jane, who married Colonel William Ward. He married (second) in Chelmsford, May 23, 1682, Persis Hildreth, born there February 8, 1660, died in Canterbury, Connecticut, February 22, 1698, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Hildreth. He married (third) July 25, 1699, Mrs. Margaret Fish, widow of John Fish. Children by second marriage: 1. Persis, born April 21, 1683, married Thomas Hewitt. 2. Samuel, born January 12, 1685, died October 1, 1727. 3. Ephraim, born April 10, 1687, at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, died at Canterbury, March 13, 1711. 4. Joseph, of further mention. 5. Elizabeth, born June 26, 1693, at Woburn, married (first) John Ensworth, (second) Christopher Huntington. 6. Mary, born June 14, 1696, at Canterbury, married Joseph Ensworth. 7. Abigail, born

April 23, 1700, died February 23, 1717-18. 8. Timothy, born August 25, 1702, a farmer and captain of the train band.

(III) Joseph Cleveland, son of Samuel and Persis (Hildreth) Cleveland, was born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, July 18, 1689, died at Canterbury, Connecticut, March 11, 1766. He dwelt at Canterbury, where he is designated on the town records both as "Mr." and "Sergeant" to distinguish him from his cousin Captain Joseph Cleveland. He was admitted to the church, November 6, 1715, his wife Abigail, June 30, 1712. He married (first) February 7, 1710, Abigail Hyde. He married (second) in Canterbury, March 31, 1725, Sarah Ainsworth (or Eusworth), born in Plainfield, Connecticut, June 12, 1699, died in Canterbury, June 21, 1761, daughter of Tyxhall and Lydia (or Sarah) Ainsworth. Tyxhall Ainsworth was of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1681, died in 1727; two of his sons married Clevelands, and his daughter Sarah was the wife of Joseph Cleveland. By his first wife, Joseph Cleveland had children: Ephraim, Jonathan, Benjamin, Dorothy, John, Elijah, and Persis. By his second wife he had two sons: Ezra, of further mention; and Samuel.

(IV) Ezra Cleveland, son of Joseph and Sarah (Ainsworth) Cleveland, was baptized at Canterbury, Connecticut, April 17, 1726, died in Bristol, or Burlington, Connecticut, November 7, 1802. Ezra Cleveland in 1772 is recorded as "late of Tolland, but now of Worthington, Massachusetts." He was deeded land in 1753 by his father. His wife, Jerusha, was admitted to the Congregational church of Canterbury in May, 1745. In the history of Worthington, the location of his house is given. In Massachusetts Archives, Ezra Cleveland is given as: "Enlisted July 20, 1777, discharged July 31, 1777, marched on the expedition to Manchester." From Connecticut Colonial records, Vol. XI-416, the statement is gathered

that in May, 1760, the Assembly released "Ezra Cleveland and other dissenters from church taxes." Ezra Cleveland was buried at Burlington, Connecticut, but in 1882 his great-grandson, James Munroe Cleveland, moved the remains of Ezra and his son Ezra to the lot in Elmwood Cemetery, Adams, Jefferson county, New York.

Ezra Cleveland married before May, 1740, Jerusha Newcomb, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, March 24, 1729, died October 25, 1804, daughter of Hezekiah and Jerusha (Bradford) Newcomb. She was a paternal descendant of Captain Andrew Newcomb, born in England in 1638, came to New England as captain of a vessel, was a master mariner engaged in the coasting trade. He married a widow, Mrs. Grace Rix, and their son, Lieutenant Andrew Newcomb and his wife, Sarah, were the parents of Simon Newcomb, whose son, Hezekiah, married Jerusha Bradford, and they were the parents of Jerusha Newcomb, wife of Ezra Cleveland. The Bradford ancestry is traced to William Bradford, his son William (2), his son William (3), their son Thomas, their daughter Jerusha, wife of Hezekiah Newcomb. Ezra and Jerusha (Newcomb) Cleveland were the parents of ten children: 1. Ezra, born June 22, 1748, died at Burlington, Connecticut, November 17, 1833. 2. Tyxhall, born April 26, 1750, died in Albany, New York. 3. Thomas, born March 25, 1752, a Revolutionary soldier. 4. Sarah, born October 29, 1754, married Samuel Eusworth. 5. Newcomb, born November 6, 1756, married Abigail Willis. 6. Jerusha, born August 31, 1758. 7. Asenath, born May 16, 1763. 8. Zeruriah, born March 6, 1765, married in Northampton, Massachusetts, Thomas Bruce. 9. Dorothy, born September 14, 1767, married Mr. Eastman. 10. Frederick, of further mention.

(V) Frederick Cleveland, son of Ezra and Jerusha (Newcomb) Cleveland, was born at Tolland, Connecticut, April 11,

1770, died about 1815. Early in life he moved to New York State and soon after his marriage settled in Salem, Washington county. He married Anna Sadler, who survived him and married a second husband. Frederick and Anna (Sadler) Cleveland were the parents of seven children: 1. Charles, died about 1831. 2. Dorothea, born September 11, 1794, married Caleb Adams. 3. Ezra, born October 8, 1800, married Sarah Jaggar. 4. Charlotte, born September 21, 1806, married Enos Cune. 5. Newcomb, of further mention. 6. Mary Elizabeth, born August 17, 1813, married Jonathan Reynolds. 7. Rebecca, twin with Mary Elizabeth, married (first) Reuben Clark.

(VI) Newcomb Cleveland, son of Frederick and Anna (Sadler) Cleveland, was born in Salem, New York, October 20, 1807, died at his country estate at Tarrytown, New York, November 1, 1870. He was a man of marked executive ability and strong upright character. He was left fatherless at the age of nine years and from that time was thrown upon his own resources. He left the Salem home and went to Vermont, where he made his way until 1846, when he moved to New York City, there remaining until 1849, when he located his family in Schenectady, New York, and joined the gold seekers bound for California. He engaged in mercantile business in Sacramento and conducted a prosperous business until 1852, when he returned to New York and located in Albany, purchasing a residence on Ten Broeck street. A year later he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where for several years he was president of the Farmers and Millers Bank, also was heavily engaged in railroad enterprises. In 1857 he removed to Waukegan, Illinois, remaining until 1862, when he returned to New York City, thence going to Tarrytown, his home until death. He is buried in Rural Cemetery, Albany.

Newcomb Cleveland married in New

Haven, Vermont, November 8, 1827. Sarah Wheeler, born in Addison county, Vermont, about 1802, died in New Haven, November 7, 1835, daughter of Moses and Eunice (Freeman) Cleveland. He married (second) at Watervliet, New York, October 6, 1836, Gertrude Maria Freligh, daughter of Dr. Michael and Anna (Witbeck) Freligh. Children of Newcomb Cleveland and his first wife: 1. Sarah, born April 19, 1829, married Charles Parsons Palmeto, (second) William Henry Roberson. 2. Caroline, born September 9, 1830, married Sanford R. Kane. 3. Charles Wheeler, born November 23, 1832, for many years associated with Cleveland Brothers, manufacturers of Cleveland Baking Powder. 4. Cornelia, born October 15, 1834, married Dr. George W. Benson. Children of Newcomb and Gertrude Maria (Freligh) Cleveland, his second wife: 5. Frederick, of further mention. 6. George, born August 15, 1839, in New York City, associated with his brother Frederick in the firm Cleveland Brothers; later a resident of Albany. 7. Mary Elizabeth, born March 12, 1841, in Ovid, New York, married Frederick J. Ferris.

Mrs. Gertrude Maria Freligh was a descendant of Peter Freligh, who came from Holland in 1700, and settled in Ulster county, New York. The line of descent is through his son Hendrick and his wife Elizabeth Catharine Snyder; their son George and his wife Gertrude Maria Potts; their son Dr. Michael Freligh, a medical practitioner forty-six years at Schenectady and Watervliet, New York, and his wife, Antje (Anna) Witbeck, a descendant of Jan Thomase Witbeck; their daughter, Gertrude Maria Freligh, born in Watervliet, September 16, 1803, died at the Sturtevant House, New York City, January 12, 1875, second wife of Newcomb Cleveland.

(VII) Frederick (2) Cleveland, son of Newcomb and Gertrude Maria (Freligh)

Cleveland, was born in Middlebury, Vermont, March 20, 1838, died in Albany, New York, October 2, 1897, and is buried in Rural Cemetery. His youth was passed in the cities of New York, Albany, and Schenectady, with his parents, and after completing preparation at Albany Boys' Academy he entered Yale in 1854. He had always been of delicate health and college study soon proved too much for him, and he withdrew to spend the next five years in an effort to build up a more robust constitution. For about five years he was in the States of Louisiana, Iowa, and the Southwest, part of this time being with a government surveying party. When war broke out between the States he was in Louisiana, but soon made his way North, he being a strong anti-slavery man.

At the age of twenty-four, in 1862, he entered the firm, B. S. Cory & Company, druggists of Waukegan, Illinois, and there continued in business until 1868, having different partners, one of whom was his brother George. In 1868 he closed out his drug business in Waukegan and re-opened in Chicago, under the firm name, Cleveland & Rice, druggists. There his health utterly failed and by his physician's advice he moved to Peoria, Illinois, in 1869. In Peoria he became interested in manufacturing, and placed upon the market Cleveland's Baking Powder, a brand which won the Western market and eventually became one of three leading brands of baking powder of the country. In 1874 his brother George again became his partner and as Cleveland Brothers they built up an enormous business. The firm prospered abundantly for many years but in time became a member of the consolidation which included the Royal Cleveland and Price Companies. Frederick Cleveland sold his interest in Cleveland Brothers in 1889 and retired from business. His home during his latter years, 1871-1897, was

in Albany. He was a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany, serving as trustee from 1878 and on May 11, 1884, was elected an elder. For more than twelve years prior to his death he was unable to attend to any business and in February, 1885, had suffered a severe stroke of paralysis. He resided in a beautiful home in Albany, overlooking the Hudson and was tenderly ministered unto by his devoted wife. He was a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Generous and gentle by nature, all who knew him loved him and all his life he was a supporter of good works, and devoted to his home and family.

Frederick Cleveland married, December 24, 1863, in the Reformed church at Niskayuna, Schenectady county, New York, Gertrude Maria Van Vranken, born there, August 26, 1841, daughter of William and Catharine Van Vranken. Mrs. Cleveland's ancestor was Claas or Claes Van Francke, who came from Holland and lived at Beverwyck, Albany, New York. The line of descent from the Dutch ancestor is through his son, Gerrit Claus and his wife, Ariaantje Ulrick; their son, Claus, and his wife Gertrude Quackenbos; their son Lieutenant John, an officer of the Revolution and his wife, Maria Pootman (Putman); their son Jacobus and his wife Maria Groot; their son Johannes and his wife Gertrude Van Vranken; their son William of Niskayuna, New York, and his wife Catharine, to whom he was married in 1840; their daughter Gertrude Maria, married Frederick Cleveland of Albany, whom she survived. Children: 1. Newcomb, born in Waukegan, Illinois, September 24, 1864, married Clara Louise Mather, and located in Albany. 2. Catherine, born August 10, 1866, married Frederick Sterry. 3. Maude, married William Everett Van Woert. 4. Frederick, of further mention. 5. Bertha Isabel, born September

28, 1875, in Albany, died there November 3, 1882. 6. Edith, born June 25, 1879, in Albany, died there May 10, 1882.

(VIII) Frederick (3) Cleveland, son of Frederick (2) and Gertrude Maria (Van Vranken) Cleveland, was born in Albany, New York, April 22, 1874, and that city is yet (1920) his home and business headquarters. He was educated in Albany Boys' Academy and shortly after finishing his studies he began his business career as an employee of A. S. Kibbee & Son, lumber dealers of Albany, New York. For five years he remained with Kibbee & Son, then formed an association with the Moose River Lumber Company, and moved to McKeever, New York. Later he returned to Albany, but three years later in 1889, he moved to Fulton Chain, New York, where he organized the Brown Tract Lumber Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer until 1906, when he was elected president of the corporation, a position he is yet filling with ability. He is also a director of Kellogg Lumber Company, of Long Pond, Maine. His entire life has been spent in the lumber industry and he is one of the prominent men of that business. Albany is his business headquarters and his home, although his interests are varied and widely extended.

Mr. Cleveland is an elder and trustee of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany; is affiliated with Masters Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a thirty-second degree mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Cyprus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; his clubs, the Fort Orange and Country of Albany, the Transportation and the Republican of New York. He married November 10, 1893, Anna E. Crosby, daughter of Robert B. Crosby of Boonville, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are the parents of: Marion, Annette Crosby, graduate Albany Girls' Academy, and Frederick Cleveland (4).

HOWARD, Wesley O.,

Lawyer, Jurist, Litterateur.

One of the leading jurists of the State and justice of the Supreme Court, Wesley O. Howard, was born in Troy, New York, September 11, 1863, son of Joel T. and Susannah M. Howard. Judge Howard's ancestors were among the pioneers of the town of Grafton, Rensselaer county, New York. His great-grandfather, Godfrey Howard, settled in Grafton before the Revolutionary War. His grandfather, John Howard, was a prominent citizen of the town and one of the pillars of the Methodist church.

Judge Howard's early life was passed in the town of Grafton, where he attended the district schools; later he attended the Lansingburg Academy, and afterwards taught school to obtain means to further pursue his studies. He read law in the office of Robertson, Foster & Kelley, of Troy, and afterward in the office of W. W. Morrill, and in 1889 was admitted to the bar. At the age of twenty-one years he was elected justice of the peace of the town of Grafton. In the fall of 1892 he was elected secretary of the Republican County Committee of Rensselaer county. In 1894 he was made attorney for the Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer county. In 1896 he was elected district attorney of Rensselaer county. In 1897 he was elected chairman of the Republican County Committee of Rensselaer county. In 1899 he was re-elected district attorney. In the fall of 1902 he was elected justice of the Supreme Court, in the Third Judicial District, to succeed Hon. Edgar L. Fursman, who had resigned. In 1912 Justice Howard was elevated to the bench of the Appellate Division of the Third Judicial Department. In the fall of 1916 he was nominated for re-election by every political party of the Third Judicial District, and was unanimously re-elected. On Jan-

uary 1, 1917, he voluntarily retired from the Appellate Division, and returned to the trial bench. In the fall of 1920 he was widely discussed among the prominent Republicans available for governor, and at the Republican State Convention, held at Saratoga, his name was placed before the convention. Justice Howard has been known as a writer, his most conspicuous efforts in that direction having been a series of historical and Biblical articles contributed to the Sunday "New York Herald." Judge Howard is a member of the Troy Club and Republican Club of Rensselaer county.

In 1884 Justice Howard was married to Carrie A. Millis, at Grafton. They have two daughters: Roxy M. Howard and Dr. Rhoda L. Howard. The family resides at No. 45 Second street, Troy, New York.

LANSING, John Townsend,

Manufacturer, Trustee of Large Interests.

Albany, under its present and early Colonial names, has been the home of Lansings since about 1650, and in this branch three generations, J. Townsend Lansing, his father, Charles Bridgen Lansing, and his grandfather, Gerrit Yates Lansing, are of especial mention in this review, their work, public life, education, business, philanthropy, having been notable. All have now passed to their reward, but their lives were useful and their benefit can never pass.

J. Townsend Lansing was of the eighth American generation of the family founded in Albany about 1650 by Gerrit Frederickse Lansing. The terminal letters have the force of the word son in Dutch, the meaning in this case being Gerrit, son of Frederick, of the town of Hasselt, province of Overyssel, Holland. Gerrit Frederickse Lansing came to New Amsterdam, accompanied by three sons and three daughters, and settled in Rensselaerwyck. Descent from the old Dutch ancestor is traced

through the founder's son, Gerrit Lansing, and his wife, Elije (Van Wythorst) Lansing; their son, Jacob Lansing, and his wife, Helena (Glen) Lansing, their son, Gerrit J. Lansing, and his wife, Jane (Waters) Lansing; their son, Abraham G. Lansing, and his wife, Susanna (Yates) Lansing; their son, Gerrit Yates Lansing, and his wife, Helen (Ten Eyck) Lansing; their son, Charles Bridgen Lansing, and his wife, Catherine (Clinton) Lansing; their son, J. Townsend Lansing, to whom this review is dedicated.

Gerrit Yates Lansing, of the sixth American generation, was born in Albany, New York, August 4, 1783, and died there January 3, 1862. He was a man of education, and filled many positions of honor and trust. He was private secretary to Governor Morgan Lewis; clerk of the New York State Assembly; a representative from Albany, sitting in the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth congresses; a regent of the University, elected to succeed Martin Van Buren, and at his death was chancellor. He was a polished, refined gentleman of the Clay, Webster, Wright, Marcy, Van Buren school of public men, was very popular, particularly with young men, and was greatly beloved, his frank, genial, open-hearted nature attracting, while his sterling character held men to him. He married, May 31, 1808, Helen Ten Eyck, of ancient Dutch family.

Charles Bridgen Lansing, of the seventh American generation, was born in Albany, New York, July 4, 1809, and died at his home in the city of his birth, December 1, 1890. Although more than eighty years of age when he died, he was engaged in looking after his large real estate interests and other business until his last illness. His natural qualities of mind were strengthened and matured by a liberal education and the study of a learned profession. He was of decidedly practical mind, and although he

favored a college education he considered that it should be for the purpose of serious study to fit one for the activities of life later on. His judgment was thus developed at an early age, and success came to him naturally from the start. He was a man of genial, friendly nature, prompt in his business dealings, of progressive, enterprising spirit, but of conservative nature. He was well liked and his counsel sought. The simple life was greatly to his liking, and rural pursuits appealed to him strongly, yet he did not withdraw from the discharge of his duties and responsibilities, but performed all faithfully and well. He was one of the directors of the Commerce Insurance Company, and one of the oldest directors of the Albany Insurance Company, serving from January, 1864, until his death, twenty-six years later. He was one of the oldest trustees of the Albany Savings Bank, chosen in 1868; and one of the promoters of the Thompson Pulp & Paper Company of Thomson, New York. He was chosen a director of the New York State National Bank, May 1, 1865, and on the day of his death the directors of that institution met and adopted a resolution testifying that he was the oldest member of the board in length of service, that they had always found him "active and enterprising," that his life had been an "open book" to all and especially to those brought into social relation with him; that he was "constant to his duties and serviceable in counsel" to his brethren of the board.

Charles B. Lansing married (first), in 1842, Catherine Clinton Townsend, daughter of Mayor John and Abbey (Spencer) Townsend. He married (second), in 1854, Abby Townsend, sister of his first wife. They were the granddaughters of Judge Ambrose Spencer, the thirty-fifth mayor of Albany, who served two terms, January 1, 1824-January 1, 1826. Mrs. Abby (Townsend) Lansing survived her husband nine-

teen years, dying at her home, No. 146 State street, Albany, May 18, 1904. Children by first marriage: J. Townsend, of further mention; Charles Abraham, died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 8, 1890, leaving a widow, Sarah (Macklin) Lansing, and two children, Abby Townsend and Charles Bridgen (2) Lansing. By second marriage: Abby Spencer, married Rev. Edward G. Selden, who died June 2, 1904; Edward Yates, who died unmarried; and Gerrit Yates, married Sarah Rathbone Townsend, daughter of General Frederick and Sarah (Rathbone) Townsend.

J. Townsend Lansing, only son of Charles Bridgen and Catherine Clinton (Townsend) Lansing, was born at Sachems Head, Connecticut, and died in Albany, New York, August 12, 1918. He was educated in Albany Academy, Luthers Classical Academy, Albany, and Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He began his business career in 1863 as clerk in the office of the Albany Iron and Saw Works, Pruyn & Lansing, proprietors, and in 1867 became a partner in the same concern. Later with Mr. Pruyn he organized the Sheffield File Works and The Embossing Company, the latter company manufacturers of wooden ware, etc. Mr. Lansing continued in business until 1880, then retired, and for the remainder of his life was engaged as trustee of large estates and in official connection with business, financial, charitable and educational institutions. He was president of the Public Market Company of Albany; president of the Lansing Syracuse Realty Company, (the Lansing Estate owning a large amount of real estate in Syracuse, New York); vice-president of the Albany Insurance Company; vice-president of the Wheeler Rent & Power Company and Albany Rural Cemetery Association; trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association; trustee of Dudley Observatory and Albany Medical College; director of the Albany Girls'

Academy, New York State National Bank, and the Albany City Mission. He was an official member of Madison Avenue Reformed Church of Albany, the Holland Society of New York, the Fort Orange and Country clubs of Albany. Mr. Lansing continued active in his connection with most of the foregoing institutions until his death.

J. Townsend Lansing married (first) in Albany, October 27, 1870, Helen Franchot Douw, born March 31, 1846, died in Albany, January 28, 1898, daughter of Volckert P. and Helen (Franchot) Douw, and granddaughter of John de Peyster and Deborah (Beeckman) Douw. Mr. Lansing married (second), in Paris, France, October 4, 1900, Leontine de Kay Townsend, daughter of Dr. John Fondéy and Catherine Louise (Douw) Townsend.

BURLINGAME, Westcott,

Man of Varied Activities.

In the year 1872, a young lawyer, Eugene Burlingame, became a law partner of Charles W. Mead, of Albany, New York, and after five years of practice with Mr. Mead, began the private practice of law at No. 452 Broadway. From that time until his death in 1898, two decades later, Eugene Burlingame, was a leading practitioner of the New York bar. During that period there were few important cases tried in the Albany county courts that he was not on either one side or the other. He made the name Burlingame, one honored in the history of Albany jurisprudence and to his son, Westcott (2) Burlingame, bequeathed the rich legacy of an honored name. Westcott (2) Burlingame is one of Albany's "native sons," a young business man of high standing, who as an automobile dealer has won honorable position among the strong reliable men of that business.

There is a wealth of genealogical facts of

unusual interest centering around this young business man whose paternal ancestor, Roger Burlingame, came from England, prior to 1650, and settled in Stonington, about 1654, was at Warwick and later at Providence, Rhode Island. The line of descent from Roger Burlingame, is through his son, Thomas, his son, Joshua, his son, Eleazer, his son, Altitius, his son, Westcott (1), his son, Eugene, his son, Westcott (2), of Albany. Thomas Burlingame, of the second generation, married Martha Lippitt, daughter of Moses and Mary (Knowles) Lippitt. Joshua Burlingame, of the third generation, married Rhoda Briggs, of an old Rhode Island family. The wife of Westcott (1) Burlingame, was Melinda Eaton, a descendant of William and Jane Eaton, of Dover, England, through their son, Nicholas Eaton, born 1573, warden of St. Mary's church, Dover, and Mayor of Dover. His son, John Eaton, born in Dover, in 1611, came to New England in 1635, settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, and founded the Dedham branch of the Eaton family. The line of descent from John Eaton the American founder is through his son, Thomas Eaton, of Woodstock, Connecticut, and his wife, Lydia Gay; their son, Nathaniel Eaton, and his wife, Esther Parry, daughter of Captain John Parry; their son, Elijah Eaton; his son, John Eaton and his wife, Lydia Preston; their daughter, Melinda Eaton and her husband Westcott (1) Burlingame; their son, Eugene; his son, Westcott (2) Burlingame of Albany.

The wife of Eleazer Burlingame, of the fourth generation, was a daughter of Augustus Ellis and his wife, Desire Slocum. Another maternal line traces to John Bunker, who owned Bunker Hill in Boston, a century prior to the famous battle. This line from John Bunker was through his son, George, his daughter, Martha Bunker, wife of John Starr; their daughter, Lydia Starr,



Walter B. Bunting

married Nathaniel Gay; their daughter, Lydia Gay, married Thomas Eaton, of previous mention.

Altitius Burlingame of the fifth generation, born at West Greenwich, Rhode Island, September 27, 1790, moved to Willett, New York, in 1809, his son Westcott (1) then only a boy of three years. John Eaton, Peter Eaton, Robert Tennant, with their families moved to Willett, from Cherry Valley, New York, in 1814, where Melinda Eaton was born November 6, 1812, she later becoming the wife of Westcott (1) Burlingame. The Eatons settled at Willett, Cortland county, New York, in a locality which has since been known as "Eaton Hill." Westcott and Melinda (Eaton) Burlingame were married at Willett, March 27, 1836, and they were the parents of Miles E., Ogden, Lydia, Lucy Agnes and Eugene Burlingame, the latter, Albany's eminent lawyer. There are other lines of colonial descent, one in particular tracing to Mary Dyer, who suffered martyrdom at Boston "for conscience sake" in 1660.

Eugene Burlingame, of the seventh generation in New England, son of Westcott and Melinda (Eaton) Burlingame, was born in Willett, Cortland county, New York, January 24, 1847, died in Albany, New York, April 4, 1898. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Willett, and from that school he passed to Cincinnati Academy in Cortland county, there completing a two years' course. In 1866 he entered the State Normal College at Albany, whence he was graduated with honors July, 1868. From State Normal he went to the principalship of the Union School at Athens, New York, although barely of legal age. He held that position two years, then resigned and in 1870, in his twenty-third year, entered Albany Law School, whence in little over a year from his entrance he was graduated LL.B., and admitted to the bar of the State of New York.

He began his professional career with the firm, Newkirk & Chase, of Hudson, New York, there displaying an ability which won him the confidence of his associates. He was entrusted with much of the firm's important business and remained with them until 1872, when he formed a law partnership with Charles W. Mead, of Albany, but five years later dissolved that partnership and thenceforth practiced alone, locating at 452 Broadway, Albany. He rose to the highest rank among the lawyers of the Capital City, and until his death constantly grew in legal strength. The law was to him a jealous mistress, and he had no other business interests of importance. Careful, conscientious and upright, he weighed words and insisted upon direct and definite replies to his questions from witnesses. Although a most skillful examiner and cross-examiner, he always treated his witnesses fairly, while his treatment of opposing counsel was marked by a courtesy and manner of greatest consideration. An eloquent speaker, he never used his powers to befog an issue, but spoke with the eloquence of truth and the force of conviction. A true gentleman ever, his opponents were his friends, and when he passed away, a city mourned.

Eugene Burlingame was an earnest Republican, and in 1884, was chosen chairman of the Albany Republican Committee. In 1887 he was chosen a member of the State Central Committee, and in 1891, was one of counsel for the Republican candidates in the election cases of that year involving the seats of four State Senators, and the consequent control of the State Senate. He was elected district attorney for Albany county in 1894, a position he most ably filled for three years and was re-elected for a second term, when he was taken ill and died.

He was devoted to the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association and in 1884 was president of the Albany Associa-

tion. He was a member of the Albany Historical and Art Society; president of the Burns Club; member of the Fort Orange and Press clubs; past master of Masters Lodge Free and Accepted Masons; director and counsel for the Fairview Home for the Friendless; director of the Charity Organization Society of Albany; a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church; curator of the Albany Institute; member of the faculty of Albany Law School, his lecture topics being Real Property and Criminal Law; member of the County, State and National bar associations, and a citizen above reproach.

Mr. Burlingame married, March 29, 1875, Emma Patten Watson, daughter of Rufus W. Watson, a prominent lawyer of Catskill, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Burlingame were the parents of five children: Eugene W., Elizabeth J., Francis, Westcott (2), of further mention, Harriet S., died in infancy.

Westcott Burlingame, of the eighth generation of Burlingame in this country, son of Eugene and Emma Patten (Watson) Burlingame, was born in Albany, New York, June 15, 1885. He was educated in Albany Boys' Academy, and when the choice of a business or profession was to be made decided in favor of a business career. He began his career as a salesman for the Buick Motor Company, but three years later transferred his allegiance to the United States Motor Corporation, becoming sales manager for the Albany agency. He held that position eighteen months, when the William M. Whitney & Company took over the business and Mr. Burlingame became their manager, then in October, 1914, engaged in business for himself, having been made distributor for Albany and surrounding counties for Cadillac cars. This still continues, during which time the Cadillac Motor Car Company, has considerably enlarged its territory. He has been very

successful in his business undertakings and is one of the rising young men of the automobile industry. He possesses the sound qualities of character and disposition upon which success alone can be built, and has an added asset, a most pleasing personality.

He takes a deep interest in Albany activities of varied kind, being a trustee of the Associated Charities, the Albany Academy, and the Boy Scouts of America. His clubs are: the Fort Orange, and Albany Country; his politics, Republican, his church preference, Episcopalian. In all he takes an active part, and may be found lending a helping hand to all good causes.

Westcott Burlingame married, November 18, 1911, Mary Boyd Easton, daughter of, William and Caroline (Newton) Easton, her father a lumber merchant of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame are the parents of three sons: Westcott (3) Burlingame, Jr., born March 9, 1914; Easton Burlingame, born August 8, 1916; Rufus Watson Burlingame, born September 27, 1920.

SHIELDS, William H.,

Financier, Business Man.

A review of the business enterprises, banks and corporations in which William H. Shields, of Troy, is interested as director or official shows him to be a man of great energy and ability, and fairly entitled to the high place he holds among leading financiers and business men. He is hardly more than in the full prime of his splendid powers, and that his years of usefulness will long continue seems a reasonable prophecy.

Mr. Shields is of Scotch descent, a great-grandson of John Shields, who came from Scotland in 1760, and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his son, William Cannon Shields, a soldier of the War of 1812, was born. William C. Shields married Elizabeth Finch, of Norfolk, Virginia; they reside in that city, and there Hamil-

ton Shields, their son, was born, of whom further.

Hamilton Shields was born in 1823, and died in 1899, in Troy, New York. He was educated in Norfolk schools, and the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, whence he was graduated, class of 1846. He continued in the military service for ten years after leaving West Point, serving for a time on the staff of General Woll, with headquarters in Troy. He retired from the service in 1856, and spent the remainder of his life a gentleman farmer, alternating between his homes in Troy, New York, and Bennington, Vermont. Mr. Shields married Caroline Hart, daughter of Richard P. and Betsy A. (Howard) Hart, and they were the parents of eight children: 1. Elizabeth, married James A. Eddy. 2. William H., of further mention. 3. Henry C. 4. Frances H. 5. Harriet D. 6. Caroline H., married Seymour Van Sanford. 7. Virginia, deceased. 8. Howard H., married Caroline Lane.

William H. Shields, son of Hamilton and Caroline (Hart) Shields, was born in Troy, New York, August 8, 1853, and there yet resides. He was educated in Troy Academy, and began business life as clerk in the John A. Griswold Mill. Later he became assistant superintendent, continuing until 1878, when he was appointed superintendent of the Griswold Wire Mill, a plant of which he later became the owner. He advanced rapidly in business importance, as his talents were made manifest, and was president of the Kilmer Manufacturing Company, until its dissolution in 1902, and was at the same time treasurer of the Cohoes Iron Company. In 1908 he was elected trustee of the Troy Savings Bank, and in 1916 was chosen president, a position of trust, honor and responsibility, which he has now ably filled for the past five years. Other important corporations have sought the aid of Mr. Shields in their official boards, and a list of his di-

rectorships includes: The Security Trust Company, Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company, Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad Company, Albany & Vermont Railroad Company, Troy & Cohoes Railroad Company, and Lansingburg & Cohoes Railroad Company.

In the civic institutions and philanthropic institutions which have made Troy famous, Mr. Shields has long been interested and helpful, and chief among these are: The Emma Willard School and Russell Sage College, which he serves as trustee and treasurer; Troy Public Library, trustee and treasurer; Troy Orphan Asylum, trustee; Marshall Infirmary, trustee; Hudson-Mohawk Humane Society, director; First Presbyterian Church of Troy, trustee. His clubs are: The Troy, of Troy; Old Guard Citizens Corps, of Troy; and Mount Anthony Country Club, of Bennington, Vermont.

Mr. Shields married (first), in May, 1885, Anna Thalimer, who died in December, 1888, leaving two children: 1. William LeRoy, born in 1886, educated in the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and Williams College, A. B., 1910; now with the firm J. L. Thompson & Company, of Troy. 2. Anna, educated at Emma Willard School, and Dobbs Ferry Seminary. Mr. Shields married (second), in 1893, Sarah A. Johnson, daughter of David J. Johnson, who at the time of his death was manager of the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, New York.

WHITNEY, Charles Lee Anthony,

Manager of Important Business.

The Whitney name became identified with Albany's commercial annals in 1860, when William Minott Whitney came to that city as manager of the dry goods store then operated by Ubsdell, Pierson & Company. From that year a Whitney has been identified with the business, the first direct partnership beginning in 1865, when Wil-

liam M. Whitney and John G. Myers, as proprietors of the "New York Store," became Albany's leading dry goods merchants, their business surpassing any other of its nature between New York and Chicago. Many changes occurred in the firm personnel, but in 1905 the burden of management fell upon the shoulders of Charles L. A. Whitney, who still carries it. While Mr. Whitney is a merchant of the highest type and the responsible head of his business, he is also a man of cultured, refined tastes, fond of travel, a devotee of polo, and a patron of all out-of-door sports. His country home in Loudonville, just north of Albany, "Wyebrook Farm," is so named in remembrance of the long ago home of the English Whitneys of the Wye river, that ancient boundary line between England and Wales, appointed by Athelstan in the year 939. To his handsome estate, "Wyebrook Farm," Mr. Whitney gives personal attention, and thoroughly enjoys its management and its beautiful environment.

Whitney is a name of great antiquity in England, and was borne by men of famed deeds of courage and daring. The Whitney arms are as follows:

Shield—Azure, a cross chequy or and gules.

Crest—A bull's head couped sable, armed argent, points gules.

Motto—*Magnanimitur crucem sustene.* (Gallantly uphold the cross.

In New England the line begins with John Whitney, "gentleman," who arrived in Watertown, Massachusetts, in June, 1635, coming in the ship "Elizabeth." John Whitney, the founder, his son Richard Whitney, and his grandson, Richard (2) Whitney, resided in Watertown. Richard (3) Whitney was a resident of Stow, Massachusetts, and the father of Brigadier-General Josiah Whitney, a brave officer of the French and Indian War and of the Revolution, and a man of great prominence. He married (first) Sarah Farr, and they were the par-

ents of Daniel Whitney, a master builder, of Boston, who married Hannah Shedd, of Waltham, Massachusetts. They were the parents of William Minott Whitney, of Albany, and grandparents of Charles L. A. Whitney, of the eighth American generation of the family.

William Minott Whitney was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 2, 1827, and died at his residence in Albany, May 10, 1905. The year following his birth his parents moved by boat to New York City, and there the lad William M. obtained his education and became an expert dry goods buyer. He was purchasing agent for several large houses prior to 1860, when he located in Albany, New York, as manager of the Ubsdell, Pierson & Company dry goods store, opened in 1859 at Nos. 47-49 North Pearl street. James T. Lenox purchased the business in 1862, Mr. Whitney continuing as manager under the new owner. In 1865 he entered into partnership with John G. Myers, they purchasing the Lenox interest and renaming it The New York Store. Mr. Myers retired in 1870 to establish a separate business, Mr. Whitney continuing in business alone until 1877, when he admitted William H. Pangburn and S. M. Van Santford, that firm continuing until 1889, when it dissolved. He remained in business with a son, William M. Whitney, Jr. Seven years later Charles L. A. Whitney was admitted, father and sons founding a rare combination of mercantile and managerial ability. The firm continued unbroken until the death of William M. Whitney, Jr., in 1899, and then for six years the father and the younger son continued the business. In 1905 the senior partner passed away, leaving Charles L. A. Whitney the only male survivor of his family to continue the business. This he has ably accomplished, and the business, over half a century in the Whitney name, is still a leading department of Albany's commercial life.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

William M. Whitney was a director of the First National Bank; one of the founders of the Albany Illuminating Company, later absolved by the Municipal Gas Company; a charter member of the Fort Orange and Albany clubs; member of the Masonic order, and of the Universalist church. He was public-spirited and progressive, but had no taste nor ambition for political office. He acted efficiently as chairman of the committee on public celebration during the period Albany devoted to celebrating her Bi-Centennial as a chartered city, and was always ready to aid any movement for Albany's advancement.

Mr. Whitney married, in New York City, June 16, 1856, Amelia Cook, born there, January 31, 1831, died December 6, 1912, daughter of Walter and Mary (Monroe) Cook. They were the parents of six children: 1. William Minott, died in infancy. 2. Leila, married William Henry Stott. 3. William Minott, Jr., born in New York City, August 1, 1861, associated with his father and brother in the dry goods business in Albany until his death, February 6, 1899; he married Jessie Douglas Stott, who survived him with children: Leila Douglas, William Minott, 3d, of further mention, and Prudence. 4. Virginia Belle, died in infancy. 5. Charles Lee Anthony, of further mention. 6. Mabel, married Charles Hamilton Sabin, financier and capitalist, since 1915 president and director of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and has a son, Charles Hamilton Sabin, Jr.

Charles Lee Anthony Whitney, of the eighth generation of the family founded by John Whitney in New England, was born in Albany, New York, September 19, 1870. After completing the courses of study at Albany Academy, he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and there finished school preparation. He began business life in association with his father in

the New York Store in Albany, and in 1896, at the age of twenty-six years, was admitted a partner. Two years later his brother, William M., Jr., passed away, and in 1905 his honored father succumbed to a stroke of apoplexy, and he was left the sole representative and managing head. The business was incorporated as W. M. Whitney & Company in 1905, with Charles L. A. Whitney president. He is also a director of the Albany City Savings Institution, president of the Morris Plan Bank, and president of the Whitney Land Corporation. As a business man his rank is with the highest and ablest of merchants, and in his executive management of the corporations of which he is the head, their excellent condition and rating speaks in the highest praise. In the social clubs of his city, Mr. Whitney is well known, his membership being with the Fort Orange, Albany, and Albany Country. His other clubs are: The Racquet and Tennis of New York City, and Rumson Country of Rumson, New Jersey.

Mr. Whitney married, at Monmouth Beach, New Jersey, September 27, 1893, Grace Niles, born in New York City, July 31, 1874, daughter of Lucien Hanks and Mattie A. (Bradford) Niles, her father born in Cincinnati, Ohio, her mother in North Yarmouth, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are the parents of a daughter, Marjorie, who married Thomas B. Wheeler, of Albany, and they are the parents of a son, Thomas B. Wheeler, Jr.

William Minott Whitney, 3d, son of William Minott Whitney, Jr., grandson of William Minott Whitney, was born in Albany, New York, June 5, 1888. He attended Albany Boys' Academy, prepared at Morristown and Lawrenceville, New Jersey, schools, and then entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated C. E., class of 1912. To this he added a business course, including telegraphy, pursued in Al-

bany Business College, and in February, 1913, located in the State of California, where he was employed by the Southern Pacific railroad. He passed through an apprenticeship course, then was appointed general yardmaster on the Western Division with headquarters at Suisun, California. He satisfactorily filled that position until 1917, when he enlisted in the government service and went overseas with the Eleventh Company, Fourteenth Grand Division Railroad Way Engineers, Transportation Corps. He was made yard master at Mountour, France, and for eighteen months remained in that position, returning to the United States in 1919.

Upon returning to civil life, Mr. Whitney did not return to his profession, but entered business life and found employment with William M. Whitney & Company, a corporation founded upon the dry goods business established by William Minott Whitney, and developed by the founder, his sons, William Minott Whitney, Jr., and Charles L. A. Whitney, the president of the company. William Minott Whitney, third of the name, is now store manager and in line for higher position in this Albany old and tried institution. Mr. Whitney is a member of the Princeton Club of New York, Transportation Club of San Francisco, Cap and Gown, Pacific Railway Club, Princeton Engineers Association, Fort Orange, University, and Albany Country clubs. He is affiliated with Wadsworth Lodge, No. 417, Free and Accepted Masons, and a communicant of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Whitney married, January 7, 1918, in Los Angeles, California, Ruby Yoakum, daughter of Dr. Finis E. and Mary Ellen (Hood) Yoakum, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are the parents of a daughter, Shirley Yoakum Whitney, born October 4, 1918, and William M. Whitney (4th), born April 20, 1920.

COBDEN, Arthur B.,

Financier.

Although nominally cashier and a member of the board of directors of the People's Bank, of (Lansingburg) Troy, Mr. Cobden is practically the bank's manager, and for years its successful course has been guided by his wise counsel. He has been engaged in the banking business in the same capacity since the age of thirteen, and in all the years which have since elapsed he has been connected with but two banks, the National State Bank, of Troy, and the People's Bank. He began, of course, in the humblest place in the bank and attained the cashier's desk in 1899. While he has numerous and weighty financial and business interests, his life has been given largely to the two banks mentioned, his term as cashier covering a period of twenty-two years, 1899-1921. He is an authority on banking law and usage, and is held in the highest esteem among financiers.

Arthur B. Cobden, of Troy, is a grand-nephew of Sir Richard Cobden, the great English political economist and statesman, and a son of Arthur and Helen (Hardy) Cobden. Arthur Cobden was born in England, but came to the United States, locating in New York City, where he conducted a photographic studio, having mastered that art in England. He was also connected with the famous war photographer, Brady, who won high reputation for his photographs of Civil War battles and camp scenes. Mr. Cobden manipulated the camera in obtaining many of the pictures now forming the Brady collection. After severing his connection with Mr. Brady, Mr. Cobden came to Troy, there opening a photographic studio, which he conducted until his death in 1877. He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy. Arthur Cobden married Helen Hardy, born in England, and they were the parents of four children: Helen R., married



A. B. Coody

Colonel James M. Snyder, of Earl & Wilson Company, collar manufacturers of Troy; Arthur B., to whom this review is inscribed; Catherine, married Dr. David C. Brown, of Danbury, Connecticut; Rev. Richard Cobden, a clergyman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Larchmont, New York.

Arthur B. Cobden was born in New York City, February 22, 1861, and about 1865 was brought to Troy, New York, by his parents, who settled in then Lansingburg, now Troy, New York. He there attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, and then began his banking association, entering the National State Bank, of Troy, and continuing with that institution until 1899, in every increasing position of responsibility. In 1899 he was appointed cashier of the People's Bank, of (Lansingburg) Troy, a place of honor and trust which he has now most ably filled for twenty-two years. In 1909 Mr. Cobden was elected a director of the same bank, and has for many years been the leading spirit in determining its policies. He has other financial and business official connections, being vice-president of the Rensselaer Valve Company, and a director of the Bank of Waterford, the First National Bank, of Mechanicsville, the Troy Foundry and Machine Company, the Mechanicsville Specialty Company, and the Queen Run Refractory Company, of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. In politics he is a Republican, in religious faith an Episcopalian, now vestryman of Trinity Church, of Lansingburg, and affiliated with Phoenix Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Cobden married Lois L. Stevens, daughter of Samuel S. and Marcia (Lamberton) Stevens, of North Hoosick, New York, her father a member of the firm of Stevens & Thompson, paper manufacturers. Mr. and Mrs. Cobden are the parents of a son, Allan S., born September 19, 1901. He was educated at the "Gumery," Washing-

ton, Connecticut; the Tibbetts School, North Hoosick, New York; and Union University, Schenectady, New York, and associated with Stevens & Thompson, New York City, until the entrance of the United States into the World War. He then enlisted in the United States navy and was with the mine laying fleet off the coast of Scotland. After the armistice was signed, he was honorably discharged, and is now paymaster with the Troy Foundry and Machine Company, of Watervliet, New York. His college fraternity is Kappa Alpha.

BROOKS, Roelif Hasbrouck,

Clergyman.

Nearly all of Rev. Mr. Brooks' active ministry has been spent in Albany, where since 1906 he has been rector of Saint Paul's Church, during which time he has served his community and his diocese, as well as his parish, with devoted faithfulness. Rev. Mr. Brooks is a descendant of an English family, three-quarters of a century old in the United States, and has ministerial family traditions on both paternal and maternal sides, churchmen of note connected with his family having been Archdeacon Brook, of Halifax, England, and Rev. William Ross, of Alderney, Channel Islands. Brook was the original spelling of the name, while variations with the terminal "e" and "s" are numerous.

Rev. Roelif Hasbrouck Brooks is a son of John R. and Ann (Ross) Brooks, his father born near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, coming to the United States in 1842. Rev. Mr. Brooks was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 26, 1875, and there, in Berkeley School, prepared for college. In 1896 he entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, withdrawing after one year, and in the following year enrolling in the sophomore class at Columbia College, being graduated as valedictorian of his

class in 1900. He studied for the ministry at the General Theological Seminary, New York City, and in 1903 was ordained to the priesthood of the Episcopal church at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, Bishop Burgess, of Long Island, officiating at the ceremony. He was assistant to the rector of St. Michael's Church and the Church of Messiah, of Brooklyn, for the first three years of his ministry, and in 1906 received the charge he has since held as rector of Saint Paul's Church, Albany. The years of his pastorate have been an era of growth and development in the parish, in numbers, in strength, and in importance. Saint Paul's Church building, beautiful in design and furnishings, has been enriched with many memorials, and is considered one of the most handsome church interiors in the State. A large parish house and rectory make the church plant one of the most complete in the diocese.

Rev. Mr. Brooks has been called to many positions of responsibility and trust in the Episcopal Church, and now serves as a trustee of the diocese, member of the board of missions, examining chaplain, and Archdeacon of Albany. His influence has extended into many channels of service, for there have come to him the many opportunities for helpfulness that appear only to the clergyman, and his has always been the listening ear and the helping hand. He is one of the original members of the Child Welfare Board of Albany County, and has furthered its work with every means within his power. Recognition of his fidelity to his high calling has come in many forms, in the strength and prosperity of his parish, in his complete acceptance into the hearts of his people, and in the trust reposed in him by his brother clergymen, while in 1910 Columbia College bestowed signal honor upon him in conferring the honorary degree of Master of Arts, Rev. Mr. Brooks the youngest graduate thus distinguished in the recent history of the institution.

He has attained high rewards in the Masonic order, and is past grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York. He is a member of the Fort Orange and University clubs, of Albany, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Columbia University clubs, of New York City. He is well known socially, and in these connections rounds out complete touch with the life of Albany.

Rev. Mr. Brooks married, in 1904, Julia Stuart Laing, of Brooklyn, and they are the parents of Emily Ferris and John, both of whom were born in Albany.

WARREN, Walter Phelps,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

Fortunate is he who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. The late Walter Phelps Warren, of Troy, New York, came of a family whose history will bear the closest investigation, for through many generations the men of the name have been diligent, patriotic and resolute, these traits being fully developed in the Mr. Warren of this review, who was a recognized leader in public affairs, exerting strong influence in molding public policy and assisting materially in the world of progress, improvement and advancement along those lines which are beneficial to the majority.

The first Warren who came from Normandy to England was William de Warrene, who was a near relative of the Conqueror. There were eight Earls of Warren and Surrey. The great cradle of the Warrens was in Cheshire, although from there they migrated to different parts of England. The name Warren and Waring are both used by the descendants of the Warrens in this country, although it is distinctly proven that in England there are two separate families, their ancient armorial bearings being totally different.

Richard Waring, the progenitor of the line herein followed, arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, on the ship, "Endeavor," and shortly afterwards settled on Long Island. His son, Edmund Warren, was born on Long Island, in 1673, and died in Norwalk, Connecticut, August 5, 1749. His wife, Elizabeth (Bouton) Warren, bore him twelve children, among whom was Eliakim, through whom the line descends. Eliakim Warren was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, July 8, 1717, died in Norwalk, Connecticut, August 5, 1779. He married Ann Reed, of Norwalk. Their son, Eliakim Warren, Jr., was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, February 9, 1747, died in Troy, New York, September 4, 1824. At that time, 1798, the year of his removal from Connecticut, Troy contained three hundred houses and one thousand eight hundred and two inhabitants. He married Phebe Bouton, who bore him five children. Stephen Warren, their youngest son, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1783, died in Troy, New York, May 9, 1847. He was an influential citizen of Troy, business man, financier, member of the State Legislature in 1823, and a presidential elector. He married Martha Cornell Mabbett, of Lansingburg, New York, who bore him six children, among whom was Joseph Mabbett, father of Walter Phelps Warren, of whom further.

Hon. Joseph Mabbett Warren was born in Troy, New York, January 28, 1813, and died in that city, September 9, 1896. He graduated from Washington, now Trinity College. On March 1, 1840, he was admitted to the firm of Hart, Lesley & Warren, which style was changed to Warren, Hart & Lesley, then to J. M. Warren & Company, with Joseph M. Warren as president, so continuing until his death. He was one of a committee of nine to arrange for the sale by the city of Troy of the Schenectady & Troy railroad; was the first president and a director of the United National

Bank of Troy; a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; water commissioner of the city of Troy from 1855 to 1857; mayor of Troy in 1851-52; one of the organizers and member of the board of managers of the Troy Club. He married, September 9, 1835, Elizabeth Adelaide Phelps, born March 3, 1815, died July 20, 1891, daughter of Walter and Julia Steel (Beach) Phelps, of Hartford, Connecticut. They were the parents of seven children: Stephen, Mary Mabbett, Walter Phelps, of whom further; Josephine, Phebe McKean, Anna, Stephen.

Walter Phelps Warren was born in Troy, New York, June 13, 1841. He was educated at the Troy Academy, and at Walnut Hill School, Geneva, New York. In February, 1864, he was admitted a member of the firm of J. M. Warren & Company, of Troy, withdrawing therefrom in 1871. He then became associated with Fuller, Warren & Company, of Troy, which firm was incorporated in 1881 under the name of Fuller & Warren Company, manufacturers of stoves, whose works, covering six acres in Troy, were known as the "Clinton Stove Works." Mr. Warren was trustee and vice-president of the original corporation, and on the death of Joseph W. Fuller, the president, in 1890, was elected president, which office he filled for many years. Among his many other business activities were the following: President of the Stove Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and of the Troy Citizens' Association; vice-president of the Troy Savings Bank, Troy Chamber of Commerce, and Troy Centennial Association; director of the Fuller-Warren Company of Milwaukee, Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company, Albany & Vermont Railroad Company, Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad Company, Troy & Cohoes Railroad Company, the National City Bank of Troy, the Samaritan Hospital, and of the Church Home; trustee

of the Troy Orphan Asylum; and member of the Public Improvement Commission of Troy. He was a member of the Citizens' Corps, and was elected president of the re-organization in 1878, and lieutenant in Sixth Separate Company, now Company A, Second Regiment, New York National Guard. From 1864 to 1868 he served on the staff of Governor Hoffman, with the rank of colonel. Through his Revolutionary and Colonial ancestry, he derived membership in the patriotic orders. He was regent of William Floyd Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; a member of the Founders and Patriots; Colonial Wars; Colonial Governors and Mayflower societies. He was also a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. His clubs were the Union and Manhattan of New York City; the Philadelphia, Lenox and Troy, having served as president of the latter. He was a member of the Episcopal church, founded in Troy by his ancestors, and was a trustee of Saint Paul's Free Chapel (later Saint Barnabas Chapel, an independent organization) appointed by the vestry of Saint Paul's Church to manage the affairs of the chapel, then a mission of the mother church. In politics Mr. Warren was a Democrat, and always took a deep interest in all reform movements affecting municipal, Federal or State politics. He was a ready, effective and pleasing public speaker, and an untiring worker for the interests of his native city.

Mr. Warren married, July 11, 1866, Martha Mabbett Warren, born December 22, 1842, daughter of William Henry and Mary (Rogers) Warren, of Moreau, New York. Children: 1. William Henry, born June 3, 1867; married, January 5, 1893, Caroline E. Gleason. 2. Joseph Mabbett, born December 14, 1868, died March 7, 1872. 3. Mary Eliza, born February 5, 1870; married, November 5, 1896, Thomas Vail. 4. John Hobart, born May 9, 1873, died June 10, 1873.

5. Walter Phelps, Jr., born December 31, 1874; married, June 20, 1900, Sarah Tibbits Lane. 6. Elizabeth, born April 14, 1876, died February 3, 1878. 7. Chester Ingersoll, born February 22, 1880; married, October 23, 1907, De Ette Sampson.

The name of Walter Phelps Warren was a synonym for all that was progressive, and his own career was one of substantial advancement along many lines. In business he worked his way upward, step by step, to a position of affluence. His long life was an exemplary one, and he fully merited the respect and esteem in which he was held by his fellow townspeople. In the city of Troy the name of Warren has been associated for more than two centuries with all that leads to good citizenship and upright manhood.

SIMMONS, Charles A.,

Founder of Great Business.

The Simmons Machine Company of Albany, New York, is an enterprise founded, financed and developed by Charles A. Simmons, its president, from a small beginning in 1911, until its business is of such large proportions, that branch offices are maintained in New York City and Buffalo, and the company is literally doing business "all over the world." The beginning of this now substantial and prosperous company was when Mr. Simmons decided that his talents were to be used in his own behalf, and from that resolution sprang the Modern Machine & Tool Company, which he started under a serious financial handicap which, however, the founders' courage and genius overcame. The next step was taken four years later when Mr. Simmons merged his first company and the larger Simmons Machine Company was launched upon the business sea. The scope of this new business which owes its very life and being to the energy, enterprise and genius of Charles



Charles A. Simmons

A. Simmons, is one little understood, nor is its magnitude realized by even those familiar with its history.

The business of the company, in brief, is the purchasing of used machinery, rebuilding it, and selling it under a specific guarantee, also the manufacture of certain lines of new machinery. Under the energetic and capable executive management of President Simmons, the enterprise has been a success from its beginning and stands a fitting monument to his great ability as an organizer of new enterprises, an organizer so practical and sound of judgment that he can develop and execute as well as plan.

Charles A. Simmons of the Simmons Machine Company, is a son of Charles A. Simmons, who was born in Albany, New York, but early in life removed to North Brookfield, Oneida county, New York, where he successfully engaged in farming until 1887. He then returned to Albany county, settled at Nassau, and there still engages in farming. He married Miss Jennie Gray, and they are the parents of eight children, the seventh, a son, Charles A. Simmons, the principal character of this review.

Charles A. Simmons, son of Charles A. and Jennie (Gray) Simmons, was born in North Brookfield, Oneida county, New York, April 1, 1885. In 1887 the family moved to Albany, Albany county, New York, where he spent his youth. He was educated at St. Joseph's Academy on North Pearl street, Albany, (since destroyed by fire), there completing his course with graduation, class of 1901. His first employment was with the New York Central railroad as stenographer. He had a great deal of spare time which he employed in investigating the machine shops of Albany, for he was of a decidedly mechanical turn of mind, and in his prowlings he gathered a great deal of useful information concerning machines and machinery which was stored up for future reference.

Leaving his office position with the railroad, the lad entered upon a period of machine shop employment at West Albany, New York, as a machinist, and after three years was made piece work inspector. At the age of twenty-two he was made foreman of the machine departments of the plant. There he remained until 1911, when he resigned, and at the age of twenty-six, founded the Modern Machine and Tool Company, with a plant on North Broadway, Albany. This enterprise was floated under financial difficulties which however Mr. Simmons overcame, and for four years the little company prospered. He designed and patented several machine tools and mechanical appliances which he manufactured in his own plant, these finding a permanent place in the tool market.

Mr. Simmons, encouraged by his first success, purchased in 1914, a plot at the corner of North Broadway and Tivoli streets, Albany, there continuing the business of the Modern Machine and Tool Company until September, 1915, when he incorporated the Simmons Machine Company and merged with that company the Modern Machine and Tool Company, Mr. Simmons being principal owner, president and general manager. The result has been most gratifying to him and has firmly entrenched its owner among the live, progressive, energetic and capable business men of the Capital City. The buying and rebuilding of used machinery and the manufacture of new machinery and tools has constituted the company's business during the six years of its existence, and in addition to the main office in Albany and branches in New York City and Buffalo, a large warehouse is in use in Buffalo and a larger one is being built on the Troy road, Albany. A company has been formed and incorporated for the manufacture of the tools and appliances invented and patented by Mr. Simmons and negotia-

tions have been closed with firms in England and France to handle these tools abroad.

Mr. Simmons is a member of the Transportation Club of New York City; the Albany Club; Wolferts Roost; Knights of Columbus; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic Church. He married, April 16, 1907, Josephine I. Donnelly, of Mexico, Missouri, and they are the parents of: Helen, born April 8, 1908; Regina, November 22, 1911; Marcia, July 22, 1913; and Charles A. (3), October 2, 1915.

SMOCK, John Conover,

Scientist, Author.

A scientist and worker in the domain of geology, Professor John Conover Smock's identification with Hudson, New York, is an association that pays the tribute of choice rather than one dependent upon the accident of birth or business circumstance. For many years he has made his summer home in Hudson, and all of Colombia county is very close to his heart, because of the splendid field it offers to the naturalist and for its scenic beauties. He has always had a broad, sympathetic interest in things affecting Hudson and its welfare, and this was strikingly illustrated in his gift of his home on the outskirts of the city, to the Hudson City Hospital to be used as a home for convalescent United States soldiers and sailors, and to be known as the Edith Cavell Home. His scientific career is outlined below.

Professor Smock is a descendant of Hendrick Matthyse Smock (or Smack), who came from the Netherlands, in 1654, and settled in New Utrecht, Long Island, where he was a magistrate, 1669-1689. From he and his wife, Geertje (Hermans) Smock (or Smack) the line of descent is through their son, Johannes, and his wife, Catherine (Barents) Smock; their son, Hendrick, and his wife, Mary (Schenck) Smock; their

son, John, and his wife, Elizabeth (Conover) Smock; their son, George, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Margaret (Van Deventer) Smock, Professor Smock's grandparents.

Professor Smock is a son of Isaac G. and Ellen (Conover) Smock, and was born near Holmdel, Monmouth county, New Jersey, September 21, 1842. His father, a successful farmer of high standing in his neighborhood, took a keen interest in his son's early education, and aided him in every possible manner. John Conover Smock pursued preparatory studies in Matawan, New Jersey, and then entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, whence he was graduated in the class of 1862. In 1863 he was engaged with Professor George H. Cook in geological work in New Jersey, and in 1864 became assistant in the survey of that State. In 1865-67 he was tutor in chemistry at Rutgers College, and in 1869 he continued his studies abroad, completing courses at the University of Berlin and the Berg Akademie. He returned to Rutgers in 1871, and was a member of the faculty until 1885, during which time he also continued his work as an assistant geologist on the State survey. In 1885 he became assistant-in-charge of the New York State Museum in Albany, of which the director was Professor James Hall, and during the five years of his continuance in this post gave a part of his time to the examination of the iron ore districts of the State and to the building stone industry, preparing State bulletins Nos. 3, 7, and 10 on these subjects. Professor Smock was appointed State Geologist of New Jersey in 1890, and ably discharged the duties of his position until July, 1901, when he resigned, retaining his connection with work of this nature in the State from 1901 to 1915 as a member of the board of managers of the New Jersey Geological Survey. He assisted Professor Cook in the preparation of annual reports

of the survey, and those submitted during the years of his administration are likewise models of exact and comprehensive scientific information. Volumes three and four of the final report series were prepared under his direction, and also the "Report on Forests" (1890). During his term of office valuable maps and data were made available for general use, and the work of the department was prosecuted with vigorous industry and efficiency. For several years Professor Smock has been engaged in a study of the Greek element in the English language, particularly the terminology of the natural sciences and its sources in classic Greek. Lafayette College conferred the degree of Ph.D. upon him in 1882. Rutgers College honoring him with an LL.D. in 1902.

Professor Smock is a member of organizations including within their membership many of America's savants, among them the American Philosophical Society, the Geological Society of America, the National Geographic Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is a Fellow, the New Jersey Historical Society, the American Forestry Association, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, in which he was a member of the board of managers in 1876-77 and 1891-93. He is a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London. Deeply immersed as Professor Smock is in scientific and learned pursuits, he is nevertheless alertly well informed on topics of current interest and the needs of the times, a viewpoint evidenced by his timely and generous gift to the wounded of the World War. New York State has benefitted in many ways from his adoption, and regards him as one of her sons.

Professor Smock married, October 15, 1874, Catherine E. Beekman, of Brooklyn, descendant of the old Beekman family of New Amsterdam. Wilhelm Beekman came

over in 1647 with Governor Peter Stuyvesant.

YEISLEY, George C., A. M., D. D.,

Clergyman, Devoted to Public Service.

Called to the First Presbyterian Church of Hudson, New York, as his first pastoral charge after his admission to the Christian ministry, Dr. Yeisley found there the field of his life work, and for forty-five years has ministered to the needs of this congregation. Although his only official title is that of pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, his pastorate has come to extend far beyond the membership of his church, outside the limits of sectarianism, to include within its beneficent reaches every good cause or person in need of a friend. Dr. Yeisley has come to be more in the Hudson community than an individual, he is regarded as an institution available for the service of all her citizenry. Dr. Yeisley is of Huguenot and Swiss ancestry; his progenitors were early settlers in the Maryland and Pennsylvania colonies, two of their descendants being officers of the Revolutionary Army.

George C. Yeisley was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 21, 1849, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sprenger) Yeisley. In his boyhood he attended private schools in his native city, after which he completed a course in Baltimore City College, whence he was graduated with honor. He entered the class of 1870, Princeton College, in the sophomore year, and at graduation took high honors, including the *Belles Lettres* oration and subsequent election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. A period of travel in Europe and the West followed, and then he returned to Princeton as a student in the Theological Seminary. Upon the completion of his theological studies, he was for six months stated supply of the Presbyterian church in Rogersville, Tennessee, subsequently becoming assistant to the pastor of

the First Presbyterian Church of his native city, Baltimore, Maryland, remaining there for over two years. On December 30, 1875, Dr. Yeisley was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Hudson, New York, by the Presbytery of Columbia, and since that date has filled the pulpit and directed the work of this congregation. Under his leadership the First Presbyterian Church has continued a strong, vital force in the community, a church fostering and following the ideals that have made Christianity an increasingly potent force through the centuries, a church accepting modern challenges and bending consecrated effort toward the solution of modern problems. Dr. Yeisley has been for many years prominent in organized religious, philanthropic, and educational work throughout the district, filling numerous official positions, among them chairman of the Home Missionary Committee of the Presbytery of Columbia, a post he has occupied for many years, moderator of the Synod of New York, to which he was elected in 1894, and stated clerk of the Presbytery of Columbia. The last named office he held for ten years, and during that period prepared and published a history of the presbytery. A number of his sermons, reviews, and essays have been published and have been widely circulated.

Dr. Yeisley has been honored by Princeton University with the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the New York State Historical Society, the Presbyterian Historical Society, the American Humane Society, the American Geographical Society, and the Museum of Natural History, of New York. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of Hudson, and his clubs are the Princeton, University and Clergy, of New York City, and Princeton, of Albany. A devoted pastor, a talented scholar and

deep student, a progressive citizen, and a public servant always within call, Dr. Yeisley's days are busy ones. He participates in social and civic activities in his city, and no man is in closer and more helpful touch with such diverse interests in Hudson than he. Beloved by the parishioners among whom he has labored so faithfully, respected and honored in the many spheres of his influence, Dr. Yeisley has been granted the privilege of a rich and fruitful ministry.

He married, October 15, 1879, Catharine Bushnell Gaul, daughter of the Hon. John Gaul, of Hudson.

John Gaul, a distinguished lawyer and leader of the Columbia county bar, son of John and Rachel (Miller) Gaul, was born in Hudson, Columbia county, New York, February 13, 1809, and died July 28, 1879. He attended the public schools, and at the age of fourteen had become possessed of a good academic education, at that time beginning the reading of law in the office of Campbell Bushnell, a well known lawyer of Hudson. During the course of his professional studies an unusual honor came to him in an invitation to deliver the oration at the Fourth of July celebration, 1827, when Colonel Elisha Jenkins, a noted citizen and former Secretary of State, read the Declaration of Independence. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1830, and at once opened an office and began legal practice independently. On May 1, 1831, he formed a partnership in legal business with Mr. Bushnell under the firm name of Bushnell & Gaul, an arrangement that continued until 1835, when Mr. Bushnell located in New York City and Mr. Gaul assumed full charge of their practice. In 1837 Governor Marcy appointed him surrogate of Columbia county, a post of great responsibility and honor for a young man of his age, where his predecessors were men of such large abilities as the Hon. Martin Van Buren, Judge James Vanderpoel, James I. Van Allen, and



Robert L. Fryer

Abram A. Van Buren. Mr. Gaul discharged the duties of this important place with faultless ability and precision. At the expiration of his official term, he resumed active practice which he continued by himself until June, 1855, when he took into partnership Cornelius Esselstyn, Esq., these gentlemen constituting one of the strongest law firms of that section of the State. Mr. Gaul was one of the organizers of the Columbia Bar Association and its president until his death. In the course of his long and successful practice he had charge of large financial interests and numerous trusts, which he executed with exacting fidelity and wise stewardship. He was identified intimately with the best interests of Hudson, and by both precept and example cast his influence on the side of morality and religion. He was president of the Law and Order Society, for many years an elder of the Presbyterian church, a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1860, and associated with other assemblies and synods from time to time.

Mr. Gaul married, May 30, 1834, Clarissa Hall, daughter of Linus Hall, a well-known resident and prominent citizen of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. They were the parents of two children: Edward L., a graduate of Yale University, class of 1860, who served in the Civil War, first in the navy and later with the rank of colonel in command of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, who died April 2, 1894; and Catharine Bushnell, wife of Dr. Yeisley, a woman widely known for her devotion to works of charity and benevolence.

FRYER, Robert Livingston,

Financier, Active Man of Affairs.

Robert Livingston Fryer was born in Albany, New York, December 12, 1847. He was the son of William J. and Mar-

garet (Livingston) Fryer, and through his mother was a direct descendant of a Colonial family which was conspicuous in laying the foundations of the Republic. The Livingstons of Revolutionary times were of that fine type of aristocracy in which wealth and position had not weakened the will nor dimmed the vision. The lords of the Manor of Livingston through their descendants gave a judge to the Court of Common Pleas, who was also a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and enlisted his entire regiment from men brought up upon his own estate. Of the same family were William Livingston, governor of the New Jersey Colony; Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence; and Robert Livingston, a member of the committee which, with Thomas Jefferson as chairman, drew up that epoch-making document. The last lord of the Manor of Livingston was Robert Livingston, who pledged his estate for the use of the colonies. The Livingston coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4 grand quarters argent, three gilly flowers gules within a double tressure flory counterflory vert. 2nd grand quarter, quarterly, 1 and 4 gules, on a chevron argent a mullet between two lions passant combatant of the first, 2 and 3 argent three martlets gules. 3rd grand quarter, sable, a bend between six billets or.

Crest—A demi-savage proper, wreathed head and middle with laurel, in the dexter hand a club and in sinister a serpent vert.

Motto—*Si je puis.* (If I can).

Robert Livingston Fryer was fourth in descent from the last lord of the Manor. This genealogy is significant because in him are recognized many of the traits which made his forebears able to lay the imperishable foundations of the Nation. He, too, was a man in whom wealth and position did not weaken the will nor dim the vision; one who, by the force of unflagging industry no less than by his wisdom made himself a power for good in

his community; who counted no toil too great in order to attain his good end; who could, if necessary, endure hardship to attain his goal; who never compromised with honor. The story of his life is the story of one who recognized the spiritual implications of aristocracy and gave himself to their expression.

Robert Livingston Fryer gained his education in the local schools of Albany, and there also began his active business life. As Albany was then one of the great lumber centers of the country, it was natural that he should choose to identify himself with this industry. It was not many years before his ability and tireless effort made him a member of the firm of Gratwick, Smith & Fryer, which controlled vast timber lands in the West and South, and sold to dealers throughout the country. Mr. Fryer's cosmopolitanism was partly due to the fact that in the interests of this business he traveled much, both in America and Europe, knowing intimately men of large affairs and large ideas.

Of equal importance with Albany as a center for the lumber business was Tonawanda, at the western end of the Erie canal and next door to Buffalo. Because of this, the headquarters of Mr. Fryer's firm were transferred to Buffalo, and Mr. Fryer soon followed his partner, William H. Gratwick, and took up his residence in this city. During his visits to his partner here, he had met, and in 1882 won for his wife Miss Melissa Dodge Pratt, daughter of Pascal Paoli Pratt, who, as banker and manufacturer, had been one of the builders of Buffalo. When he came to live in Buffalo, he at once took such a place in Mr. Pratt's affections as bears the strongest testimony to the real worth of Mr. Fryer's character. Mr. Pratt, at this time, was president of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, with

the founding of which he had been associated, and, as Mr. Fryer's great business ability became more and more evident, his services were enlisted by the older man, and in 1887 he became director in this important bank, and a confidential adviser of its president. As Mr. Pratt advanced in years, the work of the bank demanded more and more of Mr. Fryer's attention, until finally he dissolved his connection with Gratwick, Smith & Fryer and gave his entire attention to banking. In January, 1901, Mr. Pratt retired and his son-in-law was elevated from the vice-presidency to the presidency of the institution. Mr. Fryer was a banker by instinct, and his history as president of the Manufacturers' and Traders' is a story of remarkable achievement. The resolutions upon his death adopted by the Board of Directors give the high estimate of his worth held by his associates. Written by one of them who had known him longest, a man not overgiven to flattery of any sort, they express tersely the magnitude of the task he accomplished in fifteen short years, and the characteristics which marked his work as the following excerpt from them will show:

At the time of his accession to the presidency the deposits of the bank were \$6,830,000 and its resources \$8,250,000. He devoted himself to the interests of the institution with such fidelity and success, that on the day of his death, its deposits were over \$28,300,000 and its resources more than \$32,000,000.

As an active member in the firm of Gratwick, Smith and Fryer, he had already a wide business experience in 1887. This experience broadened as the years passed and he easily met and carried the responsibility of the chief direction of affairs. His decisions were rapidly made and were guided and controlled by the conservative cast of his mind, with the result that regardless of financial conditions at large, no stockholder or depositor has had occasion to regard the future of the institution with anxiety or distrust.

He has felt the full responsibility of citizenship and in his relations to the community and to many



LIVINGSTON

charitable institutions, he was a constant adviser and trusted counsellor. In his relations with his associates in the bank, he was always considerate and just.

The implications contained in the cold figures given are worthy of note as well as are some of the incidents which took place during the years of faithful service they refer to. The Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank was founded in 1856. It had been in existence for forty-five years when Mr. Fryer took the presidency. After the Civil War, Buffalo, like many other cities of its class, grew slowly at first, and then reached out with the budding growth and expansion of the entire country in the eighties and nineties. Eight millions of assets was no mean record, even after forty-five years of existence in 1901, but with the opening of the twentieth century all of the Buffalo banks were, so to speak, within striking distances of each other, and ready for the race for their share of the limitless prosperity and abundance about to be ushered in. It was the golden opportunity, nor was it slow to be seized. Mr. Fryer made secure the position of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank as the second largest discount bank in the community. He did it by solid growth, without amalgamation or merger. In 1902 he increased its capital and surplus by \$1,000,000, making ready for expansion. This was one of his first important acts after taking the presidency, and in April of the same year he fostered an even more important development, when he made the bank a National bank. Then he was ready for growth, and in fifteen years he quadrupled the assets which it had taken forty-five years to obtain. Nor was the result accomplished by mere passivity and receptiveness, for during those years occurred the financial strain of 1903 and the severe shock of the panic of 1907.

Perhaps no trial of resource, of courage, of honor, can be brought to a business man to compare with that to which a banker is subjected in time of national panic. It calls for every right fighting quality, and it is to Mr. Fryer's lasting credit—perhaps it is his life's greatest achievement—that in 1907, his coolness and judgment commanded the unswerving and complete confidence of every one of his officers, of his board of directors and of his stockholders. The Manufacturers' and Traders' National Bank stood like a rock, adopted no expedients, no doubtful practices, brought to bear no unfair pressure upon depositor or borrower. Even at the height of the panic, no reputable merchant or manufacturer, who could show legitimate need for money, was refused the assistance he had in former days received. No less harrowing were the perilous months of 1914, at the outbreak of the Great War. The Manufacturers' and Traders', as a National bank, joined the Federal Reserve System in the fall of that year. Largely by reason of that masterpiece of financial legislation and the wise act of the governors of the Stock Exchange, the country was saved—all unknowingly to most of its citizens—from a most cruel and disastrous panic; nevertheless, the strain upon its bankers was almost as great as if the issue had been less fortunate.

In these days, when events move with such speed, the growing self-consciousness of Americans as a people and as world leaders too often induces them to credit success to the possession of genius—a peculiar and intangible qualification supposed to be exhibited by every successful man and unjustly denied to every failure. The quality of industry and the steadfast singleness of purpose which it implies are too often lost sight of as the real key. One of our greatest inventors

has said that success is one per cent. inspiration and ninety-nine per cent. application. Such an axiom was early learned and taken to heart by Robert L. Fryer. At his start in life, he was but poorly equipped with material means, and circumstances denied him a university education. Nevertheless, by his industry he overcame everything—it is the supreme lesson which is the story of his life, like that of many another successful American's demonstrates. When he was a lumber dealer, his business often gave him no respite whatever for weeks upon end, caused him to travel incessantly, and demanded his attention to the exclusion of every other consideration, often even to the point of racking physical fatigue. But it is upon such training that the capacity for handling large affairs, for carrying stupendous loads, is founded.

It is not surprising, therefore, that, in spite of his absorption with the interests of the Manufacturers' and Traders' National Bank, and his splendid development of them, he found time to devote to the upbuilding of the Fidelity Trust Company. To associate trust companies with discount institutions is a marked tendency in modern banking. It is an approved policy, linking, as it does, two not altogether identical spheres of activity, and it is wide-spread at the present day. With characteristic acumen, Mr. Fryer was one of the first in Buffalo to recognize its worth. He had been associated with the Fidelity Trust Company as one of its trustees since its founding in 1893. In 1910 he acquired control, and for the last five years of his life served as its president, leaving it a thirteen million dollar institution when he died, the largest trust company in the city. It was during his term as president of the Fidelity that an occasion arose which called for the same courage and qualities which had

distinguished him at other times of trial and pressure.

In 1912, the House of Representatives of the United States, reflecting a somewhat prevalent public hysteria, appointed a committee to investigate the so-called "Money Trust." It was called the Pujo Committee and its object was to uncover the supposed unconscionable use of the assets of trust companies and monied corporations by financial magnates, or by the companies themselves. In the end the verdict seemed to be that the alarm had been a false one, yet some beneficial discussion and constructive legislation resulted. The Committee held hearings and demanded a great deal of information from the companies. At last, however, came the demand that the Fidelity, with scores of other trust companies in the United States, divulge confidential information regarding the affairs of its depositors and customers, which it possessed. Some companies acquiesced in that demand, because the government had made it; others hesitated; but the Fidelity at once took the stand that it could not rightfully be called upon to violate such confidences, and immediately the attention of the entire country became focused upon the passage at arms between Chairman Pujo of the Congressional Committee and Mr. Fryer. In the end Mr. Fryer was victorious and he received the congratulatory letters of his brother bankers throughout the country for the firm stand he had taken. The government officials, feeling convinced of their error, and of their inability to contest their point in the courts successfully, withdrew the demand. It was characteristic of Mr. Fryer, once having made sure he was right, to maintain his position with unflinching courage against an attack from any quarter.

Fortunate as he was in the possession

of such qualities as the foregoing incidents reveal, Robert Livingston Fryer was still more blessed in that the pursuit of material success never for him obliterated the symmetry of life. He never forgot the meaning of the ideal, nor the positive value and power which sheer beauty alone can be in everything it touches. Accordingly, when his opportunity came, he seized it with vigor. In 1913 the Manufacturers' and Traders' National Bank outgrew its quarters, and it was necessary to build a new banking house. For over a year Mr. Fryer devoted the most loving care and minute attention to this task. The result is his finest and most fitting monument; few banking houses in the United States can compare with its grace of line, its simple, yet stately classic dignity, its utility. It is not often that a business institution becomes a contributor to the aesthetic life of a city, yet if Robert Livingston Fryer had never accomplished another thing in life, he would, in this alone, have stamped himself indelibly upon the life and character of his city. The grateful appreciation of his fellow-citizens was well epitomized in an editorial printed in the Buffalo "Evening News," on October 21, 1915.

Men build their own monuments and express themselves during their short span of life, in absolute ways, but it is given to few to create and present so true a symbol of the strength, truth and grandeur of their own character, as has Robert L. Fryer, in the beautiful structure in Main street, where, day by day, he carried on his dealings with his fellowmen.

No man read deeper into the lessons taught by line, form and color than did Robert L. Fryer, nor did any apply the lesson of Truth, thus learned, more perfectly to his life, and it was one of the eternal verities that one part of his great service to humanity should be set here in our busiest street, that great creation of stone and marble, to teach mankind the trinity of art, strength and duty.

Those of us who knew him well, those of us who knew him least, never passed by or within

those massive doors without a sense of gratitude for what he has done, nor without a consciousness that the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, truly and perfectly symbolizes the strength, grandeur and purity of Robert Livingston Fryer's character.

Doubtless it was as a banker that Mr. Fryer rendered his greatest service to society, combining, as he did, a clear vision with unimpeachable integrity, qualities that made him not only president of two great banking institutions in Buffalo, but also a valued director in the National Commercial Bank of Albany, the friend of the great bankers of New York, and counsellor for the heads of many lesser institutions in his native city. But he was also associated with other important businesses, among which should be mentioned the H-O Company which, in the midst of his busy life, he reorganized and put upon a sound basis, the Buffalo Gas Company, of which he was vice-president, the International Railway Company, and the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

And yet banker though he was preëminently, the many-sidedness of his character opened up many other channels for that service which made him a force in the life of Buffalo. For many years he was an interested trustee of the American Scenic and Preservation Society, and an active member of the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Normal School, of which he became president in March, 1914. The service he rendered this school comprised twenty years of continuous membership on the Board of Managers, including one year as secretary, prior to his presidency. He was thoroughly alive to its interests and tireless in his efforts to promote whatever might tend to its betterment, and his loyalty to all who were associated in any manner with him in the conduct of the school endeared him to the friends of public education all

through the State. The beautiful clock, with its chimes, which has been placed in his memory by his wife in the tower of the school, will be a lasting source of inspiration to teachers and students alike, as it calls to their minds the character of a man who found his greatest joy in service.

But one of the most pronounced traits in Mr. Fryer's character and one of the most developed was his love for religion and the church of which he was a member. For twenty-three years he served on the vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church, during the last nine of which he was a warden. It was no mere formal connection. Not only was he unflinching in his attendance at the services, but his time, effort, advice and wealth were always cheerfully given to the work and affairs of the parish. At a meeting of the vestry, held October 24th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Early on the morning of October 20, 1915, Robert Livingston Fryer was called to a wider sphere of service. For twenty-three years as warden and vestryman, he gave unstintingly to Trinity Church, Buffalo, and to its affairs, his devoted interest, his conscientious thought, his able judgment. Honored for the probity of his character by his associates in the business world, respected for the integrity of his life by all who knew him, he filled his high office in the church with splendid consistency. Always ready to give of himself to the smallest detail of the church's business, devoted to her worship, sympathetic, generous, high-minded, he was invaluable in the life and progress of this parish.

We mourn him with an inexpressible sense of loss, but we thank God for the inspiration of his life and example.

Mr. Fryer was, of course, a prominent figure in social life. He was a member of the Buffalo, Saturn, Country and Elliott clubs of Buffalo, the Metropolitan and Manhattan clubs of New York City, the Fort Orange Club of Albany, and the Automobile Club of America, but his gen-

uine sociability was seen best in the generous and beautiful hospitality of his own home, where his children's friends and his own were welcomed with like cordiality.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fryer three children were born: Pascal Pratt, Livingston, and Margaretta Melissa, who is now Mrs. Philip J. Wickser, and Mr. Fryer's devotion to these, his wife and children, was one of his most marked characteristics. To his home life he brought the fidelity, energy and wisdom that made him a man of achievement in the business world, but, in his home, they were directed and vitalized by a deep affection.

It was in the midst of a united and beautiful family life that he died suddenly on October 20, 1915. The shock of his death was felt far and wide, and the spontaneous tributes published in the daily papers of the city and State, as well as the memorial minutes of the many organizations with which he was connected, bore witness to the place he occupied in the civic life. His funeral, which was held on October 22nd from his home, was attended by hosts of men and women who were most identified with Buffalo's industrial, philanthropic and social activities. The service of the Episcopal church, which in its simple beauty he had always admired, was read by the Bishop of Western New York, assisted by the rector of Trinity Church.

It is rare that a life, ended in its full vigor, is so rounded as was that of Mr. Fryer. But to those who knew him it was evident that the breadth of his achievement was due not alone to his gifts but also to the marked vital energy which permeated his entire being. It was almost electric in its nature, perceptible the moment one entered his presence, and, combined with his wisdom and vision, it made him naturally the leader in every

enterprise with which he was associated—*naturally*, for he was the most modest of men, never self-assertive nor self-seeking.

It was this same vitality behind his love for the good that made him take keen joy in the performance of duty, and in no duty more than in that of giving joy to the man in need. Generous to a high degree in his support of the charitable and philanthropic agencies of the city, his greatest delight, however, was in personal acts of kindness of which no one ever knew save himself and the recipient. Into lives that were bare rather than poverty-stricken, anxious rather than ruined, lives to deal with which no philanthropic agency exists, he brought over and over again the help and sympathy which made them fruitful in happiness. In the life of the community and in the lives of countless individuals, the death of Robert Livingston Fryer makes a gap which can never be filled.

BIRDSALL, Paul,

Clergyman.

Called to the rectorship of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Albany, in 1899, Rev. Paul Birdsall has now served that parish two full decades, and in material and spiritual growth the record is most gratifying. His service to the parish was continuous until May, 1918, when he became the militant priest and sailed away with his comrades for duty on foreign fields, remaining until the following December. He is a son of the Rev. Elias Birdsall, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who died just before his son's ordination to the priesthood of the same church. Rev. Elias Birdsall was a son of William Birdsall, of Hammondsport, New York, of the Steuben county branch of the descendants of Nathan Birdsall, who in 1657 was living at East-

hampton, Long Island. He married, at New Haven, Connecticut, Temperance Baldwin, daughter of Richard Baldwin, and granddaughter of Sylvester Baldwin, who died at sea while coming to New England with his wife, Sarah (Ryan) Baldwin. Nathan Birdsall owned land and lived in different Long Island towns until his death in 1696.

Rev. Elias Birdsall, son of William and Maria Theresa (Trotwood) Birdsall, was born at Hammondsport, New York, February 21, 1830, and died in Glendale, California, November 4, 1890. He prepared at Nashotah School of Divinity (Wisconsin), receiving his degree of B. D., class of 1857. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Uphold, of Indiana, the same year, and after service at Elkhart and Mishawaka, Indiana, he was in 1858 ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church, Bishop Uphold again officiating. He was rector of St. Paul's Church, Evansville, Indiana, 1861-65, and during that period was a delegate to the general convention of the church held in New York. In 1865, he accepted a call from St. Athanasius Church, Los Angeles, California, and later became associate with Dr. Wyatt, Trinity Church, San Francisco. From Trinity Church he was called to St. John's Church, at Stockton, a parish which he served for three calls, leaving each time on account of failing health. During that period he was president of the standing committee of the Diocese of California. In 1880 he accepted a recall to St. Athanasius at Los Angeles, also served the new parish in that city, St. Paul's, which was his last charge. In 1889, he moved to Glendale, California, and there died a year later. Through his efforts several Episcopal churches were established in Southern California, and his work was greatly blessed. He was awarded many of the honors of his pro-

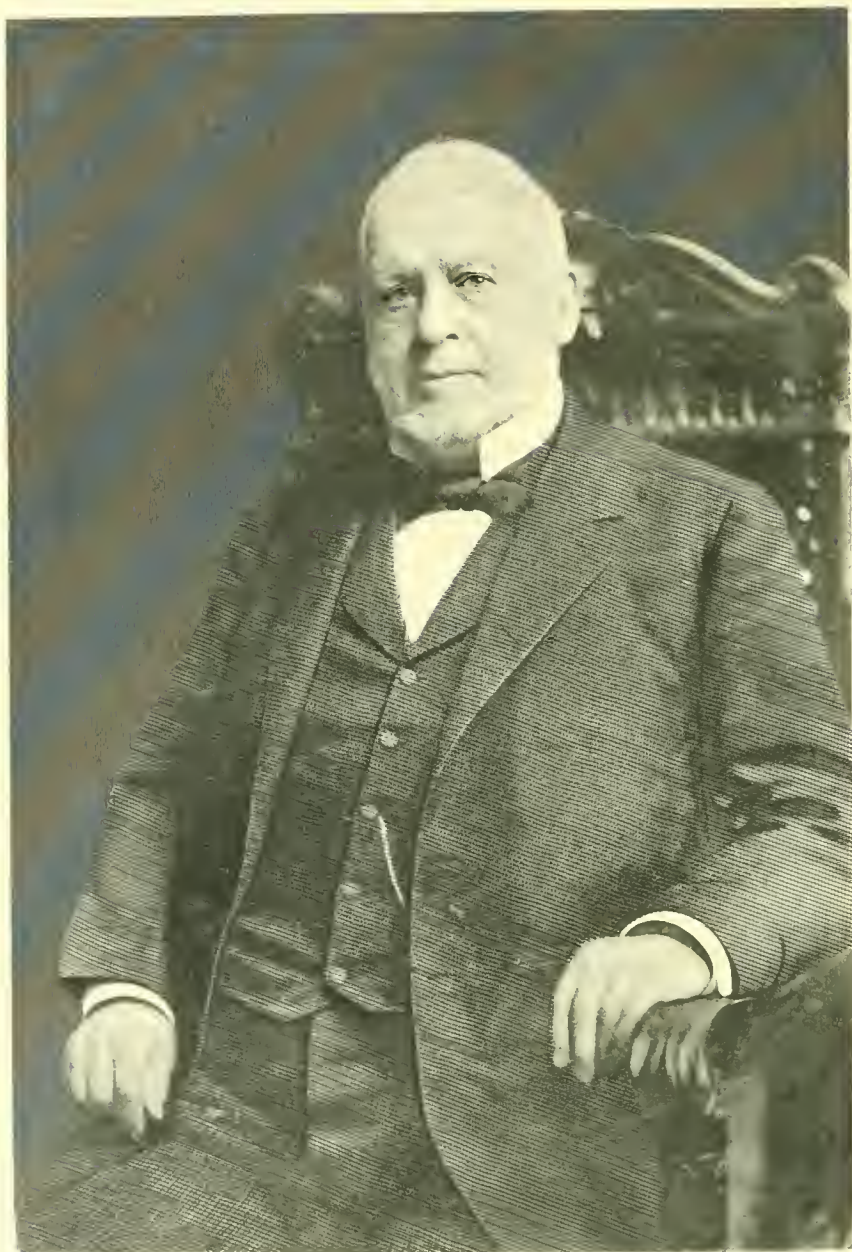
fession, and died highly esteemed by his brethren. He married Cornelia Bennett, born at New Berlin, New York, September 7, 1834, who survived him.

Rev. Paul Birdsall, son of Rev. Elias and Cornelia (Bennett) Birdsall, was born at Evansville, Indiana, June 4, 1862. He attended Trinity School and the public schools of San Francisco, entering Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1882. He was graduated A. B., class of 1886, going thence to Berkeley School of Divinity, Middletown, Connecticut, receiving his degree of B. D., class of 1890. The previous year he received from Trinity College the degree of A. M. This completed his classical and theological studies; Bishop John Williams Bishop, of Connecticut, ordained him a deacon in Holy Trinity Church, Middletown, June 4, 1890. On May 18, 1891, he was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church by the same authority in St. St. Thomas' Church, New Haven, Connecticut. His first service was as deacon at St. Paul's Church in New Haven, there serving until his ordination, and then until 1893 he was rector of the Church of the Ascension in the same city. He was curate of St. John's parish, Washington, D. C., in charge of St. Mary's Church, 1893-94, and for the five following years, 1894-99, was rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, New York. In 1899, he accepted a call from Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Albany, and there continued in grace and blessing. In 1914, he headed the delegation to the Primary Synod of the Second Province at Brooklyn, New York, and other honors of his church have fallen upon him.

Rev. Paul Birdsall entered the military service of his country as chaplain, sailing for France, and returning in December, 1918, after the signing of the armistice. He was on duty during June and July in the training area at Langres, with the

Motor Truck Corps of the 80th Division and part of the 20th Engineers. From July until December, he was with Company A, 20th Engineers, at Grandvillers in the Vosges.

Rev. Paul Birdsall married, June 11, 1891, Eliza Gerry Townsend, daughter of Dr. George J. and Lucy Maria (Richards) Townsend, of South Natick, Massachusetts. They are the parents of three children: 1. George J. Townsend, born April 7, 1894, in Albany, New York, educated in Boys' Academy, Princeton and Union universities; now (1921) with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York; he enlisted in April, 1917, in the United States navy, serving until March, 1919, when he was honorably discharged, ranking as master's mate; he yet belongs to the Naval Reserve. 2. Jean, born in Albany, September 9, 1895, a graduate of Girls' Academy, Albany, Radcliffe College, Harvard University, A. B., 1917, A. M., 1919, now a teacher in Albany Boys' Academy. 3. Paul, born in Albany, November 16, 1899, educated in Boys' Academy, and Harvard University, A. B., 1920, now a student in Trinity College, Cambridge University, England, having won the Fiske scholarship at Harvard; he enlisted in the United States army from Harvard in the Students' Army Training Corps in October, 1917, and the same month was transferred to the training camp for machine gunner officers, serving at Camp Hancock until October 8, 1918; after the armistice he was transferred to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, with the infantry, and was graduated with the rank of second lieutenant, being yet a member of the Reserves. Thus, the records show that Rev. Paul Birdsall and both his sons were in their country's service at the same time, while mother and daughter were equally active in woman's war work.



Pascal P. Pratt

PRATT, Pascal Paoli,

Business Man, Financier.

The name which stands at the head of this article needs no introduction in a work of this character. To Buffalonians of three generations it represents administrative ability, patriotism, civic virtue and zeal for all that tends toward the uplifting of humanity, and although the man who bore it has now ceased from earth his work and the influence of his spirit still abide in the community of which he was so largely the upbuilder and inspirer.

(I) John Pratt, founder of the American branch of the family, is supposed to have come from England in 1632 with the Rev. Thomas Hooker's company, and to have settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He married and had a son John, of whom further.

(II) John (2) Pratt, son of John (1) Pratt, married and had a son Jonathan, of whom further.

(III) Jonathan Pratt, son of John (2) Pratt, married and had a son Aaron, of whom further.

(IV) Aaron Pratt, son of Jonathan Pratt, married and had a son Samuel, of whom further.

(V) Samuel Pratt, son of Aaron Pratt, was of Hartford, Connecticut, and served with the rank of captain in the patriot army of the Revolution. He was one of the pioneers of Buffalo, New York, and in 1810 served as sheriff of Erie county. He married and had a son Samuel, of whom further.

(VI) Samuel (2) Pratt, son of Samuel (1) Pratt, settled in Buffalo in 1807, bringing with him his wife and infant daughter. His wife Sophia was the daughter of General Samuel Fletcher, of Vermont, who fought at Crown Point, Ticonderoga and Bennington, serving as colonel in the Revolutionary Army and

major general in the State Militia. They were the parents of Pascal Paoli, of whom further.

(VII) Pascal Paoli Pratt, youngest son of Samuel (2) and Sophia (Fletcher) Pratt, was born September 15, 1819, in the village of Buffalo, which was still struggling to lift itself from the ashes and desolation into which it had been plunged in 1813, when it was destroyed by the British and Indians. Pascal Paoli Pratt began his education in the primitive schools which his grandfather had helped to establish, and in 1833 went for one year to the Hamilton Academy, Madison, New York (now Colgate University), afterward entering Amherst College, Massachusetts. In 1836 Mr. Pratt began his business career in association with his brother, Samuel Fletcher Pratt, developing in a few years ability of no common order. In consequence of this he was admitted, in 1846, to partnership in the firm, the style being Pratt & Company. The course of prosperity upon which the concern then entered, and which for fifty years made it famous in every commercial center of the United States, was mainly due to the business genius of Pascal Paoli Pratt and placed in his hands the immense commercial power which he used so largely for the benefit of his native city. In 1857 he founded the Buffalo Iron and Nail Company, with furnaces and rolling-mills at Black Rock, which gave employment to fifteen hundred hands. Later he founded the Fletcher and the Tonawanda Furnace companies, both of which remained in his control until 1885. While thus establishing a reputation as an organizer, he was inspiring in the community an implicit confidence based on the flawless honor apparent in all his transactions. When, in 1856, he was the chief factor in founding the Manufacturers' and Traders' (now National)

in connection with national patriotic and civic endeavor has won for her the admiration and gratitude of all those who desire to honor the patriots of our heroic past.

The Horton family is an ancient one in England, the form of the name—de Horton—as found there in the twelfth century, indicating that it came from France and was of Latin origin. Members of later generations were leaders in the professional and commercial life. Many of the name served in the Revolutionary Army, and in public life the family has played a prominent part.

Barnabas Horton, progenitor of the family in the New World, was born July 13, 1600, in Mousley, Lincolnshire, England, and came to the American colonies between 1635 and 1638, in the ship "Swallow," owned and commanded by Captain Jeremy Horton. Later, Barnabas Horton settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and several times between 1654 and 1661 served as deputy to the General Court. He also held many offices at Southold, Long Island, and died there July 18, 1680. Sons of Barnabas Horton settled at Rye, Westchester county, New York, then under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, and their descendants settled at various points along the Hudson river valley.

Mandeville Horton, a descendant of Barnabas Horton, was of Mellenville, New York, and married Sara, daughter of Judge John Miller, of Hudson New York, one of the eminent lawyers and jurists of his day.

John Miller Horton, son of Mandeville and Sara (Miller) Horton, was born February 18, 1840, at Mellenville, New York, and received his education in local schools.

In 1862 he came to Buffalo, the city which was ever after his home and the scene of his business career. It was not long before his abilities attracted the at-

tention of men prominent in the commercial world, and as a member of the general hardware firm of C. M. and J. M. Horton he won a most honorable standing. Later Mr. Horton became associated as junior partner in the firm of Pratt & Company, with large iron industries at Black Rock. This firm had been established many years before by his father-in-law, Pascal Paoli Pratt, a biography of whom precedes this in the work. The concern was not only the best known of its kind in Western New York, but was of national reputation and importance, and to the acquisition and maintenance of this, Mr. Horton, by his sound judgment, remarkable foresight and wisely directed efforts, contributed to a degree which it would be impossible to estimate.

During the years of his activity, Mr. Horton always found time for the faithful discharge of his duties as a citizen and also for the charitable work and benevolent enterprises in which he was so earnestly interested, giving devoted support and coöperation to the work of Trinity Parish. He took great delight in social fellowship, and was a well known, popular member of the Buffalo Club. A sympathetic patron of art, giving every encouragement in the purchase of works of art and music, he found a source of pleasure in encouraging the musical tastes of his wife who, during the years which they spent abroad, received instruction from the best European masters in vocal music, becoming one of the leading artists among Buffalo's musicians. Mr. Horton was a man of fine intellect, a lover of books, and passed many of his happiest hours in his library. His love for his native land was intense, and while he revelled in the artistic advantages of the Old World, he loved the New, always returning to it with eagerness and delight.

Mr. Horton married Katharine Lorenz



Katharine Pratt, Boston

Pratt, a narrative of whose career and work follows at length this biography. To this union with a charming, cultured woman he owed the supreme happiness of his life, and no other place rivalled for him the attractions of the home over which she presided and where they delighted to gather their friends about them. A few years before his death he was obliged to retire from all social and business organizations and seek renewed vigor in foreign climes. In his quest he was only partially successful, and although an invalid, with such fortitude, such resignation and such tender consideration for others did he always bear himself that his friends cherish his memory in their hearts as a sweet strain of music attuned of God, in whom his last words showed his complete trust. On July 20, 1902, he passed peacefully to infinite rest, leaving in the hearts of those who loved him a void never to be filled. His latter years were a rarely beautiful exemplification of the truth that "they also serve who only stand and wait." To this supreme test John Miller Horton triumphantly submitted, and the memory of his life, with this crowning fulfillment, is infinitely precious to all those brought within the circle of its influence.

HORTON, Katharine Lorenz,

Representative Woman.

Mrs. John Miller Horton (Katharine Lorenz Pratt), of Buffalo, New York, is one of the representative women of her native State, the great Empire State of New York. She is a great-granddaughter of General Samuel Fletcher, of Vermont, of Revolutionary fame, a Colonial Dame of Vermont, and identified with many interests along patriotic, educational and philanthropic lines. She has achieved not only State but National fame as well, hav-

ing faithfully performed the duties of the various offices she has been called upon to assume.

Her father was Pascal Paoli Pratt, banker, financier, philanthropist, founder, and for many years president of the Manufacturers' and Traders' National Bank of Buffalo. All that he stood for—good citizenship, patriotism and philanthropy—are the guiding principles of Mrs. Horton's life. Perhaps it was that sharing intimately her father's ambitions for the welfare of Buffalo, she naturally followed in his honored footsteps. Those who know Mrs. Horton best, know that it is upon the Christian faith of her forefathers that her character has been builded. Mrs. Horton's name has been associated for several years with every leading public event, both patriotic and civic, of Buffalo. With her husband, the late John Miller Horton, she spent several years abroad in the study of music and languages, and enjoyed the society of the most cultured circles of Europe.

In October, 1901, Mrs. Horton was elected Regent, and has been unanimously reelected each year for sixteen years. Under her leadership, Buffalo Chapter has more than trebled its membership; it now registers seven hundred and thirty-four members, and has the honor of having had on its Chapter roll the names of four Real Daughters. The splendid record of the Buffalo Chapter, covering its twenty-five years of existence and showing an enrollment of one thousand one hundred and fifty-seven since its organization, with an expenditure of \$47,216 for patriotic work and over \$12,550 to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for dues, is very largely the result of the generosity, inspiration and leadership of Mrs. Horton. As the head of the second largest Chapter in the organization, and the largest in

New York State, the banner State, with one hundred and twenty-seven Chapters, an electoral vote of two hundred and forty-two and a membership of over ten thousand, Mrs. Horton has been prominent for years at the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution held in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Horton has been indefatigable in sustaining the active interest in the patriotic educational work of her Chapter. This work consists of giving during the winter season three free illustrated lectures weekly, upon our nation's history, and instruction in the laws of our country, or as it is now termed—"Americanism," in Polish and Italian, at an expense of \$300 annually. Buffalo Chapter was the pioneer in this commendable work of instructing the foreign element of our city. An additional lecture, embracing a tour of New York State, as taken by an emigrant upon his landing at Ellis Island, to his arrival at Buffalo and Niagara Falls, was prepared and given by the Regent, who has also written and delivered several lectures on art and literature, also Travel Talks on Russia, Sweden, Norway, France, Belgium and Holland, illustrated by views secured during her visits to these countries.

It is due to the generosity of the Regent and her Chapter that the graves of over one hundred and thirty patriots of the War for Independence, buried in Buffalo, bear markers. When Mrs. Horton undertook the marking of these graves, it was in the face of much discouragement, labor and expense. The graves and all the records of these patriots were found, after diligent search, and the ceremony of placing these bronze markers was performed with a dignity and solemnity befitting the occasion and was an object lesson to all present, Mrs. Horton having written the beautiful ritual used in the

ceremony of placing these markers, and giving an address on each occasion upon incidents connected with the history of the Revolutionary War for Independence—thus making history for Buffalo.

When the project was proposed by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of erecting a Memorial Continental Hall at Washington, Mrs. Horton immediately recommended that Buffalo Chapter assist the National organization in its plan. The generous sum of \$1,500 was contributed, \$700 of which was realized at a Colonial entertainment, presided over by the Regent. Mrs. Horton personally contributed \$100 for three successive years towards this building fund, her interest in the ultimate success being quickened by her four years' membership on the Memorial Continental Hall committee. Buffalo Chapter has presented to the New York State Room a valuable wood carving of the coat-of-arms, in bas-relief, of New York State.

In close touch with all patriotic work, comes an important organization, known as the Niagara Frontier Landmarks Association, of which Mrs. Horton is president. She has held office since the formation of the Society several years ago. The aims and purposes of this Society are to mark all important historical sites along the Niagara Frontier, by placing tablets and monuments. At La Salle was erected a tablet commemorative of the building, by La Salle, of "The Griffon," the first boat to navigate the great waters of the North; Mrs. Horton unveiled the tablets at these ceremonies. Later on, when a tablet was placed in the Niagara Gorge to mark the spot of the Devil's Hole Massacre, Mrs. Horton, in the name of the Colonial Dames of Vermont, unveiled the bronze tablet. When the site of "Fort Tompkins" was marked by the

Society, Mrs. Horton presided over the program and made the principal address, and on the occasion of placing a tablet to mark the site of the first Court House of Erie county, it was Buffalo's gifted townswoman who presided, gave the address, and introduced Judge Haight, the last judge to hold a judiciary session in the old home of justice, and other important and prominent speakers, who were members of the Erie county bar. On June 29, 1912, Mrs. Horton was one of the speakers at the dedication ceremonies in connection with the presentation of Seneca Indian Park to the City of Buffalo, under the auspices of this Society.

The Nelly Custis Chapter, National Society Children of the American Revolution, was organized with fifty members (now seventy-five members), by Mrs. Horton, Regent and Vice-President General of the National Society. The endowment of a cot in the Children's Hospital, the education of a boy in a Southern mountain school, and the care of two "Fatherless Children of France," are interests of this society.

Mrs. Horton, in 1904, organized the "Niagara Frontier Buffalo Chapter National Society United States Daughters of 1812," and was appointed Regent. The Chapter has interested itself in the Southern schools among the mountain folk of Kentucky, and has contributed \$150 toward the education of a poor boy; also the work of placing bronze markers at graves of patriots of the War of 1812, marking over twenty-five graves since the organizing of this work.

One important recent event was the unveiling of a tablet erected by the Buffalo Chapter, United States Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Horton, Regent, to mark the site of the old castle at Fort Niagara. This fort was used as a training camp for student officers, who were to take their

places in the great fight for democracy, carrying with them the spirit of their forefathers who gave their lives in the great fight for freedom and liberty.

At the Pan-American Exposition, held in Buffalo in 1901, Mrs. Horton was appointed chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies and Entertainments of the Women's Board. This was the most important and far-reaching of any position on the Board, from the fact that it was Mrs. Horton who welcomed the distinguished visitors and arranged all the social functions and entertainments given in their honor at the Women's Building during the entire Pan-American Exposition. Mrs. Horton entertained all guests assembled to celebrate "Flag Day" at the Pan American Exposition. This reception was held in the old Pratt homestead, and was one of the most successful events of the Exposition, as was also "Flag Day," June 14, 1901, known as D. A. R. Day, when the Temple of Music was filled with an audience of over seven thousand from all parts of the United States, an invitation having been extended at the Continental Congress, held the February previous, by Mrs. Horton, who was the official representative of the Exposition and the Board of Women Managers at the Pan-American Exposition.

Mrs. Horton was appointed, by the Governor of New York State, Commissioner to the Charleston Exposition in 1902, also Commissioner from the city of Buffalo to the Women's Board at Charleston. When Mrs. Horton visited Charleston every honor and courtesy due her high official position was extended to her. When the commission of the St. Louis World's Fair proceeded to appoint its Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Horton was among the first chosen, because of her well known executive ability. She was chairman of the Committee on Rules

and Regulations, and was asked to draft the first set of rules for its government. She was also a member of the entertainment committee. Her place on the Board of Lady Managers, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was a most distinguished one, and its duties were faithfully performed. Mrs. Horton extended the invitation to the Society at Washington, during the session of the Continental Congress, and on the evening of the same day, as official representative and chairman of the committee, also as a member of the New York State Daughters of the American Revolution Committee, welcomed five thousand guests at a brilliant reception, held in the New Willard Hotel, in the interests of the Exposition. On D. A. R. Day at the Exposition, Mrs. Horton's name appeared prominently on the program as one of the principal speakers.

Mrs. Horton was closely identified and greatly interested in the subject of the World's Peace Movement, and for several years was a delegate to the International Peace and Arbitration congresses, in Europe, representing important National, State and local patriotic and civic organizations. Representing also the "National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution," through Buffalo Chapter, a branch of that Society, several times at the Peace congresses in Europe, she had the honor of being the first delegate elected by the National Board during the presidency of Mrs. Scott, President General of the "National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution" to represent that board at the Peace Congress at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1912, and was one of the speakers at the Congress.

In August, 1913, Mrs. Horton attended the twentieth Universal Peace Congress held at The Hague in the "La Salle de la Cour" of Birrenhof, where many historical and important sessions have been held

in the course of years and where Her Majesty the Queen Wilhelmina annually opens the Parliament. The inauguration of the "Palais de la Paix," munificent gift of Mr. Carnegie, was a brilliant occasion. The palace and gardens were "en fete," and a scene never to be forgotten. On the terrace were grouped representatives from every nation of the world to do honor to the occasion and to present their felicitation to Her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina, upon her birthday, and also upon the one hundredth anniversary of the Independence of des Pays Bas. The illuminations and decorations in the golden glow of the national colors, with garlands of flowers and electric lights, made the city like Fairy Land. Mrs. Horton was the recipient of many honors and social attentions at the various entertainments given in honor of the event.

In addition to these praiseworthy undertakings for patriotic and civic betterment, Mrs. Horton was founder and for six years president of the Buffalo City Federation of Women's Clubs. Her successful administration brought about the appointment of a woman probation officer and the establishment of penny luncheons in some of the public schools in the humbler districts of the city. The city of Buffalo has assumed, as one of its benefactions, this work so ably begun by the Federation through the assistance and inspiration of Mrs. Horton. Medical inspection for public schools is another excellent philanthropy which the Federation has been successful in securing, Mrs. Horton having made an appeal before the Common Council of Buffalo, which did much in securing the city's appropriation towards this good work. The Federation also during its first four years of existence raised the sum of \$2,000 towards a scholarship in the Buffalo University Extension, for the education of a poor girl,

to be won by competitive examination; in compliment of its first president, this scholarship was named the Katharine Pratt Horton Scholarship. Mrs. Horton, in memory of her father, contributed two thousand dollars toward a scholarship in the University of Buffalo for the education of a boy, to be known as the Pascal Paoli Pratt Scholarship.

Women of the present day who are elected to office must possess many qualifications in order to fill such offices acceptably. As a presiding officer, Mrs. Horton is exceptionally gifted. She is a good parliamentarian, which enables her at once to grasp the situation and with fairness and judgment to direct the affairs for the general welfare of the organization over which she presides. Mrs. Horton possesses a clear and choice diction and a voice whose resonant qualities cause her words to be heard even in the largest auditorium. She is an interesting speaker and possesses unusual descriptive talent. As a student and lover of history and literature, her addresses show a marked degree of study and research, which claims the attention of an audience.

To the appeals sent out for assistance in Red Cross work, the Regent and members of Buffalo Chapter, "National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution," have contributed liberally and individually towards this work; the Regent, Mrs. Horton, being a member of the National Red Cross Society, organized and directed committees for Red Cross work in Buffalo Chapter, and offered her home for this worthy cause, and several thousand garments were made and three hundred dollars contributed toward material. When the call came from the Government for donations towards Red Cross work, \$289,000 was contributed by members and families of Buffalo Chapter, and a total of more than \$55,000 was subscribed for Liberty Bonds.

Mrs. Horton was a delegate appointed by Mayor Fuhrmann, of Buffalo, to the International Peace Congress held in October, at the Greek Theatre, Berkeley, California, and at the Court of the Universe, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, California. Mrs. Horton was also appointed by Mayor Fuhrmann delegate to the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the "Star Spangled Banner," at Baltimore, Maryland, and was greatly honored by social attentions during the week of the celebration. Mrs. Horton was also appointed by Mayor Fuhrmann as official representative of the city of Buffalo to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and through this attention was the recipient of many honors and courtesies on the part of the officers of the Exposition and the Women's Board, and by the social element of San Francisco, where Mrs. Horton was greatly honored at many social functions. Receptions were given in her honor by "The Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters," and Mrs. Horton was invited to address several of the Chapters at San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

On Decoration Day, of 1906, Mrs. Horton was invited to be one of the speakers at a memorial service held in Paris, at the tomb of Lafayette. The gallant friend of America lies buried in the old cemetery of Picpus, and at the invitation of the United States Ambassador, American visitors in Paris and its neighborhood assembled in the little churchyard to do honor to the memory of the friend of Washington and America.

The Chapter observes Memorial Day by decorating with flags and flowers the graves of Revolutionary patriots, by the Regent and committee. A commemorative service and ritual arranged by the Regent, Mrs. Horton, is held at Forest Lawn, and City Cemetery, and in all

other cemeteries where bronze markers have been placed by the Chapter to mark the graves of soldiers. Flowers were thrown on the waters of Park Lake at Forest Lawn in memory of the sailors of the United States Navy who have died in the cause of patriotism.

"Flag Day," June 14, was observed by ceremonies suitable to the day, and a reception was given by the Regent, Mrs. Horton, at her home, several hundred guests being present. Buffalo Chapter has been greatly interested in the patriotic work of the presentation of flags this past year. Upon "Children's Sunday," in July, Mrs. Horton presented the gift of a large silk flag, making the address at Lebanon Mission Church, where three hundred little children were assembled, and the flag was brought to the platform by a guard of honor of boy scouts. At the Municipal Hospital for Tuberculosis Children, Mrs. Horton gave a picture of General Washington, and a silk flag to be carried by the children in the procession; Buffalo Chapter gave a flag and flagpole. Upon both occasions Mrs. Horton made the presentation address.

Upon Independence Day, July 4, celebrated upon July 5, 1915, at a meeting at the City Hall, Mrs. Horton gave the address, presenting to the city, in behalf of the "Buffalo Chapter National Society Daughters of the American Revolution," an American flag costing over one hundred dollars, the handiwork of members of the Chapter, who met together to sew on the flag. Thus was encouraged the patriotic sentiment for the flag. In the street pageant forty boy scouts carried the flag, which was quite the feature of the day's celebration.

In the recent great parade demonstration in favor of the preparedness for national defense, this flag was again carried by the boy scouts, followed by Mrs. Hor-

ton and Mrs. Fuhrmann, wife of the mayor of the city of Buffalo, marching with five hundred members of Buffalo Chapter at the head of the Women's Division of five thousand patriotic women. Mrs. Horton is a past officer in Salome Chapter, No. 311, Order of the Eastern Star. She is also a member of the Order of Amaranth, and largely interested in Masonic activities. Mrs. Horton's honorary and active association with societies and organizations along the lines of religious, literary, musical, civic, and philanthropic endeavor testify to the esteem in which she is held, not only in her own city, but elsewhere.

Mrs. Horton gave an address and presented an American flag to the high school cadets at a large meeting held in Kansas City, Missouri, in honor of the celebration of our national fete day, July 4, summer of 1917. Thousands of boy scouts and soldiers composed an appreciative audience. Mrs. Horton also presented a large silk American parade flag to the Base Hospital Unit No. 23, United States army, August 31, 1917, at the service of light and song, where two thousand five hundred soldiers and the Community Chorus of one thousand two hundred members assisted in the ceremonies, as a farewell to our Buffalo regiments and the Base Hospital unit.

At the celebration of Washington's birthday by Buffalo Chapter, a patriotic program was given, which voiced the expression of the bond of friendship and patriotic impulses that united Washington and Lafayette, those two great men who were foremost in the early history of our nation and leaders in the cause of liberty, and this was a most suitable occasion for the presentation of the service flag, showing by the stars those who have gone from the homes of the members of this Chapter to enter the army, to aid

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

France who sent her fighting forces to assist the American Colonists in that period of dark despair in their efforts to secure their liberty and independence. With all Americans there is warm sympathy with France and deep gratitude for the help of those gone by and admiration of her heroic spirit and full appreciation of the historic ties, which bind together the hearts of the sister Republics.

Mrs. Horton has been or is at the present time an officer in the following: Regent for seventeen years of Buffalo Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, with seven hundred and forty members; Regent since its organization of Niagara Frontier Buffalo Chapter, National Society United States Daughters of 1812; president of Niagara Frontier Landmarks Association, of Buffalo; president for six years, now honorary president of Buffalo City Federation of Women's Clubs, representing fifteen thousand women; president of Nelly Custis Chapter, National Society Children of the American Revolution; ex-president of Buffalo Colony, National Society of New England Women; National Councillor of Literature and Art of the National Society New England Women; ex-vice-president of Erie County Branch, American Red Cross Association; honorary president of Chautauqua Daughters of the American Revolution Circle (charter member); vice-president of Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry; vice-president of General National Society Children of the American Revolution; vice-president of National Society United States Daughters of 1812; director of New York State Executive Board, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Horton has served on the following national and State Daughters of the

American Revolution committees: Chairman of "Franco-American" Committee; chairman of "Pension Records" Committee; America Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee; Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag; Memorial Continental Hall Committee; committee on Real Daughters who are living descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution; International Peace and Arbitration Committee, Washington, D. C.; chairman of New York State Committee on Patriotic Education in 1910.

The following is a list of societies with which Mrs. Horton has been or is at the present time associated: Buffalo Historical Society; Buffalo Twentieth Century Women's Club; Buffalo Society Natural Sciences (honorary member); Buffalo Society of Artists; Buffalo Art Students' League; Church Home League, of Buffalo; Trinity Parish Protestant Episcopal Church, of Buffalo (communicant); Buffalo Fine Arts Association; Guido Musical Society, Buffalo; Chromatic Musical Club, Buffalo; Rubenstein Club, Buffalo; Buffalo Society of Vermonters; Buffalo Circle Drama League of America; Buffalo Country Club; Children's Hospital Association, Buffalo; Crippled Children's Guild, Buffalo; Buffalo Society, Archaeological Institute of America; Buffalo Guild of Allied Arts; Greater Buffalo Sunshine Society; Buffalo Consumers' League; Buffalo Audubon Society; Opera Reading Club, Buffalo; Girls' Friendly Society, Buffalo; Young Women's Christian Association, Buffalo; Buffalo Society Mineral Painters; New York State Federation of Women's Clubs; Federation of Women's Literary and Educational Organizations of Western New York; New York State Historical Association; New York State Genealogical and Biographical

Society; Brooklyn Heights Seminary Club; American Forestry Association; Erie County Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Associate Member; Woman's Titanic Memorial Association; Minerva Club, New York; Rubenstein Club, New York; National Geological Society, Washington, D. C.; Athene Club, New York; Eclectic Club, New York; Le Lyceum Societe des Femmes de France a New York; Lyceum Club, London, Berlin, France; Daughters of Pennsylvania in New York State; National Society, Daughters of the Empire State; Perry Centennial Committee; Navy League, Women's Section; Chautauqua New York Women's Clubs; Washington's Headquarters Association; National Society for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities; National Society Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century; National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; American Social Science Association; National Society Colonial Dames of Vermont; National Society Daughters of American Pioneers; National George Washington Memorial Association; National Mary Washington Memorial Association; National Society Patriotic Women of America; Old Planters' Society of Massachusetts; Society for Preparedness for National Defense; National Red Cross Society, Washington; American Peace Society of Washington; President Women's Board One Hundred Years' Peace Association, Niagara Frontier; National Committee International Hospitality Committee for Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace, New York; National Star Spangled Banner Association, Baltimore; Honorary Member General Stanley Garrison, No. 7, Army and Navy Union, United States America.

BLISS, Cornelius Newton,
Cabinet Member.

Cornelius Newton Bliss, former Secretary of the Interior, was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, January 26, 1833, son of Asahel Newton and Irene Borden (Luther) Bliss, and a descendant of Thomas Bliss, a native of Belstone, Devonshire, who emigrated to New England in 1635. From him the line of descent runs through Jonathan and Miriam Harmon; Jonathan and Miriam Carpenter; Lieutenant Ephraim and Rachel Carpenter; Captain Jonathan and Lydia Wheeler; and Asabel and Deborah (Martin) Bliss, the grandparents of Mr. Bliss. His father died when Cornelius was an infant, and his mother was married later to Edward S. Keep. They removed to New Orleans in 1840, leaving the boy with relatives in Fall River. There he remained until he was fourteen years of age, when he rejoined his mother, completed his education at the New Orleans High School, and then for a year was employed in his stepfather's counting-room. In 1848 he entered the service of James M. Beebe & Company, of Boston, at that time the largest importing dry goods and jobbing house in the United States. Here he displayed a natural instinct for business, and he advanced until he became a partner. The firm dissolved partnership in 1866, and Mr. Bliss connected himself with John S. and Eben Wright & Company, of Boston, but soon after visited New York City to establish a branch of the Boston house. This he organized under the firm name of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, selling agents for many of the best known New England manufacturers. The firm merged into Bliss, Fabyan & Company and became one of



Cornelius A. Flue

the most thoroughly accredited houses of the United States, known the world over. Thus, Mr. Bliss necessarily attained great prominence, and his services were frequently sought by powerful corporate and vested interests. He was a director and president of the Fourth National Bank (once having served as its acting president); the Central Trust Company; American Surety Company; Equitable Life Assurance Society; Home Insurance Company, and other institutions; was a member of the Union League Club, and a governor and treasurer of the New York Hospital. Mr. Bliss served as a delegate to city, county and State conventions, and in 1884 was chairman of a committee appointed to attend the Republican National Convention at Chicago for the purpose of urging the nomination of Chester A. Arthur to the presidency. During President Arthur's term he declined a cabinet position. In 1885, Mr. Bliss declined to have his name mentioned in the New York State Convention at Saratoga as a candidate for the governorship; nevertheless he received a large complimentary vote on that occasion. He was chairman of the New York State Republican Committee in 1887 and again in 1888, and was treasurer of the Republican National Committee in 1892. In the presidential campaign of 1888 his great executive ability was displayed in the canvass which resulted in carrying the State for Harrison and Morton, thus securing the election of the Republican ticket, as New York was conceded to be the pivotal State in the contest. In 1889-90 he was a member of the International American Conference held in Washington. Appointed Secretary of the Interior by President McKinley, he served from March 4, 1897, until February 20, 1899, when, for private and personal reasons, he retired. Mr. Bliss was president of the American Pro-

ductive Tariff League for the dissemination of protective doctrine to combat the influence exerted by the Cobden Club and American Tariff Reform Club in this country. He was a member of the Union, Century, Union League, Riding, Players', Merchants' and Metropolitan clubs, and New England Society.

Mr. Bliss married, in 1859, Elizabeth Plumer, daughter of Hon. Avery Plumer, of Boston. Cornelius N. Bliss passed away in 1911.

BURWELL, Bryant,

Physician.

In the town of Bussie, Herkimer county, New York, Dr. Bryant Burwell was born August 26, 1796. He was educated in the common schools of that period, then began his more active and studious career of self-education. With the aid of text books he passed through the ordinary eighth academical course, and with access to the village library he made himself acquainted with general history, literature and the English classics. In 1814 when eighteen years of age, he entered the office of the eminent Professor Willoughby, in the village of Newport, Dr. Jacob L. Sherwood then a partner with Dr. Willoughby. After attending the courses of lectures at the Fairfield Medical College, given by Doctors Willoughby, Hadley, Beck and Delamater, he married Anna Clark, of Newport, and commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Norway. In 1824 he came to Buffalo, here first practicing in company with Dr. Cyrenius Chapin. In 1826 and 1827 he spent the winter in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he enjoyed the advantages of the medical schools and association with the eminent medical men of that city. Dr. Burwell loved his profession, was devoted to it, and his rela-

tions with his brethren of the profession were truly cordial and happy, the younger ones looking up to him with confidence as a true friend who would promote their welfare. In the year 1838 he was deprived by death of his wife, who, after much patient suffering, passed from this life, leaving the survivor a sincere mourner and the protector of three children, one son and two daughters, of whom Dr. George N. Burwell was the eldest. In 1845 Dr. Burwell married the widow of Joseph Clary. She lived to attest to all the dignity of his character and the depths of his affection. Dr. Burwell while at Washington, had violent lumbago, and for many months felt the effects upon his vigorous frame, so that after his return home he restricted his practice. In the autumn of 1856, while in the house of a patient, he was taken with a feeling of fullness in his head. Medical aid was summoned, and through the following year he experienced repeated attacks, and he was moved to the country, there passing away September 8, 1861, in his sixty-sixth year.

At a special meeting of the Erie County Medical Society, a special committee was appointed to prepare resolutions of respect, this committee consisting of Doctors Josiah Trowbridge, Moses Bristol, A. S. Sprague, Gorham F. Pratt, Josiah Barnes, and Charles Winne. The committee reported:

WHEREAS, Death has deprived our Society of our esteemed friend and colleague, Dr. Bryant Burwell; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his demise, this Society has lost one of the brightest ornaments and one of its most useful members in the community. In all his relations of professional and public life he was a model for imitation, alike distinguished for his urbanity of deportment, his untiring industry, his devotion to his profession and his liberality to the poor.

CURTIS, George Milton, Jr.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

George Milton Curtis is a descendant of a well known New England family of English extraction, early members of the family removing from England to Ireland, locating in County Cork, where they spent active and useful lives and where their deaths occurred, among them being the grandfather of John Curtis, the first of the line here under consideration of whom we have the Christian name. The father of John Curtis emigrated to this country, settling in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he purchased a large tract of land.

(II) John Curtis, son of the emigrant ancestor, was a resident of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, an active and useful citizen, honored and respected by all with whom he was brought in contact. In early life he was a Roman Catholic, but later joined the Baptist church. He married and among his children was Beriah, of whom further.

(III) Beriah Curtis, son of John Curtis, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in July, 1800, and died at Worcester, Massachusetts, December 24, 1865. After completing his studies in the common schools of the day, he entered into partnership with Colonel Billings and Colonel Clark and they established various stage lines in New England and, until the railroads were built, carried the mail, being awarded the contract for this work. In later life he was a banker, prospering in all his undertakings. He was very devout, but differed in belief from his Calvinistic neighbors, believing that Christ was not God, but a divine personality sent by God to redeem the world. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and was a personal friend of President Andrew Jackson. He married Lydia



Geoff Curtis



Geo. M. Curtis.

Massena Dennys Hunter, daughter of Abraham Hunter, a descendant of John Hunter. Abraham Hunter was a soldier, participating actively in the revolution and in the War of 1812. His home was in Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, his being the first brick house built in that town, and there he followed agricultural pursuits. He married a niece of General Wilkinson, who established the first cotton mill in Rhode Island, and for whom the village of Wilkinsonville was named. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis: Pascal Paoli, Maria Thurston Dennys, John Beriah, Lyman Wilkinson, Laura Matilda, George Milton, of whom further; Emma M., William Henry Harrison, and two children who died in early life.

(IV) Hon. George Milton Curtis, son of Beriah Curtis, was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, June 20, 1842, and died May 14, 1915. He attended the public schools and the Baptist Academy of Worcester. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. John W. Ashmead, in New York City, and at the same time was occupied as a newspaper reporter. He was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1863, and immediately began the active practice of his profession there, gaining a reputation for professional ability of a high order, and achieving a large degree of success. He was a leader in his profession, and served as counsel in many murder cases, but devoted the greater part of his time to the trial of will cases and matters connected with the subject of insanity. During his career as a lawyer he saved from the scaffold by successful defense no less than eighty-nine men indicted for murder. The following are some of the cases in which he appeared as counsel in the last thirty years of his life: The John Anderson will case, the great tobacconist; the celebrated Senator Fair deed case, in California, taking part

in the jury trial; the John Stetson will case, Mr. Stetson having been a notable theatrical manager; the Friedman will case, New York, 1874; the Bowden will case, New York, 1876; the Buford case, the prisoner being indicted for the murder of Chief Justice Elliott, of Kentucky, in July, 1879, at Owenton, Kentucky; the Leslie will case, 1880; Commonwealth vs. Riddle, tried at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1885, Riddle being charged with looting the Penn Bank of Pittsburgh; the Helmbold insanity cases, Philadelphia and elsewhere; the Atlas Steamship case, New York, 1887; the Coffin lunacy case, New York, 1888; the Lane will case, New York, 1890; the Hayes forgery case, in February, 1893; with Grover Cleveland, Francis Leon Stetson, Charles Donohue, and other famous lawyers, he was engaged in the Louisiana lottery contest, and was one of the counsel in the Jeanette inquiry before congress in which he pleaded the case of Jerome C. Collins; he also appeared in one of the celebrated Stewart will cases and was the only one to get a verdict against the Stewart estate; he was also counsel in the celebrated Philips will case, the Tighe will case and the will contest of Baker against the Sisters of Charity; he also procured for the matrons of the penitentiary an increase of their salaries under the law of the State of New York of 1903, arguing a constitutional question in their behalf which was decided in their favor. He was counsel for a Nicaragua company, which has large interests involved in matters connected with the State of Nicaragua, its mahogany, rubber and lignum-vitae lands.

The political life of Mr. Curtis was very exciting and interesting. He was elected to the New York Legislature in 1863, and took his seat in January, 1864. It was in this session he made the celebrated

speech in defense of Governor Seymour, which has become a political classic. It was warmly spoken of by the entire press, including the New York "Herald," "The World," "The Tribune," "The Times" and "The Evening Post," and was copied into all the prominent papers of the country. He was reelected in 1865 and made the memorable speech on the Health Bill which has had a tremendous effect upon the legislation affecting the health of New York City. In 1867 he was elected justice of the marine court, his term beginning January 1, 1868, and he declined a second term. He was for one term assistant corporation attorney of New York City. He was a Democrat in his political views. For more than forty years Mr. Curtis was counsel of "On Leong Tong," a benevolent society which looks after the interests of the Chinese in the United States. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, the New York County, State and American Bar associations, Masonic order, Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, New York Press Club and Medical Jurisprudence Society. Mr. Curtis displayed his patriotism by enlisting in the Third Battalion of Rifles, Massachusetts, in 1861, and serving three months on the Union side. A battle being expected, he continued in the service after his term of enlistment expired. Later he raised the Ninety-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteer Militia, in which he expected to receive a commission, but his companies were consolidated and he decided not to return to the army. Mr. Curtis married Caroline Gertrude Miner, of New York, and their only child was George Milton, Jr.

(V) George Milton Curtis, Jr., lawyer, son of Hon. George Milton Curtis, was born in New York City, December 29, 1872. He received his early education at the Mount Pleasant Military Academy on the

Hudson, graduating in 1889. He then entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then became a student in Yale Law School, graduating therefrom in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of New York City in 1898, and began the active practice of his profession in Brooklyn, New York, as assistant counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, a position he held for twelve years. In 1910 he was appointed assistant corporation counsel of the city of New York, and in 1911 was transferred to the Brooklyn branch of the Corporation Counsel's Department, and at the present time (1918) is in charge of the Trial Bureau in the New York office of the Corporation Counsel. In his private practice he has made a specialty of corporation law. In politics Mr. Curtis is an active and influential Democrat, with independent tendencies, and has served his party as delegate to various State and other nominating conventions. During various political campaigns he made a reputation as an able and convincing stump speaker, and his services are constantly in demand. He was for several years president of the Eighteenth Assembly District Democratic Club. From 1895 to 1898 he was one of the transfer tax appraisers. From 1893 to 1898 he was in the naval militia, First Battalion of New York, and attained the rank of gunner's mate. He is a director of the Flatbush Playground Association, a private corporation for the purpose of furnishing playgrounds for the children of the city; one ground was opened in 1911 and two more in 1912. He is also a director in the Flatbush Merchants' Association. His recreation has always been found on the athletic field. In college he won distinction on the Yale track team; he played

on the baseball club that won the college championship at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893; he also rowed in the crew that won the championship of the naval militia of the Eastern States in 1896. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, Brooklyn Bar Association, Phi Theta Theta, Theta Nu Epsilon (junior), Book and Gavel Society of Yale College; is a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; sachem of Hawk Eye Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; member of the Montauk Club, the Knickerbocker Field Club, the Cortel-you Club, the University Club, and for many years was an active member of the New York Athletic Club and of the New Jersey Athletic Club.

Mr. Curtis married Ethel Louise Kennan, niece of George Kennan, the famous Siberian writer and lecturer.

KNAPP, Walter Henry,

Jurist, State Tax Commissioner.

The Hon. Walter Henry Knapp, one of the commissioners of the State Tax Commission, was born in the town of Hopeville, Ontario county, New York, March 23, 1856, and is a son of B. Franklin and Harriet Knapp, farmers. His early life was spent on his father's farm, while also attending the district school; prepared for college at Canandaigua Academy; entered Amherst College in 1875; was graduated in 1879 with the degree of A. B.; a member of the Chi Phi fraternity, and of the honorary Phi Beta Kappa Society. For four years after graduation he taught classics and mathematics in Placerville Academy, El Dorado county, California, during which time he was a frequent lecturer before the State Teachers' Association. In 1880 he was the Republican nominee in that county for member of Assembly, having resided in the State for

one year and being then but twenty-four years of age. In 1883 he entered the law firm of Comstock & Bennett, at Canandaigua, New York, as a student of law, and during his course of study taught science and language in the old Canandaigua Academy; was admitted to the bar at Rochester in October, 1885, and at once engaged in the general practice of law at Canandaigua. In 1896 he was elected county judge of Ontario county and reelected in 1902, serving in that capacity for twelve years. Upon his retirement from the county bench he was selected as counsel for the joint committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the operation of primary election laws in this and other States. This committee made a thorough examination of the operation of the much controverted direct primaries in Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, in all of which States the committee heard, under the direction of Judge Knapp, many prominent people as witnesses, and their report recommended the enactment of the Meade-Phillips bill which safeguarded primary elections and eliminated the worst features of the convention system. The bill was passed by both houses of the Legislature in 1910 but was vetoed by Governor Hughes.

Judge Knapp was admitted to the United States courts, and from 1910 to 1915 continued the practice of law in the State and in the United States courts. In politics he was always a Republican, and took an active part in every campaign as a speaker for the party and its candidates. He was always interested in local matters, assisting in the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association and acting as its first president, and for several years has been a member of the scientific association, the historical association, and was

also master of the Masonic lodge. He was president of the Board of Education and president of the Western New York Amherst Alumni Association. He also served as vice-president of the New York State Tax Association, and is now a member of the executive committee.

On April 15, 1915, Judge Knapp was appointed by Governor Whitman a commissioner of the State Tax Commission for two years, and on February 8, 1917, was reappointed for the full term of three years, being designated as president of the commission on November 1, 1917, and continued in this office until March 1, 1920. On October 30, 1917, Governor Whitman appointed Judge Knapp a member of the commission of this State upon the relation of State and federal taxation, authorized by Chapter 133 of the Laws of 1917. This commission met with the representatives of forty-four other States at Atlanta, Georgia, in November, 1917, and made plans for obtaining more uniform laws throughout the United States. One of the most important subjects considered was the attitude of the federal government toward the taxation of resources within the States that have ordinarily been regarded as the exclusive domain of the States. It was recognized that the necessities of the federal government were so great that there was liable to be serious encroachment upon the revenue-producing properties within the States and that State administrations might materially suffer thereby. While tax commissioner from 1915 to 1920, Judge Knapp devoted much of his time to the subject of local assessments and the equalization of assessments by the State Board of Equalization and by boards of supervisors and commissioner of equalization. He was designated by the commission to hear all the appeals from the equalization tables made by boards of

supervisors and commissioners of equalization and a considerable portion of his time had to be given to this work. Old appeals were disposed of and many new appeals were heard and determined, and although the determination of the commission was frequently appealed from to the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals, in not a single instance was the finding of the commission disturbed by the courts. The constitutionality of the law relating to such appeals was passed upon by the Court of Appeals and unanimsly sustained. In one case upwards of \$400,000 was awarded to one town for taxes unjustly levied, and the two other towns of the county were required to repay this sum or allow credit therefor upon subsequent taxes. Judge Knapp caused to be published and circulated a pamphlet upon the subject of equalization; also a manual for the instruction of assessors, and by a personal appeal throughout the State and by conferences of all the assessors at Albany, was able to obtain to a great extent the coöperation of assessing officers and more equal assessments of property within their several jurisdictions. The bureau of local assessments, equalization and statistics was for the first time established in the department, the real business of which was to obtain the proper basis for the equalization of special franchise assessments, data for the State Board of Equalization, and in a general way to supervise the assessment of property throughout the State. The net result of this agitation was an increase in real estate assessments of more than \$3,500,000,000, or more than 25 per cent., in the last six years. When the personal income tax law was passed, Judge Knapp insisted that the share which should be distributed to the localities should be based upon the assessed value of real estate and not upon the assessed value as



DELANO

equalized by the State Board of Equalization and the boards of supervisors. This plan was adopted and has been a most compelling influence in bringing real estate assessments up to full value as required by law.

During the administration of President Knapp and his associates many changes were made in the tax laws of the State. The repeal of the liquor tax law and the loss of revenue from that source necessitated some other source of revenue, and in the year 1918 the commission unanimously recommended a personal income tax law and helped to frame the bill therefor. Before the reorganization of the department in 1915, manufacturing establishments enjoyed to a large extent exemption from taxation. Under the law they were not subject to a capital stock tax as were other corporations. Their stocks were exempted in the hands of their owners, and local pride and interest placed the lowest possible assessments upon their real estate and practically omitted a large element of value in the shape of machinery which, under the tax law, should have been assessed as real estate. In all his public addresses and through the bulletins issued by the tax department, Judge Knapp and his associates insisted that this was not a fair distribution of the tax burden and that these industries should contribute upon the basis of their property or income the same as every other business, individual, or corporation, as required by law. The result of this agitation was the enactment of the so-called general franchise or corporate income tax law which now produces upwards of \$40,000,000 annually. In the annual report of the tax commission for the year 1919 it strongly urged the consolidation of all the tax activities of the State, and this plan was followed by the last Legislature and the commis-

sion reorganized. After his retirement from the tax commission Judge Knapp acted as special counsel and tax adviser of the joint committee on taxation and retrenchment, headed by Senator Davenport. On April 16, 1921, Governor Miller reappointed him as one of the commissioners to take charge of and administer the enlarged State Tax Department.

Judge Knapp has always been interested in agriculture, for many years has been a member of the Grange, and owns and conducts a large farm in Ontario county.

DELANO FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

The descendants of the Pilgrim ancestor, Philip Delano, of Plymouth, have the satisfaction of tracing their ancestry in the old country for a dozen centuries. They have established the full right to bear the arms of the Delano family, which could be of no better stock and which embraces a host of distinguished men in its numbers. The arms are as follows:

Arms—Argent, three lions rampant vert, armed and langued gules.

Crest—Out of a crown or, the head and neck of an unicorn argent, attired and crined of the first.

The name is derived from the town of Lannoy, a few miles from Isla, now Lille, France. Away back in A. D. 863 this town was called Alnetum, later L'Annois and Lannoy. The meaning of the word is unknown. It has been spelled L'Annois, L'Annoe, L'Aulmais, L'Aulnoy, but more often Alnetum. To-day Lannoy is a small manufacturing town, seven miles from Lille, with a population at the last census of one thousand, nine hundred and four. The first Lord of Lannoy, progenitor of the family, was Hugues de Lannoy, mentioned as a knight of

Tournai d'Auclin in 1096. On the same list was Simon de Alneto. A Chartre des Chanoines (cannons) de St. Pierre a Lille mentions Gilbert de Lannoy in 1171, and Hughes de Lannoy is mentioned in 1186. It is impossible to present in this place an extended history of the family in its early days in France. That has been done with remarkable care and apparent accuracy in the genealogy, which is authority for all said here about the origin and early history of the family. There seems to be no flaw in the following pedigree in the direct male line of the American emigrant, Philip Delano or Delanoy.

1. Arnulphe de Franchmont.
2. Conrad de Franchmont.
3. Hellin, Marquis de Franchmont, married Agnes, daughter of Othon, Duke of Bavaria.
4. Hellin de Franchmont, married Agnis de Duras.
5. Jean de Franchmont, married Mahienne de Lannoy.
6. Hugues de Lannoy.
7. Hugues de Lannoy.
8. Guillebert de Lannoy.
9. Baudoin "Le Begue."
10. Vaudoin.
11. Philippe.
12. Jean, born about 1511, died May 25, 1560; was made Chevalier de la Roison d'Or in 1546; Chamberlain to the Emperor Charles V., from 1519 to 1556; Gouvernor de Haymont and Captain-general of same province of Flanders in 1559; married Jeanne de Ligne de Barbancon, daughter of Louis de Ligne, Seigneur de Barbancon, and his wife Marie de Berghes.
13. Gysbert de Lannoy, born at Tourcoing, 1545, of Roman Catholic parents, but became a Protestant and was disinherited by his father.
14. Jean of Leyden, was born 1570, died at Leyden, 1604. He married at the Walloon Church (Tornai), January 13, 1596, Marie la Mahieu, of Brabant family.
15. Philip, the American emigrant (see forward).

It is shown that the Delanoy family for all these centuries remained pure Norman and Flemish blood, never intermarrying with the French race.

The following lines of descent show some of the royal ancestors of Philip Delano.

1. Huolf, first Duke of the Normans, a Viking, A. D. 860.
2. William Longsword, Duke of the Normans.
3. Richard, the Fearless.
4. Richard, the Good.
5. Robert I, the Devil.
6. William, the Conqueror, King of England, Duke of Normandy.
7. Henry I, "Beauclerc."
8. Matilda, married Goeffrey Plantagenet.
9. Henry II, King of England, 1154 to 1189.
10. Matilda, married Henry V, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria.
11. Henry VI, married Agnes, daughter of Conrad, son of Frederick I, a descendant of Alfred the Great (849), Cedric (495), and other ancient English noble and royal personages.
12. Agnes, married Othon, Duke of Bavaria.
13. Agnes, married Hellin de Franchmont.
14. Hellin (2).
15. Jean de Franchmont, born about 1300.
16. Hugues de Lannoy, born 1311, died 1349, previously mentioned.

The line of Philip Delano is traced to Charlemagne and his ancestors to the year A. D. 1611, viz.: 1. St. Arnoul (611). 2. Ansegise, A. D. 679. 3. Pepin Le Gros, 714. 4. Charles Martel, Duke of the Franks, 741. 5. Pepin, "the Short," King of France, 768. 6. Emperor Charlemagne, 800. 7. Pepin, King of Italy. 8. Bernard, King of Italy. 9. Pepin (2). 10. Pepin, Comte de Vermandois. 11. Beatrix, married Robert, Duke of France. 12. Hugues the Great. 13. Hugues Capet, King of France. 14. Robert, the Saint, King of France. 15. Alix de France, married Boudouin, fifth Count of Flanders. 16. Judith, married Guelph, Duke of Bavaria. 17. Henry III. 18. Henry IV. 19. Henry V. 20. Henry VI, where the line connects with the one previous. Another pedigree connects Philip Delano with Priam, King of France, in 382, and still another with Guelph, Prince of the Scyrrri, A. D. 476. Of course, the royal

ancestors of any family are legion in case any connection is established, for the constant intermarriages connect the ruling families of all nations to some extent. The royal and some of the noble family genealogies are available of course. The name appeared at Plymouth as de la Noye, but the English-speaking and English-writing people of the colony very quickly consolidated the three syllables and dropped the last two letters, this making the present form of the name Delano. In the early records of New England it appears as Dillanoe, Dillnoe, Dilnow, Dillno and Delanoy. At the present date people are found in Vermont who pronounce it Dilnow.

(I) Philip Delano was born in Leyden, Holland, 1602, and baptized there, 1603. The Delano family went to Leyden to escape persecution in France, where the Catholic party was in power and the Inquisition active. They were French Protestants, or Huguenots. Philip Delano grew up under the teachings of the Separatists of the Established Church of England who fled to Holland in 1608 to abide in Leyden. Thus he became affiliated with the Pilgrims, who came over on the "Mayflower," and it is believed that he started in the first company that came to Plymouth in that vessel. He is supposed to have been in the companion ship, the "Speedwell," which sailed from Southampton for America, but had to put into Dartmouth on account of a leak. She sailed again August 31, after repairs were made, but sprung a leak once more and returned to Plymouth, England, where the voyage was abandoned and eighteen of the passengers who could not be accommodated on the "Mayflower," including Robert Cushman, remained in England until the "Fortune" sailed next summer. At any rate, Philip Delano came to America on the ship "Fortune"

in 1621, then aged nineteen years. In 1624 he had an acre of land granted him at Plymouth, but gave it up as he settled in Duxbury. Philip Delano was admitted a freeman, January 1, 1632-33. His farm at Duxbury, granted October 2, 1637, was north and northwest of Alden's, on the north side of Stony or Mill brook, below the site of the late tack factory. It was bounded by lands of Morse Pumpas and Alden, and comprised forty acres. He was often employed in the early days as surveyor of lands, and frequently served on the grand jury, and was a volunteer in the Pequot War, June 7, 1637. He died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, about 1681, aged seventy-nine years. The probate court was not established until 1686, and his estate was settled according to the records in the registry of deeds, July 5, 1682. He died intestate, but left a memorandum expressing his wishes and intent, and this nuncupative will was allowed July 7, 1682.

He married (first) at Duxbury, December 19, 1634, Hester Dewsbury, of Duxbury. He married (second) at Duxbury, 1657, Mary (Pontus) Glass, widow of James Glass, daughter of William Pontus. The children of Philip and Hester Delano: 1. Mary, born 1635; married Jonathan Dunham. 2. Esther, born 1638. 3. Philip, Jr., born about 1640, married Elizabeth Clark. 4. Thomas (Doctor), March 21, 1642; married Mary Alden. 5. John, born about 1644. 6. James, died unmarried. 7. Lieutenant Jonathan, of whom further. 8. Rebecca, born about 1651; married John Churchill. The only child of Philip and Mary Delano was: Samuel, born 1659, married Elizabeth Standish.

(II) Jonathan Delano, fifth son of Philip and Hester (Dewsbury) Delano, was born 1647, in Duxbury, and was one of the original proprietors of Dartmouth,

residing in that portion which is now Fairhaven, where he died December 23, 1720. By deed of confirmation from Governor Bradford, November 13, 1694, in the right of his father in the township he became possessed of about eight hundred acres, and resided near the brook of Tusket Hill, or Wasquatucket, where he built a mill. He served as constable, surveyor, commissioner, selectman, and was deputy from Dartmouth, in 1689. He was commissioned lieutenant, December 25, 1689, by Governor Hinkley, who had previously served as a soldier in King Philip's War, and was with Captain Benjamin Church at Mount Hope, when Philip's men were destroyed or captured.

He married, in Plymouth, February 28, 1678, Mercy, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Walker) Warren, and granddaughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower colony. His first child, a daughter, died at the age of three days; others were: 1. Jonathan, born January 30, 1680. 2. Jabez, born November 8, 1682. 3. Sarah, born January 9, 1684. 4. Mary, born October 27, 1686. 5. Nathan, born October 29, 1688. 6. Bethiah, born November 29, 1690. 7. Susanna, born September 3, 1693. 8. A son died at birth. 9. Nathaniel, born October 29, 1695. 10. Esther, born April 4, 1698. 11. Jethro, born July 31, 1701. 12. Thomas, mentioned below.

(III) Thomas Delano, youngest child of Jonathan and Mercy (Warren) Delano, was born May 10, 1704, where he passed his life. He married there, November 4, 1727, Jean Peckham, also born and died in Dartmouth. Children: 1. Thomas, born August 12, 1729. 2. Abisha, born July 9, 1731. 3. Ephraim, mentioned below. 4. Jabez, born February 4, 1734. 5. Gideon, born September 25, 1736. 6. Deborah, born June 14, 1739. 7. Jean, born December 3, 1743.

(IV) Captain Ephraim Delano, third son of Thomas and Jean (Peckham) Delano, was born August 25, 1733, in Dartmouth, where he made his home, and died November 24, 1809, in Fairhaven, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Cushman. Children: 1. Thomas, born October 16, 1761; was seized by a British fleet while fishing, and died on the Jersey prison ship in New York harbor in February, 1782. 2. Jabez, born April 27, 1763. 3. Hannah, born April 12, 1766. 4. Allerton, born December 2, 1767. 5. A son, died unnamed. 6.-7. Ephraim and Elizabeth (twins), born March 1, 1771. 8. Deborah, born July 26, 1773. 9. Sarah, born May 4, 1776. 10. Warren, mentioned below. 11. Temperance, born May 27, 1781.

(V) Captain Warren Delano, youngest son of Captain Ephraim and Elizabeth (Cushman) Delano, was born October 28, 1779, in Dartmouth, and died in Fairhaven, September 25, 1866. He married (first), in Fairhaven, November 6, 1808, Deborah, daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Perry) Church, born March 21, 1783, in Dartmouth, died there August 7, 1827. He married (second) in Dartmouth, April 2, 1828, Eliza Adams, widow of Captain Parker, of the United States navy. Children: 1. Warren, mentioned below. 2. Frederic, born April 11, 1811. 3. Franklin Hughes, born July 27, 1813, married Laura, daughter of William B. and granddaughter of John Jacob Astor, of New York. 4. Louise Church, born October 29, 1816. 5. Edward, born July 11, 1818. 6. Deborah Perry, born August 15, 1820. 7. Sarah Alvey, born August 15, 1822. 8. Susan Maria, born August 17, 1823. 9. A daughter, died on day of birth.

(VI) Warren (2) Delano, eldest child of Captain Warren (1) and Deborah (Church) Delano, was born July 13, 1809,



The American Historical Society

Eng. by H. & E. M. & Co. N. Y.

Warren Delano



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. & W. Adams & Bros.

Fredrick Wilcox Hatfield

in Fairhaven, and died January 17, 1898, at Newburgh, New York, at his residence called the "Algonac." He married, November 1, 1843, at Northampton, Massachusetts, Catherine Robbins, born January 10, 1825, died February 10, 1896, at Newburgh, daughter of Judge Joseph Lyman and Anne Jean (Robbins) Robbins, the last named a daughter of Hon. Edward Hutchinson Robbins, who was a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and speaker of the House in 1793. Children: 1. Susan Maria, born October 13, 1844, in Macao, China. 2. Louise Church, born June 4, 1846, in the same place. 3. Deborah Perry, born August 29, 1847, in Northampton; became the wife of William Howell Forbes, of Hong Kong, China. 4. Annie Lyman, born January 8, 1849, in New York City; married Frederic Delano Hitch, of Shanghai, China, of whom further. 5. Warren, died in infancy, at Newburgh. 6. Warren, born July 11, 1852. 7. Sara, mentioned below. 8. Philippe de Lannoy, born February 3, 1857. 9. Catherine Robbins, born May 24, 1860. 10. Frederic Adrian, born September 10, 1863, in Hong Kong. 11. Laura Franklin, born December 23, 1864, in Hong Kong.

(VII) Sara Delano, fifth daughter of Warren (2) and Catherine (Robbins) Delano, was born September 21, 1854, and was educated in this country and in Europe. She married, October 7, 1880, James Roosevelt, of New York.

HITCH, Frederic Delano,

Merchant, Banker.

Frederic Delano Hitch was born in Fairhaven, Bristol county, Massachusetts, in 1833, son of Captain George and Abby (Church) Hitch. Their coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a bend vair between two cotises indented gules.

Crest—A heraldic antelope's head erased sable, tufted, armed and maned or, vulned through the neck with a bird bolt gold, feathered argent, holding the end in the mouth.

Motto—*Arvi numerantur avorum.* (The generations of our forefathers are numbered).

After completing his education, he began his business career in the State of Maryland, where he was successfully engaged until 1860, in which year he went to China and entered the service of Russell & Company, merchants and bankers, the leading American firm in their line in that country. For a number of years Mr. Hitch served in the capacity of manager of a fleet of fourteen steamers which plied the Yangtse river from Shanghai, the most important maritime city of China, situated on the left bank of the Hwang-poo river, under the name of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company. The company sold out to the Chinese in the late seventies, the line then becoming known as the China Merchants Company. With the exception of two visits to his native country, Mr. Hitch remained in China until his resignation as a partner from the firm of Russell & Company in 1884, whereupon he returned to the United States, taking up his residence in "Algonac," Newburgh, New York, where he became a prominent and influential citizen, identifying himself, as does also his wife, with various phases of social work, not alone in the city of Newburgh, but throughout the State of New York, having been especially active in the Associated Charities of Newburgh, St. Luke's Hospital, the Newburgh Agency for Dependent Children, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Church of Our Father at Newburgh. Mr. Hitch also served as a trustee of the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, in New

York City, and for nearly twenty-four years acted as its treasurer. Mr. Hitch was scrupulously honorable in all his dealings with mankind, and therefore won a reputation for public and private integrity, and his career is well worthy of emulation.

Mr. Hitch married, October 16, 1877, Annie Lyman, daughter of Warren (2) and Catherine (Robbins) Delano, of "Algonac," Newburgh, New York. Mr. Hitch died at "Algonac," March 21, 1911.

CREGO, Floyd S.,

Physician.

Masterful men always forge ahead. In tribal conditions they become chiefs. In war they become generals. In politics they are statesmen and party leaders. In the ranks of journalism they control public opinion, and its modern development, own great and profitable newspapers. In business they rise from nothing to be mill and mine owners, merchants, contractors, millionaires. In professions they command large incomes and are honored of men. It is to one of these that this sketch refers, Dr. Crego, who commanded the respect of all who knew him intimately or otherwise. He was a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses and remarkable force and determination of character. It is unnecessary to say that as a physician he was held in the highest estimation by his fellow-citizens. The record of his daily life is filled with evidences of this fact. In all professions, but more especially in the medical, there are exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only be gained after long years of patient, arduous and unremitting toil, inflexible and unfaltering courage. To this proud eminence we may safely say Dr. Crego had

risen, and in this statement we feel confident we will be sustained by the universal opinion of his professional brethren, the best standard of judgment in such cases.

Dr. Crego was born at Trumansburg, New York, February 24, 1856, a son of Russell and Alavaline (Marsters) Crego. His father was the senior member of the firm of Russell Crego & Sons; the son Oscar still conducts the business.

Dr. Crego received his early education in the Albany schools, and after successfully and creditably completing the course went to Heidelberg for a year to study medicine. He next went to the University of Cincinnati, where he was noted for his brilliancy in nervous diseases. After concluding his studies and graduating with the degree of M. D., he went to Newark, Ohio, where he practiced for a year. When the State Hospital was built in Buffalo, New York, he came here as the assistant of the general superintendent, Dr. Judson P. Andrews. He remained with Dr. Andrews until the year 1885, when he began practice for himself, making a specialty of nervous diseases.

Dr. Crego was a Republican in politics, but never cared for office. He was a captain in the National Guard under General Doyle, and enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, but his regiment was not called to the front. He was a member of the Buffalo Club, and a Mason, but later became a Knight of Columbus. Dr. Crego was raised a Presbyterian, but became a Catholic later in life.

Dr. Crego was a man whose character embodies that mysterious and magnetic charm which, intangible as the spirit of life, yet manifests itself with dynamic force in all human relations to differentiate its possessor from the commonplace. He was noted for his aptitude in grappling with details of medical science, es-



Hiteh

pecially those of nervous diseases, and for his accurate and keen perceptions and diagnosis. He was looked upon as one of the greatest nerve specialists of the United States. He figured in some of the most prominent court cases, testifying not only in criminal actions, but in civil lawsuits for damages for injuries received.

Among his patients he numbered some of the wealthiest people of the country. He traveled around the world with his patients in several instances. Dr. Crego was the first nerve specialist to occupy the chair for nervous diseases at Niagara University, medical department, which dates back to the eighties. He at that time was prominent as a neurologist. He was identified with all the hospitals in the city as a specialist. The last case to come under Dr. Crego's supervision was the examination of Samuel Kingsbury, accused of wife murder.

Dr. Crego's social standing was of the highest and only equalled by his professional standing. Affable and genial in his nature, he was ever a welcome guest in our highest circles, where he was respected and honored for his sterling character, professional skill, candid sincerity and attractive manner. He devoted his life to his profession, and had been deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards. To attain the honor and success which he had reached he had never resorted to extraneous means or influences by which popularity is sometimes purchased at the expense of science and truth.

There was nothing of hauteur in Dr. Crego; he did not stand aloof from his fellowmen with any feeling of superiority, but met all on the common plane of universal brotherhood, and found his friends, who were almost numberless, among the young and old, rich and poor.

It is the mark of his greatness, both of heart and mind, that the man shall not

permit himself to be fettered by the little technicalities of his cult, but shall always show that his manhood is larger than his profession. And never man made clearer exhibit of this badge of genuine superiority than did Dr. Crego. There was no "medicine man" mystery about him, no affectation of superior wisdom. He stood for service, and never did a man go more directly, more lovingly, or more bravely to this service. He had the frankness, the sincerity and the courage to meet both patient and the friends of the patient in a straightforward and manly fashion. His readiness for service, his modest naturalness in all his professional acts, and his willingness to dare any short cuts that promised good and help to those whom he so lovingly served, all these qualities lifted him far above the common level and crowned his earthly life with a chivalry that was but yesterday beautiful to see and which to-day is heart-breaking to remember.

By his brethren of the medical profession he was highly esteemed and frequently consulted, in the most cases they relying on his sound judgment as well as medical knowledge. Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in professional ideas, personally liked by those who knew him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he was in maintaining them, his career has been rounded out with success and marked by the appreciation of the men whose good opinion is best worth having. The influence of human life can never be estimated, but such men as Dr. Crego create and maintain the honor of Buffalo.

Dr. Crego was married in Buffalo, May 26, 1885, to Katherine Childs, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio. She was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Childs. Miss Childs' parents were

both born in Deerfield, Massachusetts. Of this union were born four children: 1. Floyd Harry, married Cleora Groves, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; they reside in Bridgeport, where Mr. Crego is the Connecticut representative of the Aluminum Casting Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. 2. Elizabeth, died at the age of eight years. 3. Richard Childs, who is with the heavy field artillery in the Army of Occupation overseas. 4. George Stranahan, who is a second lieutenant in the same.

BEATTIE, James A.,

Man of Varied Activities.

When a young man of twenty years, Mr. Beattie came from his native Canada to Troy, New York, where for more than a quarter of a century he has been at the head of a most successful custom laundry business. He has acquired other business interests, and is one of Troy's most active and public-spirited citizens, his most notable work in civic affairs having been done through the medium of Troy's Chamber of Commerce, while president of that body and while chairman of the Free Bridge Committee appointed by the Chamber to agitate the abolishing of toll collection on the Congress street bridge. The Free Bridge Committee began its work and kept it up under Mr. Beattie's leadership for four years, the culmination of their work being the throwing open of the bridge to traffic free from all tolls, May 24, 1920. Tolls had been collected on the bridge for forty years, and no greater accomplishment is recorded for that year of Chamber of Commerce work than the freeing of the bridge, a movement in which the Chamber, through the Free Bridge Committee with James A. Beattie at its head, had led in a four years' fight. The committee took a leading part in the fight, before the Legisla-

ture of 1919 and after Governor Smith had signed the bill, and every move was followed with close attention until the final action—a bill providing for the immediate acquisition of the bridge by the State.

James A. Beattie, of Troy, is a son of Adam and Isabel (Mather) Beattie, his father born at Sterling Galashiels, Roxburyshire, Scotland. Adam Beattie, in 1860, left Scotland and settled in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, later moving to Galt, Ontario, where he engaged in mechanical pursuits. He married Isabel Mather, and they were the parents of four children: Elizabeth, married William Bigger; John, deceased; George, died in infancy; James A., the principal character of this review.

James A. Beattie was born in Galt, Ontario, Canada, and there was educated in the public schools. At the age of twenty years, he came to the United States and settled in Troy, New York, which has since been his home. After completing a course of study at Troy Business College, he entered the employ of the Tolhurst Machine Works in the pattern making department, and later, until 1895, represented that company as traveling salesman. In that year he opened a custom laundry at No. 650 Broadway, Troy, and by close attention to his business gained public confidence to such a degree that he sought larger quarters in the brick building on the opposite side of the street from his first location, and there maintains a first-class, modernly equipped laundry, one of the largest and best in the city. He is also a director of the Troy Trust Company, treasurer of the Reese-Hilton Company, Incorporated, of Troy, and vice-president of the Troy Coöperative and Loan Association.

Not only has Mr. Beattie won success and reputation as a business man, but his



James A. Beattie

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

career has been marked by honorable public service, and in every way he has proven a worthy citizen. A Republican in politics, he has served his party as chairman of the City Committee and as a member of the County Committee. For fifteen years he was a member of Company A, Sixth Separate Company, New York National Guard, and was in the service of his country during the Spanish-American War, being invalided home from Camp Black. For several years he was vice-president of the Troy Citizens' Corps, and for two years was president of the New York State Laundry Men's National Association. He also served the Laundry Men's National Association as a member of the executive committee, an honor he has held for several years. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Troy, and is now a deacon of that congregation, his membership covering a period of thirty years, 1891-1921. He is chairman of the home service committee of the Salvation Army, a director of the Boys' Club, and a member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Since its incorporation in 1916, Mr. Beattie has been identified with the Troy Chamber of Commerce, and during the years 1916-1919 served as vice-president and as one of the fifteen directors of the reorganized Chamber. Two years later he was elected president, serving during the years 1919-1920. He is also a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce; a director of the Hudson Valley Federated Chamber of Commerce; director of the River and Harbor Congress; a member of the Waterways Association, and a director of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association. Mr. Beattie's leadership in the fight for the freeing of the Congress street bridge has been previously noted. He was appointed chairman of the Free Bridge Committee, and other work accomplished by the commit-

tee was the repealing of a charter granted to the Troy & Green Island Bridge Company, in 1893, for the construction of a bridge across the Hudson river from the foot of Douw street to Green Island. While president of the Chamber, a committee was appointed to plan for a permanent aviation in Troy, and the same year the Chamber organized the Troy Barracks Corporation to finance the building of the State Troopers barracks on Lake avenue. Mr. Beattie, then president of the Chamber, was chosen president of that corporation, and turned the first earth which marked the beginning of the construction work. This was regarded as the Chamber's most important work for that year.

Mr. Beattie also took an active part in the fight for the passage of the Federal Water Power bill, a measure strongly supported by the Chamber of Commerce. This bill created a federal water power commission which granted Henry Ford's application to develop power from the federal dam at Troy. Mr. Ford plans an immense plant which, when running at full capacity, will employ 8,000 hands.

A man of warm sympathies and social instincts, Mr. Beattie is well known in the Masonic order and in club circles. He is past master of King Solomon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Apollo Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Bloss Council, Royal and Select Masters; a Sir Knight of Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar; a Noble of Oriental Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Albany Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. His clubs are the Troy, Troy Riding, Rotary, and Elks.

Mr. Beattie married, May 29, 1888, at Troy, New York, Helen T. Beattie, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have an adopted daughter, Margaret J. (Franklin) Beattie.

GRAVES, Frank Pierrepont,
Commissioner of Education.

Frank Pierrepont Graves, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., LL. D., Commissioner of Education, was born in Brooklyn, New York, of Massachusetts Colonial and Revolutionary stock, in 1869. His father was a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, but sent his son to college near home (Columbia). Dr. Graves was married on December 18, 1895, to Helen Hope Wadsworth, a descendant of Alden and Bradford of the "Mayflower," and an A. B. of Boston University, and they have four children. One daughter is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and of Vassar, and a graduate student at Columbia; a son is in the senior year at the University of Pennsylvania; and a second daughter is just entering college.

Dr. Graves was educated in the Brooklyn public schools and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, graduated from Columbia with the degree of A. B., and taking his A. M. and Ph. D. from the same university. He has taken the Ph. D. twice—first in Greek and later in Education. He also holds the diploma of Doctor in Education from Teachers College and the honorary degree of Litt. D. from Heidelberg University (Ohio), LL. D. from Hanover College and from Oberlin College, and L. H. D. from Tufts College. He has taken graduate work at Columbia, Harvard, Chicago, and abroad. After teaching Greek in New York and at Columbia for a couple of years, Dr. Graves held the professorship of Greek at Tufts College, Massachusetts, for five years. He then became president of the State University of Wyoming for two years and president of the State University of Washington for five years. This convinced him of the need of knowing

more about education, and, taking the doctorate over again—this time in education—he became professor of the History of Education and dean in the following universities: Missouri, 1904-07; Ohio, 1907-13; Pennsylvania, 1913-21. He has also been an acting professor in summer sessions at Wisconsin, Chicago, and Columbia.

Dr. Graves is the author of ten well-known books: "Burial Customs of the Greeks" (Columbia University); "Edition of the Philoctetes of Sophocles" (B. H. Sanborn); "A Beginner's Book in Greek" (in conjunction with Dr. Edward S. Hawes, B. H. Sanborn); "A History of Education before the Middle Ages" (Macmillan); "A History of Education during the Middle Ages" (Macmillan); "A History of Education in Modern Times" (Macmillan); "Great Educators of Three Centuries" (Macmillan); "Peter Ramus and the Educational Renaissance of the Sixteenth Century" (Macmillan); "A Student's History of Education" (Macmillan); "What Did Jesus Teach?" (Macmillan); and of more than one hundred articles and reviews.

Dr. Graves is a member of the honorary societies of Phi Beta Kappa (Liberal Arts), Phi Delta Kappa (Educational), Phi Beta Phi (Land Grant colleges). He has held the following offices: Vice-president of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, 1898; president of the National Society of the College Teachers of Education, 1919-20; alumni trustee of Columbia, Teachers College group, 1920.

Dr. Graves is a man of broad, liberal education, and his environmental and parental influences have added to his culture. Few men have a broader acquaintance throughout the country and he has an exceptionally cordial relationship with all schools and departments of the Uni-



H. G. Hammett

versity of Pennsylvania. His educational activities have gained for him a national reputation. His knowledge of educational problems is extensive and his administrative ability is unquestioned. Under his administration, the universities of Wyoming and Washington quadrupled both their number of students and their financial income. Since coming to the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Graves has been offered the presidency of six colleges and universities. Largely because of his interest in the University of Pennsylvania, he refused to accept these offers, as well as the offers of three other presidencies which have reached a tentative stage, although any one of them carried a much larger financial remuneration than his present position. The remarkable growth of the School of Education of the university is due largely to his diplomacy and administration.

HAMMETT, Hiram G.,

Manufacturer, Active Man of Affairs.

For more than two centuries Hammett has been a name identified with Newport, Rhode Island, although the name is not a common one in New England. The marriage of John Hammett and Sarah Carr, daughter of Governor Caleb Carr, is noted in Newport records under date of January 10, 1705, Governor Samuel Cranston performing the ceremony, and they give the additional information that John Hammett was made a freeman in 1708; was elected clerk of the General Court in 1711; and on June 30, 1712, was chosen attorney-general. Tradition in the family says that originally the family came from Liverpool, England, to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, whence they came to Newport, Rhode Island. John and Sarah (Carr) Hammett were the parents of sons John and Thomas, and from this

family came Rev. John Hammett, who had a pastorate in Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1747. Rev. John Hammett had a son, Malachi, who was the father of Captain John Hammett, a sea captain, who bought a house at Warwick in 1796, which he maintained until sailing on his last voyage in 1804, his death and burial occurring at sea. He married Isabella Stone, and they were the parents of a daughter, Chlorinda, and a son, Alexander R.

Alexander R. Hammett was born at Coventry, Rhode Island, October 11, 1799. He married, at Warwick, Rhode Island, February 27, 1820, Eunice Ledyard, of a distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary family of Groton, Connecticut. They were the parents of: Phoebe Ann Low, born November 18, 1821; Almira, born March 29, 1827; and John Ledyard, born July 11, 1831. Eunice (Ledyard) Hammett, wife of Alexander R. Hammett, was born February 22, 1796, at Groton, Connecticut, daughter of David and Eunice (Smith) Ledyard, of Groton. It is believed that David Ledyard was one of the fourteen sons of Ebenezer Ledyard. Eunice (Smith) Ledyard was the daughter of Richard and Abigail (Gardner) Smith, who were married April 21, 1744, at Norwich, Connecticut, granddaughter of James Smith, of Groton, and of Stephen Gardner, of Norwich, Connecticut.

John Ledyard Hammett, only son of Alexander R. and Eunice (Ledyard) Hammett, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, in 1831, and now (1921), at the age of ninety, resides in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and is enjoying good health. He grew up at the home farm in Coventry, attended the district schools, and for several years after completing his own studies taught others, presiding over schools in Attleboro, Massachusetts. He then was engaged in farming in the State

of Maine until 1864, when he located in Boston, Massachusetts. There he established a school supply business that was later incorporated, and under his executive management prospered abundantly. He retired from the presidency of that company in 1890, and now, as stated, is residing in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Baptist church, and from youth has been deeply interested in church and religious work. He married, July 17, 1855, in North Scituate, Rhode Island, Martha Chaney, daughter of Rev. John Chaney, a minister of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Hammett were the parents of four sons: John C., William A., Charles F., and Hiram G.

Hiram G. Hammett, youngest son of John L. and Martha (Chaney) Hammett, was born in Auburn, Maine, March 12, 1862, but two years later his parents moved to Boston, Massachusetts, and there he completed a full course of public school study. After high school graduation, he pursued special courses in mechanical engineering and industrial chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His first position was as a draughtsman, the next being as assistant electrician with the Boston & Albany railroad. He then accepted a position with a Chicago house, continuing until July, 1883, when he came to Troy, New York, and formed a connection with F. W. Richardson, the railroad supply house. Troy proved his permanent home, and for thirty-eight years he has been connected with the same business which brought him to the city. F. W. Richardson died in 1886, and soon afterward Mr. Hammett was appointed manager of the business, which he purchased in 1891, and for thirty years has been conducted as the Hammett Machine Works, manufacturing railroad machinery and supplies. The business is a prosperous one, and under Mr. Ham-

mett's able management has assumed large proportions. He has other connections of importance, being a director of the Union National Bank of Troy; trustee of the Troy Gas Company; treasurer of The A. M. Chapel Machine Company, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; director and secretary of the Troy Cemetery Association; and a member of the Troy Harbor and Dock Commission. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the Engineers' Club of New York City; the Society of Engineers of Eastern New York (ex-president); Troy Chamber of Commerce (ex-president); Troy Club; Mohawk Club, of Schenectady, and Troy Lodge, No. 141, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Hammett married, at Troy, New York, February 9, 1887, Mary Campbell Corning, daughter of James and Mary (Stuart) Corning, of Fort Ann, New York. Mrs. Hammett died May 5, 1901, survived by her husband, and a daughter, Grace Liscom Hammett.

BETTS, Charles H.,

Public Official.

Charles H. Betts, who represents Wayne county in the Assembly, was born in the town of of Wolcott, New York, April 14, 1863. His parents died when he was eight years of age. He was educated in the North Wolcott District School, Leavenworth Institute, Wolcott, New York, and Adrian College, Michigan. He was interested and active in politics before he was old enough to vote. While attending Adrian College he was elected president of the Republican Club composed of students of the college. He was born and brought up on a farm, and when a young man was a clerk in a country store for twelve years. After leaving college he was appointed deputy clerk of



C. J. Patterson

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

the New York State Assembly. He was at the head of the revision department of the Assembly for six years and at the head of the engrossment department for two years. In 1904 he was elected a member of the Republican State Committee to represent the 36th Congressional District composed of Wayne, Cayuga, Ontario and Yates counties. Later Seneca county was added to the district and he represented the five counties on the State committee. He served on the Republican State Committee twelve years before the direct primary law changed the unit of representation to the Assembly district. He was then elected State committeeman from Wayne county and served until two years ago, when he declined a renomination and election, having served on the State committee continuously for fourteen years. He was again elected State committeeman from Wayne county at the primary held on April 6, 1920.

Mr. Betts is an active newspaper man. He is editor and proprietor of the Lyons "Republican," one of the oldest newspapers in the country, it having been established August 3, 1821. He served two years, 1914 and 1915, as president of the Western New York Publishers' Association, and in 1914, 1915 and 1916 he was president of the New York State Press Association. He was the first man in the sixty years' existence of the Press Association to be reelected, as one term for president had been the policy and custom up to that time, and he is the only man who has ever been elected president of the Press Association for a third term.

He is now first vice-president of the Republican Editorial Association of the State, and acting president since the decease of the president, the late William A. Smythe, of Owego, New York. Mr. Betts was a member of the New York

State Constitutional Convention in 1915, and took an active part in the work of the Convention. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Academy of Political Science of Columbia University. He is also a member of the State Historical Society, the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has served as president of the Lyons Business Men's Association, and is at the present time a director and vice-president of the Hough Shade Corporation, manufacturers of Vudor porch shades, of Jamesville, Wisconsin, which company has a large storehouse located at Lyons, New York. He has owned and conducted the Lyons "Republican" for the past twenty-five years.

**PATTERSON, Christopher James, M. D.,
Specialist on Mental and Nervous Diseases.**

A distinguished authority on mental and nervous diseases, Dr. Patterson has since March, 1912, been physician-in-charge of Marshall Sanitarium (formerly Marshall Infirmery, founded in 1850), Troy, New York, a hospital devoted to the care of persons suffering from these diseases, and is the designated hospital for the observation of the alleged insane of the counties of Rensselaer and Saratoga, New York. Like other active hospitals, Marshall Sanitarium is caring for disabled soldiers at the instance of the United States Government. Dr. Patterson has not only gained high reputation as a specialist, but he has impressed his worth upon his professional brethren to such an extent that he bears the distinction of being reelected president of the Rensselaer County Medical Society, he having been chosen in 1920 to succeed himself. He is a native son of the Domin-

ion of Canada, and there was educated, but his professional life has been spent in the United States, his private practice beginning in the city of Buffalo, New York, in 1891. His parents, Christopher Salmon and Mary (Dickson) Patterson, were both born in the North of Ireland.

Christopher Salmon Patterson was born in Ireland, 1821, and was educated at Belfast Academy in the city of Belfast. In early life he came to Canada and settled in the Province of Ontario, where he studied law under the direction of Philip Low, of Picton. After his admission to the Dominion bar, he practiced his profession in the city of Toronto, becoming a justice of the Court of Appeals for the Province of Ontario. After several years on that bench, he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, an office he filled with distinction until his death in 1893. In 1877 he was appointed a member of the commission to consolidate the statute law of the Province of Ontario, and in commemoration of the successful completion of that work, each member of the commission received a special gold medal. This highly prized medal is now in the possession of his son, Dr. C. J. Patterson, of Troy, New York.

Judge Patterson married, in 1853, Mary Dickson, daughter of Andrew Dickson, a linen manufacturer of County Down, Ireland. Judge and Mrs. Patterson were the parents of five children: Andrew Dickson, of Montreal; Eleanor, married Helenus Macpherson, of Guelph, Ontario, Canada; Sarah, married George S. Hodgins, of Toronto, Canada; Christopher James, the principal character of this review; and William Gregg, of Guelph, Ontario.

Christopher James Patterson, son of Judge Christopher S. and Mary (Dickson) Patterson, was born in Toronto, Canada, August 2, 1863. He was edu-

cated at Upper Canada College, Toronto; Toronto Collegiate Institute; matriculated in medicine at the University of Toronto, 1882, and was graduated by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, in 1890. With professional tastes inherited from his distinguished father, and prepared by a long course of splendid educational training, Dr. Patterson came to his work as a physician perfectly equipped by temperament and learning. In 1891 he began private practice in Buffalo, New York, continuing there for six years and building up a good practice. During those six years he had become well known as a young physician of skill and learning, and in 1897 he was induced to enter the hospital service of the State of New York. He was assigned to duty at Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, in the East River, New York City, where he remained nine months. He was then transferred to the State Hospital at Buffalo, remaining at that institution until October, 1904, when he was returned to Ward's Island, there continuing until June, 1906, when he resigned to become physician-in-charge of "Falkirk," a private sanitarium for mental and nervous cases at Central Valley, New York. In September of that year he returned to the State Hospital Service, on duty at the State Hospital at Kings Park, Long Island. In 1907 Dr. Patterson began private practice in New York City as a specialist in mental and nervous diseases, but three years later, in 1910, gave up practicing privately to become physician-in-charge of the "Glenmary," a private sanitarium for mental and nervous cases, at Owego, New York. During his three years' private practice, 1907-1910, he was also instructor to the Polyclinic Hospital, New York, Out-of-Door Department, Mental and Nervous Division.

In December, 1911, Dr. Patterson re-



John S. Hacker

signed from Glenmary Sanitarium, and in March, 1912, accepted appointment as physician-in-charge of Marshall Sanitarium. As head of the Marshall Sanitarium he has added greatly to his already high reputation, and he is a recognized authority on the treatment of mental and nervous diseases as well as upon the management of institutions of healing devoted to that class of patients. He is psychiatrist of Samaritan Hospital, Troy, New York; lecturer on mental diseases to Training School for Nurses, Samaritan Hospital, Troy, New York; lecturer on mental diseases to Training School for Nurses, Troy Hospital, Troy, New York. He is a member of the American Psychiatric Association; Buffalo Academy of Medicine; Medical Society, County of Rensselaer (president 1919-1920); Medical Society State of New York; American Medical Association; The Canadian Society of New York; British Schools and Universities Club of New York; University of Toronto Club of New York; McGill Graduate Club of New York; City Club of New York; Troy Club; and Van Schaick Island Country Club of Troy.

Dr. Patterson has always taken a keen interest in military affairs. In 1885 he saw active service in the Riel rebellion in the Canadian Northwest, and in 1918 was commissioned captain in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army.

HACKETT, William S.,

Mayor, Financier.

The relative merits of professional and business life were fully tested and satisfactorily determined upon by William S. Hackett, president of the Albany City Savings Institution, before he abandoned the law to give himself exclusively to the bank. His connection with the law began first, but at the age of nineteen an

association was formed with the bank, and for several years professional work and banking duties were both attended to without conflicting. But finally a choice was made and Mr. Hackett for twenty-four years was secretary-treasurer of the Albany City Savings Institution and since 1917 its president. With the years he has gained other honors of the business world and is one of Albany's successful native sons. On November 8, 1921, Mr. Hackett was elected mayor of the city of Albany, and was the first Democrat to be elected to that position in twenty-two years.

William S. Hackett was born in Albany, New York, December 7, 1868, and until sixteen years of age attended the city public schools, grade and high. He left high school in 1884 to become a clerk in the law office of Parker & Countryman of the Albany bar, and there he continued the study of law until admitted to the bar in 1889. In May, 1887, he added to his duties a bookkeeper's position with the Albany City National Bank, making an arrangement by which his law studies would not be interfered with. At about the time of his admission to the bar in 1889, Mr. Hackett was appointed to the post of corresponding and discount clerk of the bank. These dual duties were performed until 1893, when he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Albany City Savings Institution, a position he held for twenty-four years, 1893-1917, when he was elected president of the same institution. He is also president of the City Safe Deposit Company, of which he was an incorporator in 1901; director in the Union Trust Company of Albany until its consolidation with the National Commercial Bank and Trust Company; director of the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany; president of the Boulevard Garage Company; and a director of

the Albany Chamber of Commerce and for five years was treasurer of this organization.

Mr. Hackett is a well known member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Masters Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, which he served as master in 1900-1901. He is a past master of Albany Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix, and present commander-in-chief of Albany Sovereign Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a member of all other Masonic bodies. He has also served the Grand Lodge of New York, Free and Accepted Masons, as grand sword bearer. Other affiliations are with Albany Lodge, No. 49, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Fort Orange Club, Albany Club, Albany Country Club, Wolferts Roost Country Club. Mr. Hackett is president of the Old Guard of Company A, 10th Battalion, having served as treasurer for about fifteen years. He has met all of the demands of citizenship at all times, was active in the support of all of the war loans and the drives of the various relief organizations, and during the World War was treasurer of the Albany War Chest. He is a trustee of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, New York.

MARSHALL, N. Monroe,

State Treasurer.

N. Monroe Marshall, Treasurer of the State of New York, was born in Schuyler Falls, Clinton county, New York, June 13, 1854. His school days closed at the age of fourteen, from which period until he was twenty years old he worked at the machinist's trade.

In 1874 he became a telegraph operator for Pope, Williams & Company, iron manufacturers of Bellmont. In 1880 he

was transferred to the Chateaugay Railway Company, a branch of the D. & H. Canal Company at Plattsburgh. He returned later to Chateaugay Lake, where he served the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company, successor to Pope, Williams & Company, as bookkeeper for several years. During this period he was active in local politics and served his town as supervisor. In 1884 an accidental discharge of a shot gun inflicted a wound which caused the amputation of his right arm at the shoulder. In 1885 he was elected clerk of the county of Franklin and was reelected in 1888, receiving at each election the largest pluralities that had ever been given, up to that time, to any candidate for office in Franklin county. From 1891 to 1895 he was with the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York as a traveling adjuster of claims.

In 1895 he was called to the vice-presidency and managership of the Farmers' National Bank of Malone, which position he relinquished the following year to accept a like trust with the People's National Bank of Malone, of which institution he became president in 1898, and with which, and its successor, the People's Trust Company of Malone, he has been identified ever since as president. His service in this capacity has been attended by such soundness of judgment and wise discretion in dealing with men that the resources of the institution have nearly quadrupled notwithstanding banking competition in 1896 was merely nominal while there are now eight other prosperous banking institutions in the county. In 1901 Mr. Marshall acquired an interest in the wholesale and retail hardware business of H. D. Thompson & Company, the business of which was founded in 1850 and has always been attended by prosperity. The establishment has since been



Charles A. Stone.

incorporated under the firm name, and on the death of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Marshall became its president.

In 1914 Mr. Marshall was elected to represent the Thirty-fourth District (composed of the counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence) in the Senate, and served continuously in that body until 1921. While participating actively and intimately as senator in all of the general work of that body, he gave especial attention to matters affecting the State Banking Law and banking institutions, rendering an acceptable and useful service throughout his several terms of office. In 1920 Mr. Marshall was nominated for the office of Treasurer of the State of New York. His plurality at the election in November was 671,000, a record then unprecedented in the State.

Mr. Marshall was united in marriage with Lucy Ann Bellows, of Chateaugay Lake, May 15, 1877, and of this union three children were born, two daughters and one son. All are married, one daughter residing at Malone, the other at Newtonville, Massachusetts, and the son is engaged in the hardware business at Malone with his father. Mrs. Marshall died April 19, 1920.

STONE, Charles A.,

Investment Broker.

The Stone family of Troy, New York, of which, Charles A. Stone, investment broker, is a twentieth century representative, traces descent from John Stone, son of Rev. William Stone of Hertfordshire, England, who came with his brother, William to Guilford, Connecticut, arriving in New Haven harbor between the tenth and fifteenth of July, 1639, their's the first ship to ever enter that harbor. Both John and William Stone signed the "Plantation Agreement" for the govern-

ment of the first settlers, and both became land owners. John Stone was a clothier, a mason and a farmer, was constable of Guilford for many years and a man of considerable importance. By his wife, Mary he had five sons, four of whom married and had sons and daughters.

Stone is an ancient family name derived from two sources, residence in a parish village or hamlet named Stone or from residence near some prominent ledge or remarkable stone of sufficient size as to be a local landmark; John of Stone or John at the Stone, easily becoming John Stone when surnames were adopted.

The Stone family of Blackmore, Essex, England, bore arms:

Arms—Argent, three cinquefoils sable, on a chief azure, a sun or.

The Stones of London bore arms granted in 1585.

Arms—Argent, three cinquefoils sable, a chief azure.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a griffin's head ermine, between a pair of wings or.

(I) Charles Stone, a descendant of John and Mary Stone of Guilford, Connecticut, the American founders of this branch, came from Guilford to Greene county, New York, and settled near Cairo, a village and summer resort of Cairo township, ten miles from Catskill and six miles from the Catskill mountains. He married Polly Byington and they were the parents of Charles (2) (see further).

(II) Charles (2) Stone, a coal merchant of Lansingburg and Troy, New York, died in Troy. He married Mary Jane Cole, of Lansingburg, and they were the parents of Charles R. Stone (see further); Mary A., and Alice, deceased, who married George H. Bushnell, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(III) Charles R. Stone was born in Troy, New York, August 29, 1853, died in

the city of his birth, November 20, 1887. After completing school years he became associated with his father in the coal business, and after the death of the latter succeeded him in business. Later, Otis Crandall was admitted a partner, the firm of Stone & Crandall operating most successfully until the death of Charles R. Stone in 1887. He was an energetic, capable man of affairs and accumulated large interests. In addition to his coal business he was vice-president of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy, and had large corporate interests. He was a member of the Citizens' Corps of Troy and of the First Presbyterian Church.

Charles R. Stone married Katrina B. Akin, daughter of Elisha and Harriet (Van Schaick) Akin, her father a member of the general merchandising firm, Graves & Akin, of Bennington, Vermont, and Troy, New York. In religious faith the Akins were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Stone were the parents of Charles A., of further mention.

(IV) Charles A. Stone, only son of Charles R. and Katrina B. (Akin) Stone, was born in Troy, New York, June 19, 1881. He was educated at Troy Academy and Wesleyan University (Middletown, Connecticut), whence he was graduated B. S., class of 1904. After graduation, he formed a connection with the Corliss Construction Company of Troy, and as vice-president and treasurer of that company continued until 1907, when he began a three-year term with the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy. Those years were educational and devoted to gaining an intimate knowledge of banking, finance and investment securities in general. In 1910 he resigned from the bank and engaged in business for himself as an investment broker with headquarters in Troy. He has won high reputation in the invest-

ment world of his city and continues a successful business man, his judgment and experience rendering him a safe adviser on the value of investment securities. He has strong connection with banks and investment agencies outside of Troy, and is a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank; a trustee of Troy Academy; an ex-president of Troy Chamber of Commerce; present member of Troy Board of Education; a member and ex-trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association. His clubs are the Troy, Troy Riding Club, and the Van Schaick Island Golf Club, his college fraternity, Psi Upsilon, his fraternal order, the Masonic (Mt. Zion Lodge No. 311), his political sentiment Democratic, and his church preference Episcopalian, and a vestryman of St. John's Church, Troy.

Charles A. Stone married, June 20, 1908, Hazel R. Payne, daughter of Howard K. Payne, of Albany, New York; they are the parents of a son, Charles H., born April 22, 1909.

STEVENS, Frederic Bliss,

Financier, Musician.

Stevens Arms—Per chevron azure and argent, in chief two falcons volant or.

Crest—A demi-eagle displayed or, charged on the breast with a mullet sable.

Motto—Byde tyme.

Stevens in Albany is a name synonymous with the National Savings Bank, so intimately have the men of that name and the institution been associated since 1868, the date of the organization of the bank. Albert Parsons Stevens, then a young man of thirty-four with considerable banking experience, joined with others in the organization of a savings institution, which they called the National Savings Bank of the city of Albany. After incorporation Mr. Stevens was chosen



Photo by Edson S. Houck

Frederic B. Stevens

SECRETARY, 1910-13

secretary-treasurer of the bank and for thirty-six years he held that responsible post. Then came a day in January, 1905, when he surrendered his responsibilities and in his stead a son, Frederic Bliss Stevens, assumed the duties of the office which from 1868 until the present (1920), with the exception of a short period, have only been administered by a Stevens.

Frederic Bliss Stevens traces descent in paternal line through seven generations of New England ancestry to Colonel Thomas Stevens, of Devonshire and London, England, who was the father of Cyprian Stevens, the founder of this branch of the Stevens family in New England.

(I) Cyprian Stevens, born in England in 1649, came to New England with his brother Thomas about 1660. He was a citizen of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and there married, January 22, 1672, Mary Willard, daughter of Major Simon and Mary (Dunster) Willard, her father a founder of Concord, Massachusetts, deputy, assistant, soldier; her mother a relative of Mr. Dunster, president of Harvard College. The line continues through Joseph, of whom further.

(II) Deacon Joseph Stevens, youngest of the sons of Cyprian and Mary (Willard) Stevens, was elected selectman, assessor and town treasurer at the first legal meeting ever held in Rutland, Massachusetts, after its incorporation as a town July 6, 1722. He was clerk of the proprietors, a deacon of the church and captain of militia. He married Prudence, daughter of John Rice, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of nine children. It is recorded in "Reed's History of Rutland" and elsewhere that: "On August 14, 1723, Deacon Joseph Stevens with four young sons went to the meeting house meadow to collect fodder for the coming winter. Whilst making

hay they were attacked by Grey Lock with a party of four Indians. Two of the boys were killed and two, Phineas and Isaac, were carried to Canada, where they were held in captivity upwards of a year."

(III) Isaac Stevens, youngest of the sons of Deacon Joseph Stevens, when carried away captive, was given by Grey Lock to the Cagnowagas and was regained by his parents with much difficulty. He married (second) Abigail Parling and they were the parents of Luther, of whom further.

(IV) Luther Stevens, son of Isaac Stevens, was a soldier of the Revolution who served throughout the war and attained the rank of sergeant. Sergeant Luther Stevens married Lucy Stearns, and from this marriage some interesting ancestral lines are traced, notably to Colonel John Lane 1661-1715, and to Governor Thomas Dudley, second governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, major-general, twice president of the United Colonies, and signer of the charter of Harvard College in 1650.

(V) Isaac Stevens, son of Sergeant Luther and Lucy (Stearns) Stevens, resided in Rutland and Springfield, Massachusetts. He married Cecilia Parsons, daughter of Winthrop and Sarah (Terry) Parsons, of Enfield, Connecticut. Through the Rev. Nathaniel Collins family of Enfield, Connecticut, the Rev. William Adams family of Dedham, Massachusetts, and others, Cecilia (Parsons) Stevens traced descent from Governor William Bradford of the "Mayflower" and Plymouth Colony.

(VI) Albert Parsons Stevens, son of Isaac and Cecilia (Parsons) Stevens, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 10, 1837. He spent his youth in Springfield and there was educated. He located in Albany, New York, at the age of eighteen, and in October, 1853, began his

long and useful business career that continued more than half a century, closing with his retirement in January, 1905. He began as a clerk in the Albany Exchange Bank, then located in the second story of the Exchange building, Broadway and State streets, where the post office building now stands. He held other clerical banking positions during the next sixteen years, then in 1869, began his thirty-six years tenure of office as secretary-treasurer of the newly organized National Savings Bank of the city of Albany. That period of his life has been previously referred to and constitutes a proud record of efficiency and integrity.

While banking was his chief interest he was scarcely less interested in religious and charitable work. He was long active in the Young Men's Christian Association work and at the time the Association building, corner of North Pearl and Steuben streets, was erected, was president of the board of trustees, a position he held for many years, 1901-1905. He was also president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church; treasurer of Albany Presbytery, and member of the Committee on Synodical Home Missions, Synod of New York. He was a member of the Society of Mayflower descendants, the New England Society of New York, and the Fort Orange Club of Albany.

Mr. Stevens married, December 30, 1856, at Albany, Emma Henrietta McMullen, born August 31, 1835, died February 15, 1891, daughter of Thomas and Henrietta (Van Benthuyzen) McMullen. Children all born in Albany: Albert Wheeler, died in childhood; Carrie Hooper, died in childhood; Helen Louise, born March 7, 1864, died August 4, 1888; Clarence Winthrop, now cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, and secretary-treasurer, trustee, of the Mechanics and Farmers Savings Bank of Albany;

he married Anna L. Van Antwerp and they are parents of Winthrop Parsons, Yale class 1920, lieutenant Aviation Service in World War, winning double wings; Anna Van Antwerp and Gertrude Van Antwerp; Frederic Bliss, of further mention.

(VII) Frederic Bliss Stevens, son of Albert Parsons and Emma H. (McMullen) Stevens, was born in Albany, June 9, 1871. He was educated in Albany, attending Albany Boys' Academy until beginning his connection with the National Savings Bank as messenger boy. He advanced in rank with years and experience and when, in 1905, his honored father laid down the burdens of the treasurer's office, he succeeded him and is yet (1920) treasurer and trustee of the institution with which his business life has been spent. He is eminently fitted by training and temperament for the responsible position he fills, and under him the treasurer's office is administered with the efficiency and strength which characterized the administration of the first treasurer. Mr. Stevens was for some years secretary of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York, and in 1915 published a work of great value entitled "History of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York" (Doubleday, Page & Company), dedicated to the memory of my father, Albert Parsons Stevens, one of the founders and for thirty-five years secretary and treasurer of the National Savings Bank of Albany.

The purpose of this volume illustrates the growth and power of an idea which originated in the fertile brain of Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe" and resulted in the establishment of savings banks. The introductory chapter sketches the origin and growth of savings banks from the inception of the idea in England to the incorporation of this form



Магнус Д. Холе

of institution in the United States. The introductory chapter brings out the following interesting fact: "There is no doubt that the United States though not the first nation in the world to establish savings banks is entitled to the honor of anticipating Great Britain in giving to this great interest the sanction and protection of the law." The book then edits the proceedings of the association for a period of twenty years. A very interesting feature of the book, giving information never hitherto published, is the list of the Original Incorporators of each savings bank of the State of New York specially chartered up to the passage of the General Act of 1875. The data was obtained at first hand from the Session Laws of the State of New York containing the original acts of incorporation. The list of names shows the high character of the men who helped start the savings banks system. Almost at random one comes across such names as William Bayard, Brockholst Livingston, Chauncey M. Depew, Hamilton Fish, Isaac Newton, and John C. Beekman, in New York; Millard Fillmore and Dean Richmond, in Buffalo; Samuel Blatchford, in Auburn; Matthew Vassar, in Poughkeepsie; Washington Irving, in Tarrytown; Ezra Cornell, Ithaca; Joseph C. Yates, in Schenectady; Esaias Warren, in Troy; Harmon Pumpelly and Abraham Lansing, in Cohoes; Harmanus Bleecker, Charles R. Webster, Jesse Buel, Volckert P. Douw, Erastus Corning, John V. L. Pruyn, William L. Marcy, Thomas W. Olcott, and Ira Harris in Albany. The book will be of permanent and increasing value for reference as it contains the ideas and opinions of the most expert and experienced men in the savings banks on topics of vital interest and great value to the Savings Banks System of the State of New York.

In clubs and societies Mr. Stevens is well known, and in younger years he was a member of Troop B of the Signal Corps of the New York National Guard, being now a member of the "Old Guard" of the Troop. Life member of Masters Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, member of the First Presbyterian Church, treasurer of Albany Chapter of Mayflower Descendants, life member of the New England Society, member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society. His clubs are the Fort Orange and Albany Country. During the World War period Mr. Stevens was active in his particular field, serving as treasurer of several funds, and aiding in the different Young Men's Christian Association efforts and membership campaigns and in the five Liberty Loan "drives."

He married, January 21, 1919, Janet Lindsay, daughter of Charles E. and Carolyn (Pentland) Lindsay, both her parents born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are devotees of all forms of musical art and are themselves accomplished violinists. They have given recitals in the churches of the city and in social gatherings and are widely acquainted in musical circles in Albany.

HERBS, Magnus D.,

Manufacturer.

The F. & M. Herbs Company, of Hudson, New York, is a development of an enterprise founded in 1867 by Frederick C. and Magnus D. Herbs in the manufacture of cigars, and in 1872 the manufacturing of tobacco was added, and it continued as the well known firm of F. C. & M. D. Herbs until 1910, when the present

corporate form came into existence. Magnus D. Herbs, who was president and treasurer of this company, had been identified with the city of Hudson from 1863 until his death, and in conjunction with the filling of responsible place in the business fraternity of the city had been usefully associated with its civic and public interests.

Magnus D. Herbs was a son of Frederick Herbs, a native of Helmsdorf, Holstein, Germany, where Magnus D. was born November 10, 1842. He attended the schools of his birthplace, and in May, 1863, the year that he attained his majority, he came to the United States, joining his brother, Frederick C., who had settled in Hudson, New York, in the previous year. In 1867 they formed the firm of F. C. & M. D. Herbs, manufacturers of cigars, in 1872 erecting their own factory, and later added the manufacturing of tobacco. Industry and perseverance characterized both members of the firm, and they applied themselves with wholehearted energy to the upbuilding of their business, with such excellent result that it gained large proportions and widespread reputation in the district. About a year prior to the death of Frederick C. Herbs, the business was incorporated as F. & M. Herbs Company, its present title, Mr. Herbs directing its affairs as president and treasurer of the company. For many years he was a director of the Farmers' National Bank, and he was vice-president of the C. D. & R. Insurance Company until it discontinued operations. Throughout his active career Mr. Herbs had been numbered among Hudson's progressive business men, a dependable supporter of all movements for the common good. For seven years he was supervisor of his ward, elected to office as a Democrat, for two terms served upon the Board of Public Works, and in the first Bryan

campaign was one of the leaders in the Gold Democrats movement in Columbia county. Mr. Herbs was a charter member of Cowles Guard, now Company F, National Guard, State of New York. He was an attendant of the Lutheran church, and his fraternal affiliations were with Hudson Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, and Hudson Lodge, No. 787, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Herbs married, November 15, 1871, Emma E. Kay, daughter of Henry and Louise (Dose) Kay, natives of Hudson, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Herbs resided on the old General Gray estate, which they beautified and named "Helmsdorf" in honor of his ancestral home. Mr. Herbs died in Hudson, New York, March 28, 1921.

WILLIAMS, Frank Martin,

State Engineer and Surveyor.

Frank Martin Williams, State Engineer and Surveyor, was born in Durhamville, Oneida county, New York, April 11, 1873. He is of Welsh and Mohawk Dutch descent, many of his ancestors of the Staring family having played prominent parts in the development of the Mohawk valley.

His schooling began in the district schools at Durhamville, and continued in the Oneida High School, from which he was graduated in 1890. In the fall of 1891 he entered Colgate University, where he became a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. During his college course he was prominent in athletics and was manager of his college baseball team and president of the New York Intercollegiate Baseball League. He was graduated from Colgate in 1895 with honors and membership in Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Williams then accepted employment in the city of Oneida as an

engineer on highway and sewer construction, and spent his spare time studying law in the office of one of the leading law firms in that city. Believing that a full course in law would be of assistance to him in the engineering profession, he entered the College of Law at Syracuse University and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1897 and admitted to the bar. He then engaged in private engineering practice, except for a short period on State canal work, until 1900, when he entered the public service as an assistant in the Department of State Engineer and Surveyor. He rose through all the various grades in this department to the highest position covered by the civil service, that of resident engineer. While holding this position he had charge of making plans and surveys, and supervising the construction of several millions of dollars worth of State highway and river improvement work. He was in charge of highway construction in some of the most highly developed sections of the State, among which were the Goshen residency, including Orange, Ulster, Rockland, Delaware and Sullivan counties, and the Buffalo residency, embracing the counties of Erie, Niagara, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Wyoming.

In 1908 Mr. Williams left the State-service to engage in private engineering, and in the fall of the same year he was elected to the office of State Engineer and Surveyor, with the endorsement of the Barge Canal associations and all of the leading canal interests of the State. He held this office for two years, during which time great progress was made on the Barge Canal work. In 1910-1911, he served as chairman of the Barge Canal Terminal Commission, which was appointed to investigate canal harbors and terminals in this country and Europe with a view of making recommendations for terminals on

the Barge Canal. The Barge Canal Terminal Law closely follows the recommendations of the commission made in its report presented to the Legislature in 1911. Mr. Williams then became vice-president and chief engineer of the Coleman duPont highway in Delaware. From there he went to Ohio to serve as chief engineer for the Portage County Improvement Association, interested chiefly in highway construction, and he remained there during the years 1913 and 1914. In 1914 Mr. Williams was again nominated and elected as State Engineer and Surveyor, and has served continuously since. The Barge Canal, which was constructed under the authority of the State Engineer and Surveyor, was opened to traffic in 1918 during Mr. Williams' term of office, and he is often referred to as the "Chief Engineer" of that project.

With the war, and the mobilization of the State of New York for service, Mr. Williams was appointed by Governor Whitman, a member of the State Council of Defense. He is also a member of two constitutional boards, the Canal Board and the Land Board, and of two permanent statutory boards, the Board of Canvassers and the Board of Equalization of Assessments.

During 1921-22 the State Engineer served as a member of the River Regulating Section of the Conservation Commission, Hospital Development Commission, Harlem River Improvement Board, New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission, Jamaica Bay-Peconic Bay Canal Board, Interstate Bridge Commission, Gravesend Bay-Jamaica Bay Waterways Board, Far Rockaway Fortification Commission, Boundary Water Commission (St. Lawrence Ship Canal), and Quarantine Establishment Commission. Mr. Williams is also a member of the New York Water Power Commission. In

1915 Colgate conferred upon Mr. Williams the honorary degree of Doctor of Science and in 1916 he was elected a trustee of that university. Syracuse University conferred the degree of Master of Civil Engineering upon him in 1919. Mr. Williams is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Elks, and the Masons.

He was married, in 1907, to Lucy M. Sterling of Watkins, New York, and has one son.

ROGERS, Willard Hall,

Eminent Physician.

Willard Hall Rogers was born in Georgetown, Delaware, April 24, 1850, and died at his home, No. 225 West Twenty-second street, New York City, February 9, 1917. His parents, Greenberry and Eliza (Wall) Rogers, were most estimable people, their line of descent including the Martyr, John Rogers, who was burned at the stake in England for heresy in the sixteenth century, though his immediate American ancestor was Sir William Rogers, of Delaware.

The first eighteen years of the life of Willard H. Rogers were spent in Georgetown, acquiring an English education, but in 1868 he began learning the printer's trade in New York City, a trade he followed for seven years, soon becoming a foreman. During those years he carefully saved his earnings, having in view a medical education, and in 1875 he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the class of 1876. After graduation, Dr. Rogers settled in Cattaraugus county, New York, there continuing in successful country practice until 1881, winning high reputation as a physician of skill and reliability. In 1881 he disposed of his practice and located in New York City, main-

taining an office on Fifteenth street for two years. In 1883 he opened an office in his own home at No. 225 West Twenty-second street, and continued in practice until his death at the age of sixty-six years. He was a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York County Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Physicians Mutual Aid Association, in all of which he took an active interest. He kept abreast of all medical discovery, or advance in diagnosis, treatment or appliance, and was highly regarded by his professional brethren. While the practice conducted by Dr. Rogers was general in character, he gave special attention to electrical treatment and was the inventor of the Water Electrode, now in use, which enables physicians to administer double the quantity of electricity without serious discomfort to the patient. While thoroughly devoted to his healing art, Dr. Rogers was a man of wide reading and cultured tastes, spending many hours in his choice library, keeping himself informed in all matters of science and philosophy. He was a member of Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, Free and Accepted Masons; a man of social, generous nature, greatly admired and respected by all who knew him.

During his more than thirty-five years of residence in New York, Dr. Rogers acquired at different times various pieces of valuable city real estate, his judgment of property values and investment being very keen and sound. His large practice among a most desirable clientele brought him material prosperity to which he added largely through wise investments. He was a man of upright life and character, a lover of his home, where he was always seen at his best and where he could al-



Willard H. Rogers



Jacob R Mesick

ways be found when "off duty." His remains repose in a beautiful mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery, but he still lives in the hearts of his friends and through his valued contributions to the science of medicine.

Dr. Rogers was married June 21, 1876, immediately after obtaining his medical degree, to Mary L. Benjamin, daughter of Martin Everett and Sarah Morell (Shepard) Benjamin, of New York. Mrs. Rogers accompanied her husband to Western New York, and was his devoted helpmeet during their forty-one years of married life. Mrs. Rogers is an active, zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for thirty-five years has been a member of the board of managers of the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, corner of Amsterdam avenue and Ninety-third street. She is also treasurer of the Five Points Mission, an office she has held for fourteen years, in fact, is but the second treasurer the Mission has had in its life of nearly seventy years. She is interested in all forms of church work, and has many friends among the charitable workers of the city.

MESICK, Jacob P.,

Retired Farmer.

The Mesicks, an agricultural family which was represented in Hudson, New York, by the late Jacob P. Mesick, who was a retired farmer, have been long connected with farming in Columbia county. Their ancestor, Ffitz Muzigh, born in the German Palatinate in 1694, came to Columbia county with the emigration from that section and settled at German-town in the northern part of the county. There he leased a farm of one hundred and sixty-eight acres, and built a log cabin to which he brought his belongings

on a wheelbarrow. In 1720 his name appears in a list of freeholders of Columbia county, and in 1776 he died. By his wife Maria Catherine, he had a son, Hendrick.

(II) Hendrick Mesick (as the name was anglicized) was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1715, died April 3, 1809, and was buried in the Claverack Reformed Church graveyard. He lived on the old homestead in Columbia county all his life, a prosperous farmer. Hendrick Mesick was commissioned lieutenant in the Sixth Company in the regiment for Livingston Manor. He married Catherine Dedrick and they were the parents of a son, Peter.

(III) Peter Mesick was born at the homestead in Columbia county, New York, near Glencoe Mills, October 8, 1750. He was a soldier of the Revolution and fought at the battle of Stillwater (Saratoga) and saw service on other fields. He was a farmer and a man of consequence in his section. Peter Mesick married Christina Moul, of Red Hook, New York, and they were the parents of a son, Jacob Peter.

(IV) Jacob Peter Mesick was born at his father's farm in Columbia county, New York, November 13, 1778, died at Claverack, Columbia county, May 26, 1860. He became one of the leading agriculturists and leading citizens of his county representing his district in the State Legislature in 1827, and holding other offices of trust and honor. He married Elizabeth Mase, and they were the parents of a son, John Mesick.

(V) John Mesick was born in Columbia county, New York, June 16, 1813, died September 11, 1897. He was a farmer all his life, a good citizen, and one of the substantial men of his town. He married, October 19, 1847, Jane E. Sagendorph,

and they were the parents of Jacob P. Mesick, now living a retired life in Hudson, New York.

(VI) Jacob P. Mesick, of the sixth generation, was born at the home farm at Claverack, Columbia county, New York, August 26, 1848, son of John and Jane E. (Sagendorph) Mesick. He was educated in the district school and Hudson River Institute, and after school years were over, was for a number of years his father's farm assistant. Later he conducted farming operations on his own account, and upon the death of his father succeeded to the ownership of the home farm. He there resided and tilled its acres until 1894, when he retired and established his residence in Hudson, New York, where he resided until his death, December 21, 1921. He retained the ownership of the farm, however, and was proud of his connection with the business which has claimed six generations of his family. He surrendered most of his business cares, but remained a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Hudson, and a trustee of the Hudson River Savings Bank, two institutions to whose interests he was devoted.

Mr. Mesick married (first), November 17, 1871, Jennie E. Miller, born July 14, 1848, died February 11, 1892. Five children were born to Jacob P. and Jennie E. (Miller) Mesick: 1. Anna, married Edward Myer, and has children: Edward, Jr., Jacob Elbert, and Jane Eleanor Myer. 2. Maud, married Charles Benson and has three children, Charles, Jr., John M., and George Egbert Benson. 3. Jane Louise, Ph. D., an instructor at Simmons College, Boston. 4. Elizabeth, residing in Hudson. 5. Katharine, married Clark Bennett, of Hudson, New York. Mr. Mesick married (second), May 4, 1898, Ella Fritts, who died June 22, 1920.

NEWTON, Charles D.,

Attorney-General.

Charles D. Newton was reëlected attorney-general in November, 1920. He was born in the town of Birdsall, Allegany county, May 25, 1861, and received his early education at Friendship Academy. He finished his academic course at the Geneseo Normal School and studied law at the University of Michigan, completing his law course at Ann Arbor in March, 1890. Following his admission to the bar he entered the law office of General James Wood, and later he became a member of the firm of Hubbard, Coyne & Newton, one of the leading law firms of the Seventh Judicial District in the 90's. Of late years he has practiced in partnership with his nephew, Dallas Newton, who served his country as captain of a machine gun company in France during the World War.

For twenty-five years Charles D. Newton has been one of the leading trial lawyers of the Seventh Judicial District. He is essentially a trial lawyer, and in the various partnerships he has organized since his admission to the bar he has been the trial member of the firm. Attorney-General Newton has established a precedent in the office of attorney general. He is making it a practice to try cases himself in all the courts of the State. Prior to his election as attorney-general he served four years in the State Senate. He was chairman of the Codes Committee during this time. His record in the Legislature was affirmatively patriotic. He drafted the so-called Sabotage bill, promptly passed by the 1918 session of the Legislature, which penalized any attempt maliciously to injure or destroy any war materials or equipment. He gave his support to legislation providing for



Leon J. Oberman

the creation and maintenance of the State Guard to succeed the National Guard after the latter had been taken into the federal service; requiring patriotic instruction in schools; compelling the employment of the idle; providing for a State census of the man-power and military resources of the State; aiding in the organization of home defense units; vesting the attorney-general's office with powers of investigation to search out evidences of hostile propaganda and other bills of a military character.

As State Senator and chairman of the Senate Codes Committee he was largely responsible for the enactment of legislation providing for the organization of the State Court of Claims upon a basis which made possible the disposition of the bulk of litigation growing out of the construction of the Barge canal and State highway system. One of his bills authorized the appointment of additional judges to serve until the great mass of litigation had been reduced to normal. The services of these judges have operated to save the State large sums of money which would have accrued in the form of interest on appropriation claims had such claims been delayed in trial.

Lieutenant George D. Newton, the only son of Attorney-General Newton, enlisted shortly after the outbreak of war and served in France. He is now studying law at Harvard. He graduated from the University of Rochester in 1920.

Attorney-General Newton is a member of Geneseo Lodge, No. 214, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a master of his lodge for two years and for six years was a member of the Constitutional Committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Hornell Lodge; Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar; Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Mt. Morris Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Big Tree Lodge, No. 465, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

OBENAUS, William J.,

Architect.

Mr. Obenaus obtained his professional training in the city of Albany, and there, as city official, and in private connection, has followed his profession, now senior member of the Obenaus-Nichols Company, Inc. William J. Obenaus was born in Germany, May 14, 1875, son of Julius and Marie (Hasselbach) Obenaus, and as a youth of five years was brought to the United States by his parents. New York City became the family home, and here he attended public schools, continuing his school work after the family's removal to Albany in 1886. As a young man he began the study of architecture in the office of Charles A. Heidrich, one of Albany's leading architects, and after a ten years' association with Mr. Heidrich, Mr. Obenaus opened an office under his own name. In 1900 Mayor Blessing appointed him city architect and assistant city engineer, offices he held under the succeeding administrations headed by Mayors Gaus and McEwan. Among the many public buildings erected according to Mr. Obenaus' plans and under his supervision are the German Hall, now Odd Fellows Temple, Public Schools Nos. 9 and 16, and Fire Houses Nos. 2 and 5. In addition to specimens of his work in the shape of private homes throughout the city, he designed "The Wareham," "The Wimbourne," and "The Willett," attractive apartment houses of Albany.

In 1915 Mr. Obenaus formed a partnership with L. Rodman Nichols, of Schenectady, and since that time, as Obenaus-Nichols Company, Inc., they have con-

William Langford, principal teacher. The school had a Union High School course. In 1870 the building was the first building of this kind.

He is a member of Junior Lodge No. 142, Fort and Accepted Masons, Capital City Chapter, Royal Order of Masons, Temple Commandery, Ancient Egyptian and Cypress Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also fraternizes with Wood Lodge, No. 40, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; William Jay Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Ohlway Lodge, Independent Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Algonic Club, and of the Commercial Club, and has been a representative of the latter in Chicago at the Republican National Convention. He is a member of the Political Union, the Albany County Republican and of various societies. He is president of the Hudson County Association, and has always been active in the interests of his party.

He married September 26, 1887, Alice, daughter of A. Thompson, Albany county, New York, and they are the parents of Carl E. born in Albany, New York, April 15, 1901, educated in the Albany public schools.

VAN VLECK, Charles King, D. D. S.,

Well Known Dentist.

Two generations of the family of Van Vleck had a representative in the dental profession in the city of Hudson. Dr. William P. Van Vleck, for more than half a century a practitioner of the city, died Dr. Charles King Van Vleck, who died July 14, 1905, his son. This record stands as a memorial to a leader in his profession, a citizen of proved public spirit, and a gentleman whose kindly qualities of mind and heart were but the admittable respect and love of his friends.

Dr. Van Vleck was a grandson of Henry Van Vleck, and great-grandson of Abram Isaac Van Vleck, one of the pioneer settlers of Kinderhook. William P. Van Vleck, father of Charles King Van Vleck, was born in Kinderhook, New York, in 1818, and came to Hudson, New York, in 1836, there studying dentistry with his brother, Henry L. Van Vleck. Establishing in dental practice he was active in this calling until 1860. His death occurred January 14, 1865. He married, in 1853, Anna King, daughter of Charles F. King.

Dr. Charles King Van Vleck, son of William P. and Anna (King) Van Vleck, was born in Hudson, New York, September 14, 1862, and died there, July 14, 1905. He attended the public schools of his home town, and until 1880 his father, and in 1880-81, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Regarding his Hudson upon the completion of his professional education, he began practice, and upon the retirement of the elder Dr. Van Vleck succeeded his father. Throughout his long career Dr. Van Vleck stood high in popular approval, and by his professional brethren was recognized as a learned, progressive dentist. Skilled in his field of work, his progressive tendencies never failed to welcome the results of research and experience in dentistry, and when the value of a method or appliance had been demonstrated he was among the first to discard the old and adopt the new, his patients benefiting from every improvement that was perfected. He was a member of the National Dental Association, the Odontological Society of New York, the Dental Society of the State of New York, and the Third District Dental Society. He was president of the last-named organization, and presented frequent papers to this and the State society upon professional subjects. Dr. Van Vleck was a life member of the



Thos. J. Van Kleeck



William J. Polk

Delta Sigma Delta fraternity, seldom failing to attend a meeting of the New York auxiliary chapter, and through life a loyal, steadfast, devoted friend of the order.

In public affairs he took an intelligent, active interest, and he gave to such work and to all civic matters all the time he could take from his pressing professional duties. He served on the Board of Health, was a member of the Hudson Board of Education from 1892 to 1894, and was a faithful supporter of the Hudson City Hospital, with which he was connected for many years, being vice-president of the board of trustees at the time of his death. Dr. Van Vleck was a charter member and for many years identified with the Cowles Guards, now known as Company F, Tenth Regiment, New York State National Guard, then one of the crack military organizations along the Hudson river, and was one of the best rifle shots in that organization, which he represented on its rifle team in many competitions. He was a member of Hudson Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and filled many chairs in the local organization. Throughout the greater part of his life he was an adherent to Republican principles in politics, but with the inception of the progressive movement he gave it his hearty and unqualified support, feeling that in it lay the hope of revivifying those ideals of government from which his old party seemed to have fallen away.

Dr. Van Vleck married, in 1885, Julia A. Gray, daughter of General Thomas S. and Ann Eliza (Osborne) Gray, whose family then occupied the property known now as "Helmsdorf," a part of which is the site of the Hudson City Hospital. Dr. Van Vleck was survived by his wife, his mother, a brother, William J., of Brooklyn, New York, and a daughter, Lannie Gray, wife of Commander Kirby

Smith, of the United States navy, they the parents of one son, Kirby Smith, Jr.

Dr. Van Vleck had come to occupy a distinctive position in the Hudson community. An agreeable manner, an infectious sense of humor, and a sincere cordiality were surface qualities that made him a welcome addition to any gathering, and these pleasing traits were underlain with a wealth of character and a generosity of heart that bound men to him closely. In his death Hudson lost a valuable citizen of high type.

POLK, William F.,

Bank Cashier.

From boyhood William F. Polk has lived amid the environment of the banking business, having imbibed his first knowledge of the ways of the business world when, in 1869, a lad of thirteen, he became the youngest employee of the old Central National Bank of Troy. A boy's job is usually a hard one anywhere and a bank is no exception, but he passed through those early years tactfully and worthily, his place at the bottom soon being exchanged for a higher round on the ladder of success. He has steadily continued his upward career and is highly regarded in the banking world. He is a son of Frederick and Lizzetta (Benton) Polk.

Frederick Polk was born in Germany in 1829, died in Watervliet, New York, in 1901. He came to the United States in 1858 and located in Watervliet, where he engaged in the shoe business until his passing. He married Lizzetta Benton, also born in Germany, and they were the parents of five children: William F., of further mention; Charles F., formerly a wholesale drug merchant, now (1921) in the State Income Tax Department at Albany; Frederick B., a bookkeeper with

the National City Bank of Troy; Catharine, of Watervliet; Minnie, married John D. Wersinger, of Watervliet.

William F. Polk was born in Germany, March 24, 1856, and there spent the first two years of his life, his parents coming to the United States in 1858. He was educated in the schools of Watervliet where his youth was spent, and reaching the age of thirteen, he was made messenger boy for the Central National Bank of Troy. He was a faithful, energetic messenger and was advanced in rank just as fast as his years would allow, becoming successively discount clerk, bookkeeper, receiving and paying teller, and in 1905 when the Central National Bank was merged with the National City Bank of Troy he was appointed paying teller. In 1908 he was appointed cashier, a responsible post he has now held thirteen years. In 1918 he was elected a member of the board of directors. He has fairly won his way to the position he holds, having begun at the bottom and through his own merit and ability has risen to high and honorable rank in the business life of his city.

In Masonry, Mr. Polk has many affiliations, being a Master Mason of Evening Star Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, of Watervliet; a Companion of Hudson River Chapter, No. 262, Royal Arch Masons, of Watervliet; a Cryptic Mason of Bloss Council, No. 14, Royal and Select Masters, of Troy; a Sir Knight of Apollo Commandery, Knights Templars, of Troy; and a Noble of Oriental Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy. He is a member of the Troy Club, trustee of Bethany Presbyterian Church, at Menands, New York; also an attendant of the Fifth Avenue Second Presbyterian Church, of Troy.

Mr. Polk married, July 6, 1881, Celestine Lundergan, daughter of John and

Caroline (Foster) Lundergan, of Menands, New York, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Rollin S., born January 1, 1883, and educated in Troy schools and State Normal College. He is now assistant cashier of the Tompkins County National Bank, Ithaca, New York. He married Beth Crandall, of Troy, and has two daughters, Betsey and Peggy, and a son, Henry R. 2. John L., born March 2, 1885, and educated in Troy schools, State Normal College and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, now head chemist with the American Linseed Oil Company, at their Chicago, Illinois, plants. He married Anna Bell Patteson, of Buffalo, New York, and they have: Charles J., Eleanor, and William F. (2) Polk. 3. Caroline, educated at State Normal College and Emma Willard school, Troy; married William H. Bosworth, Jr., of Florence, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth are the parents of two children: William H., Jr. (2), and Virginia Polk. 4. Emma, educated at State Normal College and Emma Willard School; married Robert C. Switzer, of Menands, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Switzer are the parents of three children: Robert C. (2), William Polk and Emma Ruth.

McMURRAY, Charles B.,

Contractor, Public-Spirited Citizen.

Three generations of McMurrays have been prominent in the business life of Troy, New York, and through the coming of John G. McMurray a new business was introduced to the city, and McMurray brushes, made in Troy, brought gain to the maker and fame to the city. Charles B. McMurray, of the third generation, is better known to the present generation as a successful contractor and public-spirited citizen of broad sympathy and generous nature.



Chas. B. McMurrah.

The McMurrays came from Boston, Massachusetts, to Troy, New York, about 1840, John G. McMurray being the first comer and the founder of an extensive brush manufacturing business. John G. McMurray was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 4, 1808. After he came to Troy, he began the manufacture of brushes, being the first manufacturer to utilize machinery driven by steam power. The business grew to large proportions, sales rooms being maintained in New York City, at No. 277 Pearl street, and McMurray brushes were on sale all over the country. For seventy years the business flourished in Troy, John G. McMurray being succeeded by Alfred W. McMurray, son of John and Antionette (Warner) McMurray.

Alfred W. McMurray was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 15, 1833, and died in Troy, New York, July 23, 1906. He was brought to Troy by his parents when about seven years of age, and there was educated in Lansingburg Academy and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He began his business career under the directing eye of his father, and spent his life in the brush manufacturing business, succeeding him later as head of the business. He was a man of sterling quality, and an important factor in the business life of Troy and Lansingburg. He was a prominent churchman, long an elder of Lansingburg Presbyterian Church, and afterward and for many years an elder in the Second Street Presbyterian Church of Troy.

Alfred W. McMurray married, October 4, 1854, Augusta E. Fake, daughter of Colonel John S. and Eliza (Warren) Fake, of Lansingburg, she a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Warren, who was twelfth on the list of signers of the "Compact" framed in the cabin of the "Mayflower," and one

of the nineteen of those signers who survived that first New England winter. Mr. and Mrs. McMurray were the parents of four sons: Clarence F., of New York City; Alfred A., deceased; Charles B., of further mention; and John S., who died in infancy.

Charles B. McMurray, third son of Alfred W. and Augusta E. (Fake) McMurray, was born in Lansingburg, Troy, New York, December 1, 1865, and there yet resides. He was educated at Troy Academy, and Union College, Schenectady, New York, receiving his Bachelor's degree at the latter institution, class of 1887. He did not enter the brush manufacturing business founded by his grandfather and developed by his father, but for many years was engaged in the manufacture of machinery. He retired from that business to engage in contracting, and in that line he became head of a very large business and so continues. He is connected with Troy's banking interests as a director of the Union National Bank, director of the Troy Trust Company, and trustee of the Troy Savings Bank. Various philanthropic and educational institutions have profited by his deep interest, and he serves Union University, his *alma mater*, as trustee, and is also on its board of governors; Emma Willard School and Russell Sage College as trustee; Albany Medical College as trustee; Leonard Hospital as vice-president; Troy Public Library as trustee; and Marshall Infirmary as a member of the board of governors. He is a governor of the Delta Phi fraternity. His clubs are the Troy, Van Schaick Isle, Country, Mohawk, the last named of Schenectady. In 1897, Union University (formerly College) conferred upon her son the honorary degree of A. M.

Mr. McMurray married, April 4, 1888, Eleanor Beattie, daughter of Hon. D. C. and Isabel (O'Neill) Beattie, both parents

being of old Schenectady families. Mr. and Mrs. McMurray were the parents of two daughters: 1. Augusta E., married, June 23, 1915, Anderson McLeod, of Albany, but formerly of Troy, an ensign in the United States navy during the War of 1917-18, an intelligence officer with the Peace Commission in Paris after the war. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod are the parents of three children: Charles Anderson, Eleanor Squires, and Richard Harvey McLeod. 2. Isabella, died in infancy.

WHITE, Pendennis,

Lumber Manufacturer.

Among the class of citizens who in the days gone by added to the growth and importance of Buffalo, New York, who became prominent by the force of their own individual character, and who stood in the front rank was Pendennis White. But few men have lived in Buffalo who have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes real greatness, and the record of his life is well worth preserving, furnishing instruction for the coming generation. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship, and his industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, were illustrated in his career, and his death at his home in Buffalo, May 31, 1906, removed a figure from this community which was not only prominently identified with its affairs, but was one of those who had been justly recognized as one of the largest lumber operators in the United States during the generation just passed. Mr. White comes of an old and distinguished New England family, and is a son of Alfred and Elizabeth (Gratwick) White, the former a native of England.

Alfred White was an attorney by pro-

fession, and came from England to the United States as a young man, making his home and practicing his profession at Detroit, Michigan. He was a man of retiring disposition, and although a well known and prominent lawyer, never cared to engage in the public affairs of his adopted country. His death occurred at the old family home in Detroit, Michigan, in the year 1896.

Pendennis White was born in Albany, New York, January 8, 1861, but remained in his native city but a short time, going as a child to Detroit, Michigan, where his early education was begun. As a lad he attended a private school at Detroit, and later the Detroit High School, from which he graduated after being thoroughly prepared for college. He did not elect a college course, however, preferring to engage in the serious business of life at once, and with this purpose in view, secured a position with the New York & Louisiana Lumber Company, and thus made the acquaintance of the business in which he was to continue up to the time of his death. He was very rapidly advanced in this concern, and it was not long before he was given the position of general superintendent, with offices in Alexandria, Louisiana. He filled this post for about two years and then, perceiving the opportunities which awaited a young man of enterprise in this line, he withdrew from that concern and engaged in the same business on his own account. For this purpose he went to New York, where he organized the firm of White & Rider, in which he took the position of treasurer. He was successful in this venture, but later abandoned it and came to Tonawanda, where he organized the firm of White, Gratwick & Mitchell, of which he was president up to the time of his death. This was the beginning of his great lumber business, and the firm is still in active



Rudens White

existence and is one of the large factors in the lumber business of the State of New York. In addition to this large business enterprise, Mr. White was also associated prominently with a number of the same kind, and was president of Stephen, Eaton & Company, of New York City, and one of the organizers and vice-president of the Split Rock Lumber Company of Duluth, Minnesota, continuing these associations up to the time of his demise. Mr. White was also affiliated with a number of important financial institutions both in this region and elsewhere.

In politics Mr. White was a Republican, but although he remained keenly interested in all questions of public interest, and showed a broad-minded attitude in his judgment of the same, he was quite unambitious for public office of any kind and never actively engaged in the political world. He was an intense lover of the outdoor world, and particularly enjoyed the life of the woods, whither his business so often led him, delighting to fish and hunt, being very expert in both of these sports. He was an unusually good athlete, and spent as much of his spare time as possible in the pursuit of such pleasure, the wholesome character of which, no doubt, accounted in a large measure for the excellent health and strength which he enjoyed during his entire life.

Mr. White was a prominent figure in the social and club life of Buffalo, and was a member of a number of important organizations here, among which should be mentioned the Buffalo Club, of which he was twice president, being the youngest man to fill that office in the history of the club; the Ellicott, Saturn, and Country clubs of Buffalo; and the Engineers', and New York Athletic clubs of New York City. In his religious belief,

Mr. White was an Episcopalian, and attended Trinity Church of that denomination in Buffalo.

Pendennis White married, December 6, 1884, in St. Paul's Church, at Buffalo, Virginia Kent, a daughter of Alexander Granger and Betty (Ransom) Kent, old and highly-respected residents of this region. Mrs. White's father was a native of New England. He made his home at North Tonawanda, New York, and was the oldest lumberman of that region, being the first man to bring a raft of logs down the lakes. He engaged in that business up to the time of his death, which occurred December 24, 1897. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and a Republican in politics. His wife, Betty (Ransom) Kent, is a member of one of the old Buffalo families which settled in this city before 1812. Mrs. White's great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Sophia Ransom, was the first white child born in Buffalo, and a portrait of her hangs at the present time in the Buffalo Historical Academy building. To Mr. and Mrs. White were born two children: 1. Virginia Kent, who became the wife of Louis Francis Reed, of New York City, and died October 15, 1912, leaving two sons, Louis F., Jr., and Pendennis White Reed. 2. Dorothy Pendennis, who became the wife of Lloyd Bissell, a prominent member of the class of 1916 at Yale University. Lloyd Bissell served as a captain in the Field Artillery, overseas, where he saw a year's service with the American Expeditionary Force in the great World War. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell are the parents of two children: Arthur Douglas, 2nd, and Virginia Lloyd Bissell.

Great as were the achievements of Pendennis White in the business world, and notable as was his career, he deserved more perhaps, and even greater distinction, on account of the character of the

man he was, and the fundamentally healthy and wholesome relations which he held in his private life with all his fellows. Mr. White was essentially a domestic man, and found his keenest pleasure in his beautiful home, which so well expressed the ideals of culture and refinement for which both he and Mrs. White stood. Among his friends and acquaintances, and his business associates, he was recognized as one of the most kindly and congenial companions, and a man who would always do full justice to the rights and interests of others.

OGDEN, Charles G.,

Architect.

For many years the name Ogden has been connected with the profession of architecture in Albany. Edward Ogden instructed his son Charles G., who after years of association succeeded his honored father and instructor in the large and successful business they had developed as architects, a business with which for half a century the Ogden name has been intimately connected. The name originally was Hogben in England, where Edward Ogden was born, but in Albany it became Ogden, no reason for the change being apparent, probably the change being made by an official in first entering the name upon the records.

Edward Ogden, son of Edward Ogden, born in Sandgate, England, November 11, 1826, died in Albany, New York, September 23, 1900. He was a man of education, possessing fine mental ability, and by profession, an architect. He came to the United States prior to 1858, and located in Albany, New York, where he followed his profession. When his son, Charles G., arrived at suitable age, he was admitted to the business, and when proficient, was admitted to a partnership,

Ogden & Son continuing in business until the death of Edward Ogden in 1900, the full burden of management then falling upon the son. Edward Ogden married Julia Hand, born in 1827, daughter of Josiah and Jane (Pierson) Hand, and granddaughter of Joseph (3) and Hannah (Holabird) Hand. Joseph (3) Hand was a son of Joseph (2) Hand, of Guilford, Connecticut; son of Stephen Hand; son of Joseph (1) Hand; son of John Hand, one of the first nine settlers and patentees of Easthampton, Long Island, coming, as did others of the nine, from Lynn, Massachusetts, his place of nativity the village of Stanstede, in County Kent, England. He married Alice Stanbrough, sister of Josiah, one of Easthampton's early settlers, and died in 1663. The name Hand early appears in English history and a description of the arms this family bore indicates both wealth and station.

Arms—Argent, a chevron azure, between three dexter hands, gules.

Crest—On a wreath argent and gules a stag trippant or.

Stanstede in Kent, England, was the family seat and from thence came John Hand. Edward and Julia (Hand) Ogden were the parents of four children: Edward, deceased; Mary, married George H. Stevens, of Albany; Jennie, deceased; Charles G., of further mention.

Charles G. Ogden was born in Albany, New York, January 25, 1858, and is yet (1920) a resident of the city of his birth. He was educated in private schools, finishing at Albany Boys' Academy in 1875, being then seventeen years of age. The following year he began the study of architecture under the direction of his father, and in 1892 he was admitted a partner, the firm doing business as Ogden & Son. Eighteen years later (1900) Edward Ogden passed away, and Charles G.



Wm. H. [unclear]



D. O'Henry

continued the business alone until 1917, when he formed a partnership with Joseph J. Gander, Ogden & Gander, architects, conducting a large business in different localities in New York, New Jersey and New England. Many imposing churches, public structures, business buildings and fine residences bearing testimony to Mr. Ogden's skill in architecture and his ability as a superintendent of building construction, are to be seen in Albany and elsewhere, his professional reputation very high. He is a member of the Society of Architects, the Fort Orange, Albany Country, and Burns clubs of Albany.

Mr. Ogden married, September 6, 1881, Lizzie D., daughter of Peter Kinnear, of Albany, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Kenneth C., born March 3, 1884, a graduate of Yale, class of 1905, now an electrical engineer of Albany, a member of the University Club of Albany, and of the Society of St. Andrews. He married Ruth Patton, and they are the parents of Kenneth C., Jr., John C., Peter K., and Jane Ogden. 2. Jane, born December 6, 1893, married Frederick C. Tanner, and they are the parents of Frederick C., Jr., and Jane Ogden Tanner.

Peter Kinnear, father of Mrs. Lizzie D. (Kinnear) Ogden, was born in Brechin, one of the towns of Forfarshire, a maritime county of Scotland, March 3, 1822, died in Albany, New York, May 16, 1913. The first twenty-two years of his life were spent in Scotland and during that period he acquired a good education and served an apprenticeship of six years to the machinist's trade. In 1847 he came to the United States. After investigating trade conditions in New York City, Rochester, and Toronto, he spent about two years with an elder brother in Canada, aiding him to establish a business, then in February, 1849, he came to the United States, locating in Albany, New

York. He secured employment at his trade with William Orr, whom the firm Blair & Kinnear succeeded in business in 1872. Mr. Kinnear later became the sole owner of the business, but in 1875 he became interested in the Albany Billiard Ball Company, of which he was president and treasurer until his death. He was a director of the Albany Hardware & Iron Company, and had other business interests in the city.

For over half a century Mr. Kinnear was a member and official of the Society of St. Andrew and for seventeen years its president. He was a great admirer of the poet Burns, and in 1888 was in full charge of the erection of the Burns' statue which adorns Washington Park, Albany. He took an active part in municipal affairs and for two terms represented his ward as supervisor. He was a member of the Masonic order, Albany Institute, the Fort Orange and Burns clubs. In 1849 Mr. Kinnear married Annie Gilchrist, and they were the parents of Mrs. Lizzie D. (Kinnear) Ogden.

CHENEY, Edgar O.,

Specialist in Lumber.

A man of high character and ability, Edgar O. Cheney became a successful business man, specializing in lumber, and in connection with the Goodyear Brothers of Buffalo, New York, was widely known in the lumber trade. He was a native son of the "Empire State" and of Erie county, his name being perpetuated in that county and in the public mind by his son, Nelson W. Cheney, a member of the New York Legislature (1921).

Edgar O. Cheney was born in the town of Holland, Erie county, New York, October 12, 1843, son of Joshua and Armena A. (Dickerman) Cheney, both families being of the first settlers in Holland.

He died in Eden Center, New York, in May, 1904. As a lad he attended the district schools of Holland township, then became a student at the academy in Aurora, finishing his studies at Bryant and Stratton's Business College in Buffalo, New York. His educational equipment was sufficient to insure him a fair start in the business world, and he was soon occupying a bookkeeper's desk in the office of Jerome Pierce, and later became his cashier in his lumber business in Buffalo, Mr. Pierce being a manufacturer of shingles and other forms of builder's lumber. The young man remained with Mr. Pierce until 1878, when a death in the firm caused him to return to Holland, where he purchased and conducted a grist and sawmill called the Orr Mill, which he later sold. In the same year he became associated with Frank H. W. Goodyear, of Buffalo, the prominent large lumber owner, lumber manufacturer and lumber merchant. He and his brother, Charles W. Goodyear, owned immense lumber tracts in Pennsylvania with sawmills at Austin, Galeton and at other points. They later owned valuable railroad properties and coal mines. Mr. Cheney was fully capable of meeting the demand of such men, his ability equalling their own, and as the manager of their properties he won their high esteem and friendship. He was in charge of the distribution of the manufactural lumber as it came from the mills, and through him it found its way to waiting customers and consumers. He was also treasurer of a Goodyear railroad, the Buffalo & Susquehanna, and for twenty-four years he devoted time, talents and energy to the Goodyear interests, retiring in 1902, and at the same time made his exit from active business life.

Most of his life Mr. Cheney was a resident of Buffalo, and he was widely

known outside the lumber trade but within its limits he was an authority. He had a great deal of experience in handling timber for market distribution, and rarely did he ship lumber to the wrong market. His advice was sought in the trade and was never disregarded. He made many friends, his kindly heart being indicated by a most gracious, genial manner, and he was highly esteemed by his business associates. Mr. Cheney was a member of the various Masonic bodies, the Legion of Honor, was a Universalist in religious faith, and an attendant of the Church of the Messiah, Buffalo.

Mr. Cheney married, September 8, 1869, in Eden, Erie county, New York, Philena Welsh, of old pioneer stock. One son was born to Edgar O. and Philena (Welsh) Cheney: Nelson Welsh, now a resident of Eden Center, Erie county, New York; representative from that district to the State Legislature, and prominent in other activities of his community. Mrs. Cheney survives her husband and resides in Buffalo, New York.

**BERMINGHAM, Edward J., A. M., M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon, Philanthropist.**

From men of great heart and mind great causes are born. So it is that in the city of New York there is an institution that is the expression, in service and well-doing, of the vision, ideals, and dauntless courage of Dr. Edward John Bermingham. In the later years of his life all other interests were subordinated in his program of activity to the demands of the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, as seen in the following paragraphs, and at the beginning of this memorial record it is eminently fit and proper to make the association which represented the noblest achievement of his career. Dr. Bermingham, a physician and



Edward J. Birmingham.

surgeon of rare abilities and capacities, was, in addition, much more than these,—he was a sincere, earnest lover of his fellowmen, and with a spirit of true philanthropy and charity, counted as worthless all achievement that was not based on service to them. Armed with the weapons of exact knowledge, exceptional skill, and an irresistible will to service, he gave prodigally of his best to a noble cause, and when he left his ministry of healing and his accustomed places, at the age of sixty-nine years, it was a parting from a work well and faithfully done, endeavor consecrated and crowned. The visitor to St. Paul's in London is shown a tablet over the inner north doorway, the epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren, its architect: *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*. He who visits the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital talks with the men who, in the fullness of professional skill and devotion, worked by Dr. Bermingham's side, and those who inquire concerning this man who has passed, receives the same answer: "If you seek his monument, look about you." To this man, before whom there had opened two roads, one leading to wealth, fame, and numberless material rewards, and the other, his choice, to a heavy burden of labor and a heavier responsibility, this record is inscribed, in gratitude for his life of sustained and fruitful service. Truly he was—

One who never turned his back but marched breast
forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right was worsted, wrong
would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep
to wake.

Dr. Bermingham was a descendant of English, Welsh and Irish ancestry, and was born at Dublin Castle, Dublin, Ireland, February 21, 1853. At the age of three years he was brought to the United

States by his parents, Twiss and Elizabeth Catherine (Rutledge) Bermingham, New York City becoming the family home and the son beginning his studies at a suitable age in the public schools. His advanced studies were pursued in the College of the City of New York, whence he was graduated in 1870, and having made the decision for his life work in medical fields, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), being graduated with distinction in the class of 1873. During this period he had also read in the office of Dr. Willard Parker, the place of preparation of numerous physicians who subsequently reflected great credit upon their early teachings, and his early honors as a student included the degree of Master of Arts, awarded by New York University in 1878. There followed a visit to the medical centers of Europe and the prescribed hospital course, after which Dr. Bermingham became an assistant to his former preceptor, Dr. Willard Parker. The invitation to this association was an early recognition of unusual gifts, and Dr. Bermingham continued in close and intimate relationship with Dr. Parker until the latter's death in 1884. His literary career began unusually early, for in 1874 he was invited by Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, president of Columbia College and editor-in-chief of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia," to prepare a special article on a physiological subject for this great work. Other articles followed, and their preparation occupied every spare moment until 1876, and the result is seen in Dr. Bermingham's signature to nearly all the special articles on medicine and the collateral sciences in the cyclopaedia.

In 1876 there was beginning the reception and practice by the profession of those ideas on the germ theory and antiseptics in surgery which have since revo-

lutionized the surgical world. Imbued with the love of that department of medical science which he had absorbed from his renowned preceptor, and seeing the necessity for a journal devoted exclusively to that branch, wherein the most progressive men could exchange ideas and unfold the new departure, he conceived the original idea of establishing such a periodical, the first of its kind in this country, and the "Archives of Clinical Surgery" (monthly) became the medium of the most advanced surgeons in America and Europe. He assumed the editorship and had the coöperation of sub-editors in all the medical centers of this country and Europe. The "Archives" at once took rank as a periodical of the highest standard, and its great success induced its founder in the following year (1887) to project a weekly journal of medicine, "The Medical Gazette." The success of this last venture was phenomenal. It soon attained a weekly circulation of ten thousand copies—at that time the largest in the world for a medical journal—and wielded an enormous influence in shaping public and professional opinion. Two such journals, with private and hospital practice, would seem to be sufficient for one man; but Dr. Bermingham, although at that time only twenty-five years of age, had apparently an unlimited capacity for work, and only those who have actually carried on the labor of editing a periodical can appreciate the anxiety connected therewith. He had become interested in State medicine, and, believing that there should be a means of communication between sanitarians and the public, founded "Public Health" (weekly). He became a voluminous writer on medical, sanitary, and medico-ethical subjects, and took an active part in the proceedings of all medical and scientific

societies. During this period he strengthened many warm attachments, some of them long previously formed among the most eminent men in the profession, and one in which he especially delighted was with Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, whose intimate friend and companion he remained to the day of the latter's death. The extent of these friendships is sufficient evidence of the esteem in which Dr. Bermingham was, even at that time, held in the highest ranks of the medical world. In 1881-83 he edited and published "The Library of Medical Classics" (9 vols. 8 mo.) and "Bermingham's Medical Library" (31 vols. 12 mo.). During his ten years of editorial life there also appeared from his pen, "An Encyclopedic Index of Medicine and Surgery," "A Plea for Cremation," and "Practical Therapeutics," as well as numerous brochures. He was always an earnest and uncompromising advocate for a higher standard of medical education and the maintenance of a professional code of ethics, and took every advantage of his influential position to impress his convictions upon his readers and the profession in general.

From 1886 to 1890 Dr. Bermingham maintained his residence at Cornwall-on-Hudson, and from this place as a center met the demands of a consulting practice that was country-wide. In Cornwall at that time there was a literary colony in which Lyman Abbott, E. P. Roe, and Amelia E. Barr were prominent members. All of these were close and congenial friends of Dr. Bermingham until the most pleasant association was broken by death and Mrs. Barr, in particular, leaned heavily upon him in professional and private trust. She refused medical treatment from any one but him until her death, and often he responded to her call at the sacrifice of personal comfort and

convenience. Mrs. Barr's book "Bernicia," published in 1895, is dedicated to him in the following words:

I Inscribe This Romance
To My Friend,
DR. EDWARD J. BERMINGHAM,
In Grateful Acknowledgement of
His Skill and Kindness.

While practicing in Cornwall, he came to feel the limited scope of his work and the urge to take up as a specialty what he recognized as the greatest need of the nation, the combating of the scourging "white plague." Gradually focusing his professional work to a specialization in affections of the throat, nose and lungs, Dr. Bermingham made pulmonary consumption the object of his most exhaustive study, research and experiment. In 1891 he began what was to become the great work of his life by the founding of the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, of which he remained the head, as executive surgeon, until his death. The statement of its purposes, in his own words, was simple. The hospital was founded to treat the poor, irrespective of creed, color or nationality. All that was asked and has been asked throughout the years of its beneficial works is that the applicant be ill and too poor to pay for medical attendance. No officer or member of the medical staff received any compensation whatever. Throughout every word of these provisions there is seen and felt the spirit of Dr. Bermingham, the perception of a great deed and the placing in motion of forces to meet the emergency. Emerson once remarked that an ordinary man goes through the country and sees the houses and the fences that are there, but that an unusual man goes through the same country and sees the houses and the fences that might be there. Dr. Bermingham had not been long in active practice

before he sighted the goal whose attainment constituted the supreme achievement of his life, the founding and up-building of an institution that should justify its existence in hundreds of lives saved and thousands made happier and brighter. This was his "houses and fences that might be there," and he made of them a startling reality. Beginning with one room, fifteen feet by fifty, used only as a dispensary, it has now a fully equipped building, and shortly before Dr. Bermingham's passing he realized the consummation of his hopes for the enlargement of the hospital by the purchase of a fourth house at No. 227 East 57th street, completing the unit for sufficient footage to build a new hospital at some future time. Starting with three clinics weekly, it now averages twenty-four clinics weekly, and has fifty-four beds; one surgeon met its needs then, while there are now seventy-one on the staff; one department, nose and throat, is now one of six, throat, nose and ear, eye, heart and lungs, oral surgery, periodontia (pyorrhea), and dental, in addition to much advanced special work. In the year past, over one hundred physicians treated patients in the hospital.

From the very beginning of the hospital, Dr. Bermingham had not only guided the actual work of its departments, as they were added, but made his the task of arousing and sustaining public interest and support, with supplying the material sinews of the war against disease. Annual fairs for the benefit of the hospital were held at Sherry's and the Waldorf-Astoria, and Dr. Bermingham was the life and inspiration of these events. They were generously and heartily patronized, and many prominent artists and entertainers lent their willing aid by appearance and performance. At the fair of 1890, held in the Waldorf-

Astoria, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr gave a specially designed artistic portfolio containing the original manuscript of "Trinity Bells," her latest novel, the proceeds from its sale going to the hospital fund as a token of her interest in the project of her physician and friend. Dr. Bermingham threw himself into his double duties in connection with the hospital with a fine enthusiasm that could not be denied. It is an impressive picture, this learned and able physician and surgeon putting behind him the allurements of a life of comparative ease and certain luxury to champion the cause of the afflicted poor. Many opportunities came to him for the reaping of large rewards from his professional eminence and the fruits of his research, experiments, and inventions, but a high conception of professional ethics and duty caused him to give instant refusal, often in righteous indignation. He devised many efficient and valuable instruments which were at once given to the profession-at-large without thought of personal profit. Glycothymaline is made from his formula, and the Bermingham douche is also his invention, but with none of his professional works would he permit the faintest touch of commercialism. In 1890, in connection with his cauterization operations on the nose and throat, he devised a means of effectually controlling and modifying the Edison current so that it could be safely used direct for heating knives and electrodes for all cauterization operations. The "Electrical Review" describes the apparatus as "very ingenious * * * consisting of a rheostat made of coils of iron wire and a handle. The peculiarity of the handle consists in its having solid conductors, and the electrical circuit is, therefore, always closed. The current is, however, under the control of the operator at all times, and can be allowed to pass to or from the knife or electrode instantan-

ously and without producing an arc, by the simple pressure or relaxation of his thumb." This apparatus, embodying new principles, marked an epoch in the history of the electric current, and one portion of it, the iron wire rheostat, was utilized at the suggestion of the inventor for the purpose of employing the Edison current, in the heating of the houses.

In 1894 the first special clinic for tuberculosis was opened at the hospital. In connection therewith Dr. Bermingham established the phthisio-therapeutic laboratory, whose objects were: 1. To carry on original research and to investigate matters for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of tuberculosis. 2. To afford patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis the most advanced methods of treatment, free from the objectionable features of a sanatorium. His treatment embraced the pneumatic cabinet, by which the upper part of the lungs were forced into action and the formation of morbid products caused by inaction avoided; forced feeding with digestible and nutritious foods to overcome emaciation; daily out-door exercise in all kinds of weather; properly directed gymnastic and respiratory exercises to develop the muscles of the chest and shoulders and to promote tissue changes; inhalations of dry medicated vapors for their bactericidal effects upon the products of inflammation, generally used in conjunction with the pneumatic cabinet; intra-tracheal injections; serotherapy; internal medication; hydrotherapy; careful attention to the throat and nose to permit free and deep breathing through the nose with the mouth closed; the X-ray; and, most important of all, the education of the patient. Through this last-named medium the influence of the hospital has been multiplied far beyond the power of the institution in touching the lives of individuals. Special

social service programs have been followed, largely through means of the Women's Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Bermingham was formerly president, and into hundreds of homes throughout the poorer sections of the city there were introduced the principles of sanitary and healthful living, insofar as these could be realized with the dismaying handicaps encountered.

In 1909, the tuberculosis annex of the hospital was opened, the coöperation of Dr. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon and Madame Emma Calve being of prime importance in the securing of the \$50,000 expended in its establishment. The Emma Calve ward bears silent testimony to the aid of the great singer. The Night Camp, inaugurated at the hospital, was the first project of its kind not conducted on either a roof or a boat. The camp was begun for the treatment of incipient and moderately advanced cases of men. There were here admitted the fathers of families, this requirement one expression of Dr. Bermingham's devotion to children, a ruling inspiration of his life. This camp was so successful and the advantages of this method of treatment so apparent that in the following year, 1910, the tuberculosis Day Camp was opened on the roof. In connection with the Day Camp there were installed shower baths, dressing rooms, and a large, well ventilated dining room, the patient receiving fresh country produce and the most advanced treatment known to specialists in the disease. Here, too, a long forward step was taken, and the hospital gained country-wide reputation for the vigor of its progressiveness and the excellence of the results obtained.

On February 3, 1916, the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital entered a new field in tuberculosis work, turning attention to the prevention of the disease.

It is an accepted theory that in most cases the germs of the disease are planted in early manhood and lie dormant for many years. Much of the work of previous years had been conducted in a defensive posture, but at this time a determined aggressive was assumed, and an open air class for the poorly nourished children of tuberculosis families in the neighborhood was opened. The pupils are between six and twelve years, are received at eight thirty in the morning and are supplied with food and clothing, the class forming an annex of public school No. 59, which is directly opposite the hospital, and the teachers and school books are furnished by the Board of Education. The hospital has from its inception coöperated with all civic agencies working along similar lines, especially the Health Department, and in this class, with its little members bundled up against the cold, it has set the pace for the Board of Education in the maintenance of a model class room.

When the epidemic of the dread infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis) broke upon the country in 1916, Dr. Bermingham took prompt and drastic measures to place the full resources of the hospital in the fight against its onslaughts. The hospital was closed to all other work, and Dr. Bermingham took the lead in the campaign of cure and prevention. No emergency could have so enlisted his deep and whole-hearted sympathy as one so actively threatening his beloved children. Toward "the least of these" he felt a sense of guardianship that was in direct proportion to their own helplessness, and he spared himself in no respect until the tide of suffering and disaster had receded. The remedy that Dr. Bermingham adopted and whose universal use he urged was the intraspinal injections of adrenalin and urotropin, and the beneficial

results obtained were remarkable beyond all precedent. Dr. S. J. Meltzer, LL. D., of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, spoke of the "admirable thoroughness" with which the hospital treated its cases, Dr. Bermingham's report summarizing the work of the period was as follows:

Deaths among patients not in extremis, none.

Of patients not practically dead upon admission, all—100 per cent.—are convalescent and will probably make a complete recovery, so far as life is concerned. These number forty-seven.

Thirteen patients admitted practically dead have died.

Eight patients practically dead when admitted are now convalescent.

Supplementing the report, Dr. Bermingham said:

One of the patients sent to us in a moribund condition was a boy of four. His arms, legs and chest muscles were paralyzed. He breathed with the diaphragm only. Two or three spoonfuls of intra-spinal fluid were drained off and two cubic centimeters of adrenalin was injected into the spine every six hours.

Improvement was rapid. The injections were continued. Soon his temperature became normal. To-day he is running around the ward as well as he ever was in his life.

During the course of the epidemic, Dr. Bermingham's methods were put into practice in other cities, and although he came into conflict with the health authorities of New York because of his constant advocacy of a course of proved potency, he received the following recognition of efficient and faithful service:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

October 18, 1916.

Board of Managers,
The New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital,
229 East 57th Street.

DEAR SIRS:—The Board of Health wishes to express to the managers and officers of the N. Y. Throat, Nose & Lung Hospital its appreciation of

the services rendered to the city and the cause of preventive medicine during the recent epidemic of poliomyelitis.

By your prompt and generous response to the appeal of the city for assistance in its time of need, you not only made possible a method of sanitary control of this serious and communicable disease, but you insured early and expert medical and surgical care for a class of patients who in the past suffered deformities.

Whatever compensation may have been allowed you under the laws of the city, cannot in the minds of the public or of the parents of the patients be considered to express the full degree of the debt the city owes you.

Very truly yours,

HAVEN EMERSON, Commissioner.

There is no truer index of the worth of character and personal stability than the composite opinion of a man's close associates over a long period of years, his comrades in the work that is nearest to his heart. This sentiment, privately expressed in loyal coöperation, constant support, and staunch friendship, had its public manifestation at a dinner tendered to Dr. Bermingham by the hospital February 17, 1909, when, in a gathering in which good fellowship and true regard were the dominant notes, he was presented with an engrossed testimonial, the work of the Tiffany Studios, bearing the signatures of the board of managers and the hospital staff, fifty-three in all.

The Board of Managers
And the Surgical and the Medical Staffs
of the
New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital,
acknowledging the practical altruism,
the great ability, the many years of
unremitting work, the modest kindness
and the enduring friendship of
EDWARD J. BERMINGHAM, M. D.,
Founder of the Institution,

hereby symbolize the response which such a combination of mind and heart and action evokes from those who have the honor and the privilege of being associated with him in an undertaking whose success and rank he has

made certain, whose future his life-work has assured.

IT IS THEREFORE our great pleasure to present this evidence of our respect and loyalty to him who needs no greater monument than the one which he has built so well.

February seventeenth, 1909.

During the evening the following tribute in verse, by Dr. George B. McAuliffe, was read:

TO DR. EDWARD J. BERMINGHAM.

The marble's praise and the tablet's fame,
 Alas! are raised to what—but a name:
 They cannot recall the sound of the voice,
 Or the grip of the hand of Friendship's choice;
 For the world shows its love for the Great, 'tis said
 When the deeds remain and the man is dead.
 But what contentment that man knows,
 Who gets his due before he goes.
 What cares he then for sculptured art,
 Or wordy praise, or satire's dart?
 Is Bermingham but a name alone
 A lifeless symbol of things well done?
 He's with us in the flesh right here,
 We'll trust to have him for many a year;
 Then up and drink to a man of men—
 May his life be spared for us long. Amen.

This dinner, representing as it did the deepest feelings of his co-workers and friends, was of far greater significance than the honors which came to him in recognition of professional work of great excellence, for they paid homage to the intellect alone, while this, taking for granted the great knowledge, skill, and executive capacity of the man, was appreciative first of his great heart and rich character.

Among Dr. Bermingham's other professional relations, he had been at various times special consultant for diseases of the nose and throat to the French Hospital, for many years a lecturer at the Women's Medical College, professor of diseases of the throat and nose at the New York School of Clinical Medicine, and held staff appointments at many local hospitals, including the Lincoln Hospital, the Northern Dispensary, the Central Dispensary, the Chapin House, and the

City Institutions on Randall's Island, laryngologist to the Children's Surgical Hospital, membership on the board of directors of the Sanitarium for Consumptive Poor, and while a resident of Cornwall-on-Hudson was public health officer, and from 1889 to 1892 member and president of the Board of Education. Dr. Bermingham was a member of the Anthropological Society of Paris, vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine, vice-president of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York State and County Medical Association. In political belief he was a Republican, and a member of the Republican Club of New York City. Dr. James J. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D., Sc. D., in his "History of Medicine in New York," published in 1919, wrote of Dr. Bermingham, in part as follows:

Dr. Bermingham, a brief account of whose principal works we have given above, is a true representative of the best element of the really progressive medical profession of the metropolis, a medical faculty second to none in the world. The success he has attained is due to no extraneous influences, that count so largely in the rise of some, but is owing to the qualities of his mental constitution which would not allow of his remaining in the rank and file. His habits of long and continuous hard work and study, his great and versatile executive ability, and his ingenious, inventive faculty have all contributed to give him that eminence among his colleagues which is universally acknowledged. In these days of specialism in medicine, it is often a great misfortune that the idea is carried too far, or rather is greatly misunderstood, and young men commence too early to train themselves in a narrow field without having first had that wide and general experience which is absolutely necessary to the attainment of real knowledge and efficiency in a special branch. Dr. Bermingham was wise enough, aided by the advice and direction of his distinguished preceptor, to start rightly in his successful career. He became a specialist in his department only after years of work in the wider fields of general medical and

surgical practice had peculiarly fitted him to deal more broadly with the class of cases that kept increasing on his hands, owing to successes obtained in that line, and finally forced him to limit the boundaries of his work so that they now exclusively engage his attention. In other words, it was a matter with him of evolution and special adaptation, which is the only true way that any specialist should ever become such. The history of all who have attained a real and permanent success in a special line of practice is the same.

Dr. Bermingham is now (1918) sixty-five years of age, but he is still young and active, and energetic in years and heart as well. His companionship and conversation are always refreshing, stimulating, and refining. He has all those qualities that make the physician of the present polite age in such striking contrast with the ancient Abernethy style, and which encourage the patient and endear his medical adviser to him. A large portion of his time has always been employed, not alone in the view of technical improvement, but from motives of true charitable service. The institution over which he now presides as surgeon-in-chief, the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, is sufficient evidence of this, for it is through his efforts almost solely that the institution was founded, and has so rapidly grown to those proportions which it has now assumed. It will be a permanent monument to his qualities as a man and a physician.

Dr. Bermingham married, in New York City, December 24, 1878, Jeanette Russell, daughter of John and Helen (Downie) Russell. They were communicants of the Church of the Divine Paternity (Universalist), and they were as one in their conception and ideals of Dr. Bermingham's life work. There were no children of this marriage, but in all of his family relations Dr. Bermingham was most happy, there existing an especially close understanding, love and sympathy between him and his sisters. To him they were always children, since they were younger than he, and he was their comforter in suffering or trouble, sharing and rejoicing in their pleasures and ambitions.

In 1907 Dr. Bermingham broke in health and was obliged to go abroad, his

physicians sending him to Bad Nauheim in Germany, the treatment given there having been proven particularly beneficial for his ailment. After an absence of six months, he returned to his work much improved, but did not, from this time until his death, July 15, 1922, enjoy good health. He had learned a steadfast and courageous faith that was beyond all suffering, and there is a deep and soothing lesson in the manner in which he, himself a great sufferer, labored on to relieve suffering humanity, his first and best thought always of others.

He whistled as he went, and still
 He bore the young where streams were deep,
 He helped the feeble up he hill,
 He seemed to go with heart athrill.

* * * * *

He whistled, that he might not weep.

One of Dr. Bermingham's professional colleagues, in a letter of sympathy addressed to Dr. Bermingham's sister, Miss Jennie Bermingham, wrote in part:

Of your brother's work, to you, who knew it so well—it is scarcely necessary to speak. It must, however, have been a great satisfaction to you and to your sisters to have watched his professional advancement to the high position which he came to occupy. His skill was great—and his knowledge deep. Indeed I cannot but think that had it not been for his intimate realization of his own condition that he would have long since have drawn from his circle of friends. That he was able so long to withstand one of the most feared of diseases is a tribute to his great ability. It would not be fair, either, to speak of him without reference to his continual generosity. He gave freely of his time and knowledge to those who had no claim upon him save their own helplessness. In this, as in other aspects of his life, he was a true disciple of the great teacher of all medicine and founder of the Hyppocratic faith. I count it a privilege to have known him, and deeply feel for you in his loss.

In this manner was the life of Dr. Edward John Bermingham lived. Never were worthy ends selected more unerringly; never were the resources of mind

and heart marshalled more surely to their realization. One of his intimate friends caught in a sentence the kernel of his philosophy. "He saw the world was good and made himself a part of it." Tribute is borne to him in reverence and honor, and where on many paths they walk who have felt his touch in truth, in manliness, in self-forgetting service, and in the power of that high consecration which lifts its eyes above, there his spirit goes on far and living ways.

MUNSELL, Joel (2),

Historian, Publisher.

Joel (2) Munsell, son of Joel (1) and Cynthia (Paine) Munsell, was born at Northfield, Massachusetts, April 14, 1808. No one ever has or can gain a greater height of respect in Albany than Joel Munsell achieved by his own efforts and in his own quiet, painstaking, laborious way, as historian, genealogist and publisher. He was unpretentious in his manner of living, and retiring of nature, withal his fellow-citizens considered him in their front rank, and though a poor man in comparison with his friends, his intelligence counted for far more than their opulence, so that his name will linger while that of the great and successful merchant will be entirely forgotten. His parents had gone from Hartford, Connecticut, to Northfield before his birth, and it was at that place he spent the first seventeen years of his life, attending the local school of the town and also assisting his father in his trade of wheelwright. But it was in 1825 that his natural bent was given freer rein, when he became an apprentice in the printing office of the "Franklin Post" and "Christian Freeman," published at Greenfield, nearby. In December of 1826 he had changed to another office in the village;

but his next employer, John Denio, took him to Albany in May, 1827, to be his clerk in a book store. He preferred, at that time, to be engaged in the making of books rather than the selling of them, and secured employment on the "National Observer," published by Solomon Southwick. January 1, 1828, found him a journeyman printer two days of the week on the "Masonic Record" and also helping Mr. Denio at spare moments. Meanwhile he was printing, editing and distributing from door to door his own news sheet, "The Albany Minerva," of which he issued eight numbers. He now devoted much time to collecting papers and binding them, doing job work for various newspapers, and was away some time seeking journeymen in Northfield, Hartford and New Haven. With a little spare time at the latter place, he attended lectures and read useful works in science and literature.

In 1834 he was associated with Henry D. Stone in the publication of "The Microscope," and this lasted three years, when he had saved a sufficient sum to enable him in October, 1836, to open for himself a job printing office, at No. 58 State street. He had at last found his true bearings, where his skill and intelligence might expand as he desired they should, and as a result "Joel Munsell, the printer," became known all over the United States. It is peculiar that in becoming, through his printery, the friend of the historian, student, genealogist and chronicler of events, he was to reap so great a success that everything put forth by his shop trebled in value as time went on, and by 1900, or hardly a score of years after his death, such volumes as he had issued at a dollar had increased in value to from three to eight dollars. In the year 1900 his "Memoirs of Madame Reidesel," printed in ordinary fashion and bound

plainly in cloth, could not be secured to supply the demand of the trade at eight dollars, and one of the volumes of his "Collections" was quoted locally at twenty-five dollars. This shows with what perspicuity he selected works for publication, which many another would have deemed unimportant. A list of the books and pamphlets issued from his press would make a volume in itself, and had he lived to reap the benefits of this phenomenal advance in trade, he would have bequeathed riches to his family.

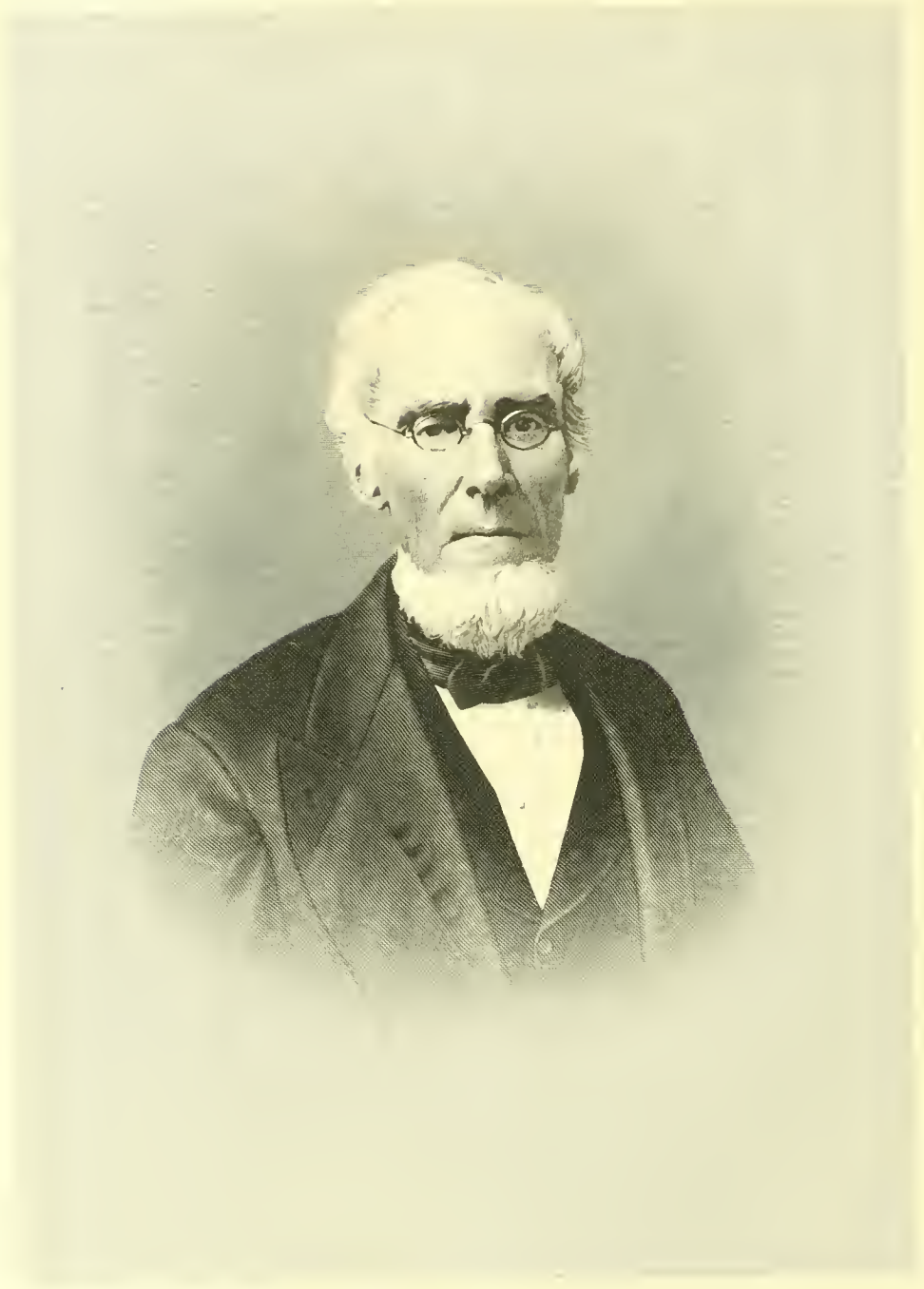
The first work compiled and published by him was called "Outlines of the History of Printing," issued in 1839. But it is as a historian of the city that Albanians look up to him. He is remembered by everyone as the greatest recorder of local events, and were it not for his patient efforts, but poorly remunerated, there would be a dearth of printed material about the past of Albany. At this day it is an ambition of every household to possess a set of his ten little volumes inscribed "Annals of Albany," which he began in 1849 and completed in 1859. The text runs as a diary and carries the reader back a hundred years by the compilations therein under the caption, "Notes from the Newspapers." His "Collections on the History of Albany," four volumes, were issued between 1865 and 1871, and everybody wonders how he found the time to prepare them in conjunction with the work of his printery. They are exceedingly valuable for reference and are frequently quoted. Another similar work and monument to his industry is "The Every Day Book of History and Chronology," compiled by him, and published in two 12mo. volumes in 1843. Beginning with that year he prepared and issued annually "Webster's Annual Almanac," started in 1784 by Charles R. Webster, continued up to the present, since his

father's death, by Charles Munsell. Many of his publications were put forth at a pecuniary loss to him; but he never refused to print what appeared to him to be a valuable manuscript because of a forecast "it wouldn't pay," and this unselfish zeal has led to the preservation of an abundance of historic material now of rare value.

Mr. Munsell's endeavors in the field of local journalism include "Albany Minerva," 1828; a daily campaign paper edited by the Hon. Daniel D. Barnard, 1840; "The Lady's Magazine" and "The Northern Star" and "Freeman's Advocate," in 1844; "The Spectator," edited by Rev. Dr. William Buel Sprague, in 1845; "The Guard," an Odd Fellows' paper, edited by C. C. Burr and John Fanner; and at various times, "The New York State Mechanic," "The Unionist," "The State Register," "The Typographical Miscellany," "The New York Teacher," "The Morning Express" and "The Daily Statesman." He also took great interest in and for three years published "The New England Historic-Genealogical Register," of Boston. He published ten volumes of valuable historical matter in limited editions upon excellent paper, quarto size, entitled "Munsell's Historical Series."

Mr. Munsell was a founder of The Albany Institute, constant in attendance, reading before that body a number of papers of great concern, and was through forty years its treasurer. During forty-three years he was a faithful supporter of the Lutheran church and its trustee for over twenty years.

He was affectionately liked by all who had the honor of associating with him. In stature he was slight, and in expression decidedly cheerful, although possibly he enjoyed no other pleasures than his arduous work. In conversation he frequently



Gaul Borden

was jocose and facetious. His manner was always quiet and unobtrusive. He was made an honorary member of many societies, each of which bodies sent delegates to attend his funeral, when worn out by excessive and constant work he ceased from his labors. He died January 15, 1880, at his residence, No. 59 Lodge street, Albany, New York.

Joel (2) Munsell married (first) at Albany, New York, June 17, 1834, Jane Caroline Bigelow, born in 1812, died in Albany, June 17, 1854, by whom he had four children. He married (second) at Albany, September 11, 1856, Mary A. Reid, born in 1822, daughter of Alexander Reid, of Montreal, Canada, by whom he had six children, the ten children born in Albany, New York. Children: 1. William Augustus, born May 25, 1835. 2. Anna Caroline, born August, 1839, died in Albany, June 16, 1840. 3. Julia Annie, born February 13, 1850. 4. Charles, born December 29, 1852. 5. Frank, born June 19, 1857. 6. Jessie, born January 2, 1859. 7. Sarah, born February 10, 1861, unmarried, residing in Albany, New York, in 1910. 8. Minnie, born December 9, 1862. 9. Laura, born March 15, 1866; married, January 16, 1895, Dr. William Tremain, of Rome, New York; no children. 10. Emma, born June 14, 1868; married, in Albany, October 19, 1897, Robert A. Hevenor, of Chicago, Illinois; no children; both residing in Chicago, in 1910.

BORDEN, Gail,

Discoverer of Milk Condensing Process.

In an age of spectacular scientific and industrial achievement it is well and proper to pause for contemplation of the life work of a man who, almost three-quarters of a century ago, made an ally of science, as far as it had then progressed, in what began as a humanitarian and con-

tinued as an industrial undertaking—Gail Borden and his discovery of a milk condensing process. The latest achievement in aviation, marvels performed in medical and surgical science, the surpassing of previous records in industrial production—all these have received their meed of note and praise, but seldom has the achievement of Gail Borden, as a labor distinctly his own, been acclaimed with the honor and praise that is his due in a biographical work of this nature. To record for all time the worth and merit of his work and to pay tribute to him as a far-visioned benefactor of his fellows this narrative is penned.*

The Borden family is of French descent, Bourdon, the original name, and its members were driven from France to England by religious persecution, later coming to America, where they made a commendable place in whatever residence they chose. Members of the family founded Bordentown, New Jersey, and there are a dozen other towns and one county in the United States named in their honor, the latter, Borden county, Texas, which has as its county seat the town of Gail, also containing the little town of Borden, where Gail Borden died.

Gail Borden was born at Norwich, New York, November 6, 1801. His parents moved to Kentucky when he was fourteen years of age, and the son cultivated corn upon the present site of the city of Covington. In 1815 the Borden family moved on to Indiana, where he obtained a year and one-half of training in the backwoods schools. As a boy his tastes and talents marked him as of unusual type, and in Covington he learned surveying from his father, in Indiana becoming a school teacher. After two years' teaching school, his health became so bad

* Acknowledgment is made to the research and writings of James H. Collins.

that a doctor advised going South. He made the trip on a flat boat that floated from the Ohio down the Mississippi to New Orleans, acting as supercargo, selling the cargo for his employer. From there he went to Mississippi, teaching school and surveying for six years, regaining his health by careful living. In 1820 he married Penelope Mercer, and moved to Texas the following year, his father and father-in-law, with their families, having gone there to engage in stock raising. Texas at that time was a colony of Mexico. In 1833 a convention was held at San Felipe to petition the Mexican Government for separate statehood. Gail Borden represented his district, and his business ability attracted the attention of Stephen F. Austin, the founder of the American colony, where the Bordens had settled. Mr. Austin engaged him to make an official survey of the colony, and later Mr. Borden made the first topographical map of Texas when it became a Republic under President Sam Houston. In 1835, he and his brother, John P. Borden, with Joseph Baker, a printer, started the first newspaper in Texas. Those were the troubled times. An invasion by the Mexican general, Santa Anna, made it necessary to move their press and type to another village, but Mexican soldiers threw it in a river. When the Republic of Texas was established Gail Borden became public printer, and later Collector of Customs at Galveston, a city surveyed and laid out by himself.

A restlessly inventive mind caused him to occupy himself with many schemes for making the path of life easier and its traveling more comfortable. When gold was discovered in California and many people were crossing the continent in prairie schooners, Mr. Borden built an ingenious sail wagon, believing it possible to sail over the level prairies as a boat

sailed in water. This did not prove practicable, for his wagon sailed only in the direction of the wind, lacking the ability of a boat in "tacking," while prairie winds blow chiefly from west to east, the opposite direction to that in which the gold seekers wished to journey. The gold rush brought a demand for concentrated foods, giving the greatest amount of nourishment with the least weight and bulk. He developed two such foods, pemmican and a meat biscuit. Pemmican was made by Indians from dried venison pounded to powder and mixed with melted fat, a few berries sometimes added for flavor. Mr. Borden made it from dried beef, but the demand for it did not make him rich, and he never profited from his meat biscuits because wealthier men forestalled him in its commercial marketing.

The meat biscuits, however, were in a measure instrumental in promoting the great work of his life, for he was awarded a medal at the first World's Fair, held in 1851 at the Crystal Palace in London, and made the trip to England to receive the award. On his return he traveled on a sailing vessel carrying large numbers of emigrants to America, when he saw for the first time a passenger ship carrying cows to provide milk for use on the voyage. Great suffering resulted among the children and infants through an insufficient supply of milk, as well as that which was unclean, and his emotions were of horror and pity, resulting in a resolution to accomplish something to remedy the evil condition. He was fifty years of age when he began experimenting with condensed milk, and sixty before he made it successful. His work began in a community of "Shakers," at New Lebanon, New York, where he used an excellent laboratory and had a generous supply of fresh milk. A boiling tea kettle served to turn Watt's thoughts to the

steam engine, and it is said that as Mr. Borden watched water boil away in steam he conceived the idea that milk might be preserved by boiling away its water—by condensing it. Numberless difficulties were encountered, lack of exact scientific apparatus handicapped his work, and it was hard work to obtain conditions of absolutely thorough cleanliness which are essential to successful milk preserving, but he persisted with faith strong and courage high, and in May, 1853, felt confident in applying for a patent. To his astonishment the Patent Office replied that the process lacked novelty and usefulness. He requested a patent on a process of evaporating milk in vacuum, and the examiners thought that he used the vacuum only to remove water from milk quickly and cheaply. Mr. Borden explained that the vacuum played another part altogether, that it protected milk from air while it was being condensed and kept it clean, and produced proof of his contention, his patent being received August 19, 1856, and an English patent awarded about the same time.

For many years inventors had sought some way of preserving milk. The "Father of Canning," Nicholas Appert, the Frenchman who got 12,000 francs from Napoleon for the first canning process, claimed that it kept milk and cream perfectly, but a little knowledge of difficulties overcome by Borden raised doubt. Appert's process was like home canning, in glass jars. Milk put up that way might keep a little while, but it was not really preserved milk. Patents had been granted in England as early as 1810 for preserving milk by boiling it down with sugar, but they never came to anything. Other inventors have since worked along different lines—freezing the water out of milk, separating it by centrifugal force, boiling under pressure instead of in vacu-

um, passing hot air over or through milk, and so forth. But Borden's process is still best. More scientific knowledge has been gained, and better apparatus built, but his process is still the basis of the world's condensed milk industry.

The battle was not yet won, however, for the inventor needed money for a factory, and in the summer of 1856 he went to the little village of Walcottville, Connecticut, now the city of Torrington, where a couple thousand dollars were raised and the first condensary established in an old carriage shop. His backers lost faith before the plant was ready to run, and Mr. Borden returned to Texas, penniless and discouraged. Next year he borrowed money to return to Connecticut, and started another plant in Burrville, a hamlet five miles from his first factory. Here, in an old mill, the first condensed milk was made and sold to the public, although a money panic during the year closed his factory for several months. The net commercial results of his work had been to insure successful condensing of milk and the ultimate popularization of the product.

It was said of him, "Gail Borden's face is his letter of credit," for he was the soul of honesty, and his "letter of credit" brought returns toward the end of 1857. While journeying to New York on a train he met a Wall street man, Jeremiah Milbank, to whom he spoke enthusiastically of his process. Mr. Milbank was a through business man, able to command unlimited capital, and in February, 1858, he joined forces with Mr. Borden. A New York office was opened to show condensed milk in the greatest center of population, samples being sent from house to house. Mr. Borden's first product was unsweetened condensed milk, served from forty quart cans on a push cart at twenty-five cents a quart. Two and one-half

quarts of water added made three and one-half quarts of cream, and more water made five quarts of rich milk or seven quarts of milk of medium grade. In 1856 Mr. Borden put up sweetened condensed milk in tin cans. Soon a larger factory was needed, and the plant was moved to the village of Wassaic, New York, which was on the railroad, Mr. Milbank financing the building of this first large condensary. This was opened in June, 1861, two months after the outbreak of the Civil War, and the United States Government immediately commandeered its output for the army.

Had it not been for the war it might have taken years to introduce condensed milk to the public, for people are confirmed in their habits of eating and accept innovations slowly. Condensed milk was soon found to be valuable food for soldiers, nourishing and easily transported, particularly good for patients in hospitals, and the army learned to like it, the public learning from the soldiers. The army took all the milk Mr. Borden could condense at Wassaic. New plants were needed and Mr. Borden found capital for them, one at Elgin, Illinois, opened in 1862, and two at Brewster, New York, and Winsted, Connecticut, founded in 1863. Still there were not enough, so a license was granted to other parties to condense milk at York, Pennsylvania, under Borden's patents. A condensed milk can bearing the label of this York plant picked up at the siege of Richmond by a soldier has been kept ever since as a family souvenir. One of the New York "Tribune's" war correspondents was a young man named Charles A. Page, of Dixon, Illinois, who learned the value of condensed milk in the army. Appointed United States Consul at Zurich in 1865, he saw that Switzerland was a great milk-producing country, and sending for his

three brothers he embarked in the condensed milk business. The brothers made their first product in a barn, and in 1866 built a factory, Switzerland's condensed milk industry growing out of this American enterprise.

Gail Borden lived to enjoy a fortune reaped from his condensed milk, although he did not live to see unsweetened condensed milk put up in sealed cans, the variety known as evaporated milk. This process was not developed until ten or twelve years after his death, in the 1880's. The Civil War made condensed milk a staple food, and the World War worked wonders for evaporated milk. European armies needed canned milk and so did starving children and refugees, in consequence of which Europe turned to the United States. They had always used sweetened condensed milk, and American evaporated milk was a strange commodity, but since sufficient sweetened condensed products could not be hurriedly manufactured it was necessary for Europeans to become accustomed to the evaporated variety.

The Borden condensing plants are marvels of efficiency and cleanliness, and the precautions to ensure a thoroughly sanitary product were begun long before at the dairy farms. Intricate and costly machinery take morning's milk of several thousand cows and turn it out in cans the same day, a pure wholesome nourishing food that the company advertises as having been used by three generations of Americans, more than all other brands combined.

Back in the quiet New England farm neighborhood where he made his first experiments, and built his first condensary, he is still remembered by old people who love to talk about him. He always shot with his left hand, but could do many things with both hands. He would write

for hours with one hand, and then use the other just as well. A bank president once said that Gail Borden could sign a check with either hand and the signature would be accepted without question.

He was famous for his ability to concentrate his mind upon whatever he had in hand. If it was a scientific or business problem, he would work on it right up to church time, and then throw himself just as wholeheartedly into worship, and after church go back to the business problem again. He was not only an able man but a good man, sincerely religious. People still remember his beautiful way of reading from the Bible, and his clear interpretation of its spiritual teachings. Living such a busy, varied life, he mingled with people and loved them, and people loved him. The inspiration that he got from his religion was reflected in his life and deeds. He helped the poor and sick, encouraged the downhearted and unfortunate, and could not refuse a beggar even though he knew him to be an imposter. He would open his old-fashioned wallet to give money to needy people, or give sympathy of sound business counsel if that was more useful to them. He would give money, not because it was needed, but because it might add to the pleasure of a holiday or a journey.

During the Civil War, Mr. Borden condensed blackberry juice with his milk apparatus. There was no Red Cross then, but a sanitary commission did the same work among soldiers. Blackberry juice was extremely nourishing for weakened men and was thought to check cholera, and Mr. Borden offered to condense and can the juice from all the blackberries brought to him. Volunteer pickers brought them into his factory by hundreds of bushels daily, and a constant supply of juice was sent to the Sanitary Commission.

This is the remarkable record made by Gail Borden in the course of a long and busy life, whose efforts were directed toward a noble aim. The product he perfected is still offered to the public unchanged in appearance. Borden's condensed milk being produced under the same rigid laws which he knew were necessary to insure absolute purity. The successors upon whom his mantle falls have and can have no more commendable goal than the fulfillment of Gail Borden's wish that pure milk be made available at all times to every one in the land.

WHITE, James Platt,

Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

The late Professor James Platt White was of Puritan lineage, his ancestry in this country extending back to Peregrine White, the first male child born in the Plymouth Colony. The grandfather of Professor White, on the paternal side, was an active participant in the Revolutionary War, and his father, David Pierson White, inheriting the patriotic spirit of his father, offered his services to his country during the War of 1812, in which he took an active part.

James Platt White was born in Austerlitz, Columbia county, New York, March 14, 1811. When he was five years of age his parents removed to East Hamburg, Erie county, New York, at that time this being called an emigration to the Far West. After acquiring a good English and a fair classical education, he commenced the study of law, but shortly afterward resolved to enter the profession of medicine, securing the means to defray his college course, in addition to the capital received from his father, by teaching school. He attended a course of medical lectures at Fairfield, New York, and afterward a course at the Jefferson Med-

ical College, receiving from the latter institution his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1832, prior to his graduation, Buffalo and its vicinity suffered greatly from a visitation of cholera, and in this emergency Mr. White was solicited to go there as a representative of his preceptors, the two leading physicians of Buffalo. He acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the latter and of the people in the village of Black Rock, then a village distinct from Buffalo. When the epidemic abated he returned to his *alma mater*, and two years later received therefrom his diploma, as above stated. In 1835 Dr. White located in Buffalo, and there began the active practice of his profession, in which he speedily gained not only an extensive practice, but fame and success, and for more than forty years his practice was only limited by his power of endurance and his willingness to work. His physical capability for work was remarkable, and this, together with energy, promptness, self-confidence, added to real ability as a practitioner, secured and maintained a degree of success to which but few attain.

The establishment of the Medical School at Buffalo was very largely due to the exertions of Dr. White. At that time the school at Geneva, New York, had large classes and an able faculty, and most of the members of this faculty were led to accept appointments in the Buffalo school, in view of its geographical and clinical advantages. Public interest was aroused sufficiently to obtain the funds needed for a substantial building, and the continued prosperity of the school is a source of pride to those who coöperated in its establishment. Dr. White's labors as the Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology were continued up to the time of his death. As a teacher he was direct, forcible and practical, and he was the first to introduce into this country, in connec-

tion with didactic teaching, the clinical illustration of labor, or, as he termed it, "Demonstrative Midwifery." The innovation, however, aroused a storm of abuse from the enemies of the college, but in the end Dr. White's triumph was complete, clearly demonstrating the truth that persistence in right convictions will in the end overcome unworthy opposition. In recognition of his distinguished position as a practitioner and teacher, he was elected, in 1868, vice-president, and in 1870, president of the New York State Medical Society. At a meeting of the American Medical Association, in 1872, he was nominated by the delegates from the State of New York as a candidate for the presidency, and in 1878 he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the association. He was elected a corresponding, and afterwards, an honorary fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Medical Congress assembled in Philadelphia in 1876.

Dr. White had but little leisure for literary composition, but he contributed from time to time articles for medical journals and has made noteworthy addresses. "The Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal," "The American Journal of the Medical Sciences," the transactions of the American Medical Association, of the American Gynecological Society, of the International Medical Congress of 1876 at Philadelphia, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York, all contain valuable papers contributed by him. He was the author of the articles on "Pregnancy" in "Beck's Medical Jurisprudence," edited by the late Professor Gilman, and of the "Life of Bard," in the "Lives of Distinguished American Physicians and Surgeons," edited by Professor Gross.

Dr. White coöperated actively in the

establishment, by the late Bishop Yimon, of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, the Maternity and Foundling Hospitals, and of the Providence Asylum for the Insane. The inception and establishment of the State Lunatic Asylum in Buffalo were very largely, and, perhaps, chiefly due to him. Of this institution he was from its foundation a manager, and afterward the president, serving in that capacity until shortly prior to his death, when he tendered his resignation. He was a zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal church, one of the founders of the Young Men's Association of the Academy of Fine Arts and of the Historical Society of Buffalo.

Dr. White married, in 1836, Mary Elizabeth Penfield, the only surviving daughter of the late Henry F. Penfield, Esq., of the town of Penfield, New York. Dr. White died September 28, 1881, survived by his widow by only a few months, her death occurring January 23, 1882.

WILLIAMS, Chauncey Pratt,

Banker, Public Official.

Chauncey Pratt Williams, son of Josiah and Charity (Shailer) Williams, was born at Upper Middletown (Cromwell), Connecticut, March 5, 1817, died May 30, 1894, at Jerseyfield Lake, Hamilton county, New York. Mr. Williams spent the last sixty-nine years of his life in Albany and became through his own activities identified with every progressive public movement in that city. He was proud of the rugged character of his ancestor immigrant from whom, he declared, had sprung a race of hardy, industrious farmers of the Revolutionary period, reflecting advantageously in himself. That they were of robust constitution and lived longer than the average life is evidenced

by the fact that the combined lives of the first five generations in America covered a period of nearly two and a half centuries. Although none had become very wealthy, by their industry and frugality they were able to live well and none of them knew want. It is known that they were greatly respected as business men of integrity. There are no records which do not reflect credit upon the successive generations. Invariably the earlier branches of this family reared large families, and their children were always well trained.

When Mr. Williams was but sixteen years old he had made such excellent use of the advantages within his reach that he was fitted to take a clerkship in the employ of T. S. Williams & Brothers, who were carrying on an extensive commercial business in Ithaca. He was transferred to the Albany branch of this firm in 1835, where they conducted a large lumber business in Albany's famous "lumber district," when it was in its greatest business glory, and four years later succeeded to the business, with Henry W. Sage as a partner.

It was in banking circles that Mr. Williams made his life record and achieved a standing as the nestor of Albany bankers. He took charge of the Albany Exchange Bank in 1861, when the outlook was disastrous in financial circles, the capital of the institution largely impaired and the duty of upbuilding looked insurmountable. Instead of continuing to dissolution, as was contemplated, he extricated the bank and placed it in the front rank. He succeeded in making it a loan agent of the United States Treasury, and throughout the war made his bank a center of distribution for the government loans issued to carry on gigantic military operations necessary to save the country.

In fact, his bank was regarded as a rallying point of cheer in the darkest hours of the Republic. He practiced the principles of sound finance so successfully, that when in 1865 the bank terminated its existence as a State institution to reorganize under the national banking law, it returned not alone all its capital, but upwards of 54 per cent. in surplus earnings, besides paying its regular dividends from the beginning of 1863. Under his wise management, it has repaid to its stockholders in dividends more than one and a half times the amount of its capital beyond accumulating a reserve amounting to about 75 per cent. of the capital. As the president of this bank his reputation became so widely known that he was frequently called upon to address gatherings, and his advice on large matters was often sought. He withdrew from this institution in 1887, but continued as president of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank up to the time of his death.

Mr. Williams exerted his great influence against the greenback theory of an unlimited paper issue which threatened to demoralize the currency and degrade the country's credit, speaking on the platform and through the medium of his pen, so that his influence was widely spread to good effect. He gained a reputation by his successful resistance of the illegal taxation of the shareholders of national banks, believing that they were taxed at a greater rate than other monied capital in the hands of citizens. Not desiring to involve his bank in this matter, he took up the fight individually, and brought the issue to a test in 1874, by refusing to pay the tax on the shares which he owned, so that his household effects were levied upon and sold by the authorities; but at the end of seven years of litigation the

United States Supreme Court sustained his position.

Mr. Williams was a strong opponent of slavery, and as the treasurer of the Kansas Aid Society founded in Albany in 1854, sent out to Kansas one of the first invoices of Sharpe's rifles with which to arm settlers. Although exempt by age, he sent a substitute who fought in the Civil War. He had also a political career, broadly interested as he was in affairs of his city, and was elected alderman in 1849. From 1842 to 1857 he was repeatedly the candidate of the Liberal party for Congress. He was a founder of the Congregational church of Albany, and every good cause found in him a staunch friend. One of the reasons for the success attained by Mr. Williams was his wonderful thoroughness and his determination to stand by his principles. He had a fine constitution which enabled him to accomplish a great amount of work without tiring. His love for study as a means of gathering more knowledge kept him ever young and concerned in public mercantile affairs.

Chauncey Pratt Williams married, at Whitesboro, New York, September 13, 1842, Martha Andrews Hough, born in Bristol, Connecticut, daughter of Reuben and Ruth (Parmelee) Hough, who was living in 1910. Children: 1. Alice, born November 3, 1843; married (first) James B. Kelley, and some time after his decease, Colonel Timothy Shaler Williams, of New York City, later Huntington, Long Island. 2. Ruth Hough, born May 15, 1845, died at Albany, unmarried, March 13, 1877. 3. Frederick Stanley, born October 11, 1847, died September 9, 1870. 4. Anna Martha, born May 7, 1853; married Robert C. Pruyn, of Albany, a sketch of whom appears in this work. 5. Chauncey Pratt.



James O'Neil

O'NEIL, James,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

There are four distinct families of Hy-Niall or O'Neill in Ireland, viz: O'Neill of Ulster, O'Neill of County Clare, O'Neill in the barony of Shillelagh in County Wicklow, and O'Neill in present County Tipperary. It is from the last named family that James O'Neil, a merchant of Troy, New York, descended through his father, Edward O'Neil, born in Tipperary, Ireland. He came to Watervliet, New York, during the first half of the nineteenth century, engaged in the trucking business in Troy, where he was well known and respected as a good citizen. He married Mary Clogan, and they were the parents of a son James, of further mention, and of two daughters, Mary and Margaret.

James O'Neil was born in Watervliet, New York, March 25, 1842, and now is a resident of Troy, New York, where he has been in business for sixty years. He was educated in the public schools and the Troy Christian Brothers' School, but when fourteen years of age he became his father's helper in the trucking business. Although his school days were over, he did not cease studying, but entered night school, where he completed prescribed courses of study. In 1866 he established in the retail coal business, locating his yard at the foot of Ferry street, Troy. In the beginning he was almost the entire force, handling the coal in the yard and delivering it himself, almost without help. His business increased most satisfactorily, and an addition to force, equipment and offices were made. A new office was built on River street, near Ferry, and there Mr. O'Neil, now seventy-nine years, conducts an extensive business, having always held to his original business—the retailing of coal. He has been very successful, and the fortune which he has won during his more than half a century of

work has been most wisely and generously used for the good of others.

Outside his private business, he has important interests and connections. He is a director of the National City Bank of Troy, and formerly of the Old Central National Bank and Mutual Bank of Troy. For years he was a director of the Security Trust Company, but that responsibility he lately resigned. He is a director of the Hudson River Navigation Company, treasurer of the Albany and Troy Steamboat Company, president of the Lansingburg & Cohoes Railroad; director of the Troy Gas Company, Troy and West Troy Bridge Company, and of the Troy & Cohoes Railroad. All his life he has been a communicant of St. Mary's Catholic Church, is an Elk, and a member of the Troy Club. He is a man of most generous impulse, and is esteemed by all who know him. Among his many benevolences may be named St. Joseph's Hall and parish house, one of the finest in the city, which he built and presented to the parish; the gift of a valuable piece of property to Troy Hospital; a home donated to St. Mary's Convent; and the gift of fifty acres adjoining the school of the Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.

Mr. O'Neil married Hortense McLean, daughter of Joseph McLean, her father for years engaged in the coal business in Watervliet, New York. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil are the parents of two daughters: Hortense, a graduate of Emma Willard School; and Mary, deceased.

This brief record of the principal happenings in the life of James O'Neil reveals a man of energy, ability and character, of pleasing personality and sterling quality. He stands the test of time, as the friends of long ago are the friends of today. His life has been spent in Troy, and but one business has ever claimed him, and that business he founded, developed and yet owns and manages.

LEONARD, Gardner Cotrell,**Merchant, Manufacturer.**

As merchant and manufacturer, and since 1890 a partner with Cotrell & Leonard, a business established by his grandfather in 1832, Mr. Leonard enjoyed a high standing in Albany's business world. He was a descendant of one of the oldest families of Massachusetts, this branch of the Leonards not settling in Albany until Daniel Leonard, of the seventh generation, made it his home. In Albany, Daniel Leonard married Mary Elizabeth Cotrell, born in that city, daughter of Joshua G. Cotrell, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and son of Oliver Cotrell, of Hancock, Massachusetts, of ancient New England family. The Leonards, Cotrells, and allied families, Wilkinson, Stowe, Savage and Pratt, join a vast galaxy of Puritan and Pilgrim names in a line of descent beginning with Governor Bradford, of the "Mayflower." Joshua G. Cotrell, in 1832, founded a hat manufacturing business in Albany with which his son-in-law, Daniel Leonard, became connected and with which his grandson, Gardner Cotrell Leonard, was connected in association with his brother, Edgar Cotrell Leonard.

Gardner Cotrell Leonard was a descendant of Nathaniel Leonard, an iron master of Wales. His son, John Leonard, settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, with John Pynchon in 1636, married Sarah Heald, and was killed by the Indians in 1676. The line of descent is through their son, Daniel Leonard, a civil engineer, known as Judge Leonard, and his wife, Penelope Leonard, also a descendant of Nathaniel Leonard; their son, Lieutenant Daniel (2) Leonard, and his wife, Eleanor (Ripley) Leonard; their son, Captain Daniel (3) Leonard, and his wife, Nancy (Fenn) Leonard, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier; their son, James Leonard, a farmer of West Springfield, Massachusetts, and his wife, Mary (Rood) Leon-

wife, Elizabeth (Cotrell) Leonard; their son, Gardner Cotrell Leonard, of the eighth American generation.

Daniel Leonard, of the seventh generation, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, October 3, 1839, and died in Richmond, Virginia, October 26, 1917. In 1853, he came to Albany to take a position in the Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank, he being at that time fourteen years of age. Nine years later, in 1863, his loss of health compelled him to leave the bank, but four years spent in the country on a farm completely restored his physical vigor, and in 1867 he returned to Albany. In that year he was admitted to a partnership with his father-in-law, Joshua G. Cotrell, and brother-in-law, Edgar Cotrell, and as J. G. Cotrell & Company, hatters and furriers, conducted the business at No. 46 State street. Mr. Cotrell died February 18, 1878. The business, always a prosperous one, was moved to its present location, Nos. 472-478 Broadway, Albany, in 1884, and continues its successful career under the guidance of the grandsons of the founder, Edgar C. and Gardner C. Leonard. Daniel Leonard was a trustee of the Mechanics' & Farmers' Savings Bank, president of the Albany Safe Deposit & Storage Company, and ex-president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Daniel Leonard married, in Albany, June 11, 1861, Mary Elizabeth Cotrell, born May 1, 1840, died in Albany, the city of her birth, May 9, 1897, daughter of Joshua Gardner and Cornelia (Wilkinson) Cotrell; granddaughter of Oliver Cotrell; and great-granddaughter of Joseph and Mary (Gardner) Cotrell, of Wickford, Rhode Island. Cornelia Wilkinson was a daughter of Dr. Jabez Wilkinson; granddaughter of John and Nancy (Savage) Wilkinson; and a great-granddaughter of Stephen and Lucy (Stowe) Savage. Daniel and Mary E. (Cotrell) Leonard were the parents of five

ard; their son, Daniel (4) Leonard, and his children: Edgar Cotrell, senior member of the firm of Cotrell & Leonard; Gardner Cotrell, of further mention; Mary Louise, of Albany; Harriet Olcott, married John Robert Leonard; Elizabeth Fenn, married Stanley Fletcher Morse.

Gardner Cotrell Leonard, second son of Daniel and Mary Elizabeth (Cotrell) Leonard, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, October 16, 1865, and died April 15, 1921. He completed the courses of Albany Academy, and was graduated, class of 1882, passing thence to Williams College, where he accomplished the full course with honors, winning the "golden key" of admission to Phi Beta Kappa, and delivering the philosophical oration when graduated A. B., class of 1887. In 1890 he became a member of the well known Albany firm, Cotrell & Leonard, which still continues, the firm being one of the old and solidly established business houses of the city. He had other important business interests; was connected officially with the Albany Safe Deposit Company as director; with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company as director, and in several manufacturing enterprises had a special interest. During the first decade of his business life, 1888-1898, Mr. Leonard was a member of the New York National Guard, and in 1892, during the Buffalo Strike, saw active service.

Soon after entering business life, Mr. Leonard established a new department, the manufacture of caps and gowns used in colleges and universities. This department is known as the Intercollegiate Bureau of Academic Costume, and became so well known that in 1902 it was chartered by regents of the University of the State of New York. Mr. Leonard made academic dress a matter of special study, and was an authority on that subject. He contributed valuable articles on "Academic Costume" to "Monroe's Encyclopedia of Education"

(MacMillan & Company), and to "Encyclopedia Americana." In 1893 he was technical advisor to the Intercollegiate Commission on Academic Costume, that body formulating the present system of symbolic costumes in use in the United States, and to some extent in foreign countries. He compiled in 1898 a collection, "Songs of Williams," which was so cordially received as to necessitate several editions.

Mr. Leonard was a member of Masters Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; ex-vice-president and a life member of Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society (a fine collection of Colonial pewter being one of his donations to that society); president of the Williams Alumni Association of Northern New York; member of the Upper Hudson Association; Phi Beta Kappa; Delta Psi; Sons of the Revolution; Westminster Presbyterian Church; and in politics was a Republican. His clubs were: Fort Orange, University (charter member and ex-vice-president), Albany Country (ex-secretary), Unconditional, and Williams (New York City).

The recreation which afforded Mr. Leonard the greatest enjoyment was found in the beautiful surroundings of "Hardscrabble," his country home at Altamont, Albany county, New York. There he entered into the spirit of practical farming, and in his fine Jerseys and Chester Whites took genuine pride and pleasure. "Hardscrabble" is not only one of the show places of the section, but was a source of healthful pleasure and benefit to its owner, his family, and friends. He was an enthusiastic motorist, driving daily to Albany during the summer, and was vice-president of the Albany Automobile Club.

Mr. Leonard married, in Albany, February 18, 1903, Grace Watson Sutherland, born in Waterford, New York, daughter of Daniel Mathewson and Margaret (Laughlin) Sutherland, a graduate of Wellesley

College. Mrs. Leonard is an active worker in and president of Albany Young Women's Christian Association; treasurer of the Wellesley Club of Eastern New York; and an ex-president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard were the parents of a son, Gardner Cotrell, Jr., born September 22, 1905, and a daughter, Margaret Sutherland, born October 4, 1907. The city home of the Leonards is at No. 42 Willett street, Albany.

WHITE, George Addison,

Financier.

Eight generations of the family founded by Elder John White, in New England, have demonstrated the strength and value of the blood, and between the landing of the Puritan ancestor and the present, nearly three centuries have rolled, but the same characteristics prevail, and in George A. White, of Albany, New York, is found a most worthy descendant of Elder John White, the Puritan. In this branch the family early settled in Connecticut, but returned to Massachusetts. Addison White is of the seventh generation in Albany, New York, where his son, George A. White, was born, and both now (1921) reside, the father retired, the son very prominent in the financial and business life of his native city. A review of the eight generations in this branch follows:

(I) Elder John White was one of the first settlers of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Hartford, Connecticut, and Hadley, Massachusetts. While his connection with Rev. Thomas Hooker and his church renders it probable that he had known Hooker in England, little is known of him prior of his taking passage on the ship "Lyon" from England in June, 1632, and his arrival in Boston eight weeks later.

John White, who located at Cambridge, had lands allotted him, was admitted a freeman, March 4, 1633, and in February, 1635,

was elected selectman. Between 1635 and 1642, he sold his Cambridge properties and moved to Hartford, Connecticut, (probably in June, 1636), where in the records he appears as one of the original proprietors. He had lands granted him, and in 1642 was chosen selectman, and his name is of frequent appearance in the records in connection with the public offices he filled. When in 1647, dissensions arose in the church, John White was a leader in the movement to break away and find a new home. On April 18, 1659, sixty persons from Hartford and Wethersfield signed an agreement to remove to Hadley, John White's name being fifth on the list. Later these men laid the foundations of Hadley, Massachusetts, the frontier settlement of that day, bounded north, west and east by the boundless forest and its unfriendly Indian occupants. John White had liberal allotments of land, and was again chosen selectman upon the organization of the town. He was twice deputy to the General Court, but after 1670 his name does not appear on Hadley records, and it is believed that he returned to Hartford in that year. After his return to Hartford, he joined the South Church and was elected an elder. He took active part in church life until his death, which occurred during the winter of 1683-84. His will was made December 17, 1683, when so feeble that he could not write his name, and the inventory of his estate was made January 23, 1683. Elder John White married in England, and brought his wife, Mary, to New England with him. She died before her husband, the mother of six children: Mary, Nathaniel, John, Daniel, Sarah, Jacob, all of whom married. In this line descent is through Daniel, the fourth child.

(II) Lieutenant Daniel White was born, it is believed, in Hartford, Connecticut, as early as 1639. He settled in Hatfield, Massachusetts, about 1662, and there died July 27, 1713. He had lands granted him, was eight

times chosen selectman, held other offices, was active in the church, and was named as lieutenant in the Hatfield records in December, 1692. He married, November 1, 1661, Sarah Crow, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Crow, her father an early settler of Hartford and Hadley, and one of the largest landowners in the Connecticut Colony. They were the parents of eleven children: Sarah; Mary; Mary; Elizabeth; Daniel; Esther; Hannah, died in infancy; John; Esther; Hannah; Mehitable. Captain Daniel White is next in line.

(III) Captain Daniel (2) White was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, July 4, 1671, died in Windsor, Connecticut, June 22, 1726. He moved to Windsor about 1705, and there engaged in trade, his home on the "north side of the rivulet." He was captain of the "troopers." He made his will not long before his death, leaving an estate appraised at about \$2,000. He married (first) Sarah Bissell, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Moore) Bissell, and granddaughter of John Bissell. He married (second) Ann Bissell, a cousin of his first wife. He married (third) Elizabeth Bliss, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Elderkin) Bliss, who survived him. By first marriage there were four children: Sarah, died in infancy; Sarah, Daniel, Thomas. By second marriage: Joel, Elisha, Simeon. By third marriage: Seth, Lucy, Elizabeth, Oliver. All of these children married except Sarah, the first born, who died in infancy. Simeon White, the third child of the second marriage, is head of the fourth generation in this branch.

(IV) Simeon White was born in Windsor, Connecticut, March 11, 1708. He settled in Hatfield, Massachusetts, where he died September 6, 1779. He was constable in 1737, and surveyor of highways, 1757 and 1760. He married Jerusha Wait, who died in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, February 14, 1810, past her ninety-ninth year, but al-

most until the last she retained a good degree of mental and physical strength. They were the parents of three children: Simeon, Asa, Jerusha, all of whom married. This review follows the fortunes of Asa, the second son.

(V) Asa White was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, about 1747, removed to Williamsburg, Massachusetts, about 1781, and with the exception of a few years spent in Chesterfield, Williamsburg was his home from 1781 until his death, September 15, 1829. He was town clerk for several years after 1790, was a justice of the peace and of the Quorum, also an officer of the Hampshire County Missionary Society. For more than thirty years he was a merchant of Williamsburg, and a man of large estate. He is described as a "man of commanding appearance, courteous and dignified in manner and much relied upon for his intelligence and sound judgment." He married, January 20, 1785, Zilpah Hayes, of Granby, Connecticut, who died April 2, 1833, aged seventy-two years. Children: Clarissa, died aged eleven years; Asa; Mary; John Johnson; Chester; Joel, died in infancy; Zilphia; Addison Hayes. This branch descends through the last named son.

(VI) Addison Hayes White was born in Williamsburg, August 23, 1803, died in Williamsburg, February 20, 1873. He was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1823, studied law and for several years practiced in Covington, Tipton county, Tennessee, a city of which he was one time mayor. In 1839 he returned to the old homestead at Williamsburg, where he spent the remainder of his life in practicing law and farming. He married (first), February 27, 1833, Matilda J. Brown, who died December 10, 1835, aged twenty-five years, daughter of Rev. Samuel Brown, of Tipton county, Tennessee. He married (second), April 30, 1840, Clarissa Taylor, born September 24, 1811, died October 25, 1885, daughter

of Ariel Taylor, of Williamsburg. Addison, a son of the second marriage, is head of the next generation.

(VII) Addison White, only child of Addison Hayes White and his second wife, Clarissa (Taylor) White, was born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, October 21, 1843. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty years, in 1863, settled in Albany, New York, then after a business course of study he returned to Williamsburg, where he remained until 1874. In that year he came again to Albany, and established in business as a coal dealer, continuing most successfully for more than a quarter of a century, retiring in 1900, and yet continues his residence in Albany, where he is well known and highly esteemed. He is one of the oldest members of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a former trustee of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, a congregation of which he was one of the founders.

Addison White married, June 2, 1874, Helen Green, daughter of George Green, of Clinton, Oneida county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of: George Addison, of further mention, and Rev. Raymond C. White, pastor of the Catasauqua, (Pennsylvania) Presbyterian Church.

(VIII) George Addison White, eldest son of Addison and Helen (Green) White, was born in Albany, New York, December 7, 1875. He was educated in the public schools, finishing at Albany High School with the graduating class of 1893. He began business life, September 1, 1893, as clerk in the New York State National Bank and rose through various promotions until he became assistant cashier in 1910, and cashier in 1917, and is also a member of the board of directors. He holds other important positions with other institutions of his city. He is a trustee of Albany County Savings Bank; director and treasurer of Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Company;

and member of the Reserve City Bankers' Association. He stands high among his associates and contemporaries of the business world, and is one of the able men of Albany's banking fraternity.

Aside from his business interests, Mr. White has proved himself a good citizen, public-spirited and progressive. He is a trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital, was identified with all patriotic "drives" and "campaigns" of the great war period, and is treasurer of the Hoover European Relief Commission. He is a member of Masters' Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, and a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; member of Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, member of Fort Orange, Albany Country and Aurania clubs, serving the last named as president.

Mr. White married, June 2, 1897, Florence R. Cobb, daughter of Smith Cobb, an old Albany resident. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of three children: Winnifred, educated in Mount Ida School, Newton, Massachusetts; Eleanor, a student of Milne High School, Albany; Perry Addison, a student at Albany Boys' Academy.

WEATHERWAX, Harry Benjamin,

Railroad Executive.

From his first entrance into the business world at the close of his school years, Mr. Weatherwax has been connected with transportation companies, and from a subordinate clerical position he advanced rapidly to greater responsibilities until he has become one of the prominent men of the traction world, and an important figure in railroad circles. At one time in his career he was industrial agent for the Delaware & Hudson Company, the youngest man in the entire United States to hold that very important and responsible position. His traction interests are large, and as president and

vice-president of many other companies subsidiary to the Delaware & Hudson, he holds an influential position and carries heavy responsibilities. He has fairly won his success through close application and deep interest in the problem of transportation corporations, and belief in himself, and his ability to solve some, at least, of the problems which confront the public utility and transportation companies of the United States in common with those of the rest of the world. Harry B. Weatherwax is a son of Benjamin Ford and Amanda (Keller) Weatherwax, his father deceased.

Rev. Benjamin Ford Weatherwax was born in Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York, June 15, 1836, died in Cortland, New York, in 1903. He was educated in the district school, Fairfield Seminary, and Hartwick Academy, and followed his school years by a period of farming activity, but he felt a strong call to preach the gospel and finally yielded to the voice of duty, and in due course of time became a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He remained in the active ministry until 1885, then retired, having filled many pastorates in New York State under the itinerant law of his church. After his retirement he returned to agriculture, and for a time operated a farm in Cortland county, but after seven years of rural life he moved to the city of Cortland, where he died after an active, useful life of sixty-seven years. Rev. Benjamin F. Weatherwax married, in Fairfield township, Herkimer county, New York, Amanda Keller, born July 22, 1841, at Fairfield, daughter of Abram and Miriam (Petric) Keller, of that township. Mr. and Mrs. Weatherwax were the parents of four children: Marion, married Robert Bruce Smith, and resides in Cortland, New York, the mother of a daughter, Jean; Ada, a resident of Syracuse, New York; Abram, a resident of Albany, New York; Harry Benjamin, of further mention.

Harry Benjamin Weatherwax, youngest child of Rev. Benjamin Ford and Amanda (Keller) Weatherwax, was born at Van Etten, Chemung county, New York, February 10, 1881, his father at the time of the birth of his son being pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Van Etten. He was educated in the public schools, Miss Ormsby's private school, Cortland High School, Cortland State Normal, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. After completing seminary courses, he entered business life as clerk in the local freight offices of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Jersey City, but eight months later was transferred to the general offices of the traffic department in New York City. He remained there three years, in constantly improved position, then in June, 1908, was made a special agent of the traffic department of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, a post he ably filled until January 1, 1910. He then accepted the position of chief clerk of the traffic department, holding same until June 1, 1913, when he was appointed industrial agent for the Delaware & Hudson. A year later, June 1, 1914, he was elected vice-president of the Champlain Transportation Company, the Lake George Steamboat Company, the Bluff Point Land Improvement Company, the Fort William Henry Hotel Company, the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company, and the Northern New York Developing Company, all these corporations being owned by the Delaware & Hudson.

November 1, 1914, began his connection with the traction companies, being on that date elected vice-president of the United Traction Company, the Hudson Valley Railroad Company, Troy & New England Railroad Company, the Plattsburg Traction Company, all subsidiary companies of the Delaware & Hudson system. On June 1, 1918, he was elected vice-president of the Schenectady Railroad Company, and May

1, 1919, was advanced to the presidency. All of the offices Mr. Weatherwax is now holding, and with the national increase of their business comes a corresponding increase in his responsibilities. Not yet in the prime of life, his achievements stamp him as a man of strong abilities and forceful character, clear-visioned, and not afraid to trust his own judgment where the responsibility is his.

Genial and friendly in nature, Mr. Weatherwax, through the medium of his clubs, finds the social intercourse he enjoys, and in them finds a joyous welcome in the various cities to which business calls. His clubs are: The Fort Orange, Albany Country, Albany and Rotary, of Albany; Mohawk and Mohawk Golf, of Schenectady; Country, of Glens Falls; and City, of New York. He is affiliated with Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, of Albany, New York; Albany Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Albany.

On April 21, 1909, Mr. Weatherwax married, at Easton, Maryland, Isabella Bryden Law, daughter of William and Margaret (Bryden) Law, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children: Harry Law, born August 28, 1913; Margaret Bryden, born April 17, 1916.

CADY, J. Rider,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Conspicuous for ability, honored for fidelity in the public service, valued as a citizen, and loved for qualities of strong manhood, Judge J. Rider Cady passed his life of almost three score and ten years in Hudson, New York, and was beckoned from his position of prominence in that city by the hand of death, August 5, 1920. Judge Cady was rightly denominated Columbia county's foremost jurist, and he deserved that proud title

not only through distinguished legal talents, but because of a rock-ribbed integrity, a passion for searching out and bringing to light truth that realized the attainment of the highest aims of justice. Worthy honors were bestowed upon him by his professional colleagues and his fellow-citizens during his life-time, and at his death there came from them expressions of the sincerest sorrow that the inspiration of his presence and the wisdom of his counsel would no longer be available to them. In the many spheres of human endeavor into which he entered during his fruitful life his passing left a void, and in those circles his memory will long abide.

Judge Cady was a son of Perkins F. and Ann M. Cady, and grandson of Allen and Elvira Cady, a member of the family to which Judge Daniel Cady, justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, father of Elizabeth (Cady) Stanton, a noted Suffragist, belonged. Judge Cady's father, Perkins F. Cady, was a member of Assembly for two terms, harbor master of the Port of New York, and served the town of Chatham for about twenty-five years as supervisor. Judge Cady was named for his paternal grandfather, Jonathan Rider, of Rider's Mills, a widely known resident of northern Columbia county.

Jonathan Rider Cady was born in the village of Rayville, town of Chatham, New York, July 31, 1851. He attended the district schools of his birthplace until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered Friends School, Providence, Rhode Island, whence he was graduated as the valedictorian of the class in 1869. On September 20 of the year of his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Gaul & Esselstyn, of Hudson, and in 1871 he entered Albany Law School, being graduated in 1872. His admission to the bar followed immediately, and his first professional work was in New York City, where he practiced for



J. Rider Cady

three years, then returned to Hudson, New York, the scene of his future legal activity.

In the following year Mr. Cady had his first connection with a homicide trial, and his initiation into professional work of this nature was a most severe test, one to which, in the natural course of events, he should not have been subjected, but which he stood in admirable manner, and which proved his ability. He was retained by John V. Kiere who, with his wife, was accused of the murder of Charles Hermance, a citizen of Hudson. Mr. Cady associated with him the Hon. Charles L. Beale, but Mr. Beale falling ill on the second day of the trial, Mr. Cady, a young lawyer of twenty-five years, found the burden of the case entirely upon his own shoulders. The success with which he defended his clients is shown in the acquittal of the wife and the securing of a second degree conviction for the husband. Later, in association with R. E. Andrews, Mr. Cady defended Henry Moett, charged with two murders, and although Moett was three times sentenced to death, a final sentence of second degree murder was secured. He also defended Henry Coon, charged with wife murder, who was convicted of manslaughter, second degree. In the case of Guiseppi Scoma, charged with murder in Greenport, he conducted the preliminary examination, and developed a chain of circumstantial evidence that caused the defendant to be sentenced to death, although Scoma's suicide frustrated the machinery of justice. Mr. Cady was associated with the district attorney in the second trial of the Ford case, where the husband was charged with poisoning his wife; successfully defended a man named Best in a Claverack murder case; was chief counsel for the Van Wormer brothers; and was also connected with numerous other homicide cases of minor interest. In practice of this kind he proved himself ready and resourceful in argument, profoundly well informed on all branches of criminal law,

and an indefatigable worker in the interests of his client.

In 1882, Mr. Cady formed a partnership with Albert Hoystradt, under the firm name of Cady & Hoystradt, and they were associated for about ten years. In 1899, Judge Cady opened a New York office to care for the increasing amount of legal business he had in the metropolis, associating with him in this office H. C. Henderson, and at the same time Allen W. Corwin, of Middletown, who had read law with him in the Hudson office. In the following year the home firm was enlarged by the addition of Ezra D. De Lamater, and these relations continued until a few years prior to Judge Cady's death. The preceding criminal cases to which a greater popular, if somewhat morbid, interest attaches, by no means marked the extent of Mr. Cady's professional activity, for he was retained as counsel in difficult cases reaching into all realms of the law, and was connected with some of the most important issues that came into litigation in his district, included among them the Deane-Osborne senatorial election.

When Mr. Cady entered the public service he found the field in which much of his most effective work for the public welfare was performed. In 1880 he was appointed a commissioner of the United States Circuit Court; in 1885 was appointed by President Arthur postmaster of Hudson, and in 1884 was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, serving in that body as a member of the judiciary committee, and also chairman of the committee on canals. In 1899 he was elected county judge of Columbia county, serving for six years, and declining re-nomination. During his term on the bench he upheld the best traditions of the high office of judge, presiding over his court with dignity, impartiality and ability. In the councils and conventions of the Republican party he filled important place, and for eight years was chairman of the Repub-

yet possessed by his descendants. He was assessed fifty dollars to pay for building a church at Esopus, which would indicate that he was a man of considerable means. On June 7, 1663, when Kingston and Hurley were almost totally destroyed by the Indians, his eldest daughter, Taatje, was taken prisoner, but was soon rescued. He died at Kingston, February 17, 1700. His will, written in Dutch, is recorded in the Ulster county clerk's office at Kingston in Book AA of Deeds, page 252, and in the New York Surrogate's office, Library 7 of Wills, 7601. His wife, Barbara, is appointed executrix, and a just disposition of his property is made. His widow died July 6, 1714. They were the parents of thirteen children: Andries; Taatje; Jannetje; Klaes; Jan, who married Wyntje Kierstede, daughter of Dr. Roeloff and Aaghe or Ikee Roosa Kierstede, Dr. Kierstede being one of the first physicians and surgeons to settle in New Amsterdam, he coming with Governor Kieft, in 1638; he was the son of Hans Kierstede and Sarah (Roeloffse) Kierstede, daughter of the famous Anneke Jans, of Trinity Church fame, by her first husband; Geertruy; Jacob; Rachel, married Cornelius (2) Bogardus, son of Cornelius (1) and Helena (Tiller) Bogardus, he the son of Anneke Jans by her second husband, Rev. Evarthus Bogardus; Lucas; Peek, a son; Tjerck; Maritje; Aagje. There are records of the marriage of all these children except the eleventh, Tjerck, who is mentioned in his father's will as the youngest son. The family is a large and influential one, and bore a conspicuous part in Colonial and Revolutionary history.

John DeWitt, a descendant of the Dutch ancestor, settled in Columbia county, New York, and was one of the pioneers in railroading. He married Margaret Catherine Lasher, also of ancient Dutch family, and they were the parents of Edgar R. DeWitt, father of Clyde H. DeWitt.

Edgar R. DeWitt was born in Germantown, Columbia county, New York, October 1, 1866. He was educated in public schools, and at the age of twenty-one years engaged in business as a dealer in coal and general builder's supplies. Later he engaged in freighting on the Hudson river very successfully. He erected a large dock and steamboat landing, and during the river season forwarded large quantities of freight. He has always been active in town affairs, serving as town clerk twice and as supervisor three terms. He is a member of Monumental Lodge, No. 374, Free and Accepted Masons, of Tivoli, New York; Hudson City Lodge, No. 142, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is a Republican in politics; and a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. DeWitt married, December 13, 1886, Hannah Rockefeller, daughter of Leonard and Matilda (Cross) Rockefeller, and they are the parents of two sons: Clyde H. and Sherman E. DeWitt.

Clyde H. DeWitt, eldest son of Edgar R. and Hannah (Rockefeller) DeWitt, was born at Germantown, Columbia county, New York, March 28, 1888, and there attended the public schools. He completed the courses of Hudson High School, with graduation in 1903, and was graduated from Albany Business College, class of 1905. After graduation he was connected with a wholesale tobacco house, of Albany, New York, but in 1913 he resigned his position and returned to Hudson. The same year he was admitted to a partnership with his father under the firm name, E. R. DeWitt & Son, and as freighters and forwarders that firm continues a prosperous business.

From youth a believer in the value of the principles of the Republican party, Clyde H. DeWitt early became a party worker. In 1918, he was the party nominee for county clerk, was elected, and is now in the last year of his term, and in the fall of 1921 was reelected for a second term of three years.

He has efficiently administered the clerk's office, and has added to his already high reputation. He is a member of Monumental Lodge, No. 374, Free and Accepted Masons; Hudson Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Hudson Council, No. 62, Royal and Select Masters; Lafayette Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, all of Hudson, New York; Cypress Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the various bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (thirty-second degree); Halcyon Lodge, No. 860, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Germantown; Hudson Lodge, No. 787, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and is an attendant of the services of the Episcopal church.

Mr. DeWitt married, June 2, 1910, Mary Elliot, of Kinderhook, New York, and they are the parents of a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth DeWitt.

TRACY, John C.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The profession of law is a calling popularly supposed to withhold its rewards until its devotees are advanced in years, and while in the main this premise holds, John C. Tracy, admitted to the bar in 1910, and since then three times elected district attorney of Columbia county, has received substantial recognition in his chosen profession. Mr. Tracy is a great-grandson of Lyman Tracy, an early settler of Austerlitz, Columbia county, New York, grandson of Aurelius M. Tracy, and son of Dr. Aurelius M. Tracy.

Aurelius M. Tracy was a farmer and produce dealer of Austerlitz, New York, for several years supervisor of his town, and a man of importance in his locality. He married Eliza Traver.

Dr. Aurelius M. (2) Tracy, son of Aurelius M. (1) and Eliza (Traver) Tracy, was born in Austerlitz, New York, April 30,

1856. He attended the public schools of his native town and Hudson, New York, and was graduated from Cornell University in the class of 1880, completing his professional study, and being graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of New York City in 1883. His first professional work was in Middletown, Connecticut, but in 1887 he came to Hudson, New York, and has since been active in medical circles in that city. An extensive practice and high professional standing are his, and he has the place in the public regard that can only be gained and held by the able, sympathetic, and upright physician. Dr. Tracy married, in 1883, Elizabeth Cadman, daughter of Judge John Cadman, a distinguished lawyer and jurist.

John C. Tracy, son of Dr. Aurelius M. and Elizabeth (Cadman) Tracy, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, May 29, 1884, and was brought to Hudson, New York, by his parents in childhood. After attending the public schools, graduating from high school in the class of 1901, he matriculated at Cornell University, then transferred to Albany Law School, whence he was graduated in the class of 1909. Prior to his graduation he had read law in the office of his grandfather, Judge John Cadman, and with Judge J. Rider Cady, and after his admission to the bar in 1910, he established in independent practice, as he has since continued.

Mr. Tracy has always been active in Republican work and councils, and in 1913 was the candidate of his party for the office of district attorney of Columbia county, and so capably did he fill this post that in 1916 he was reelected, and in 1919 was returned to office a third time. He has conscientiously safeguarded the public interests, and has proved a trial lawyer of resourcefulness and strength, logical in debate, keen in analysis, convincing in argument, quick to see and press an advantage. The county has profited

by his able service, and its legal business has received thorough and learned care. In the persons of Mr. Tracy and Dr. Tracy, his father, the family is notably represented in the professions in Hudson.

Mr. Tracy affiliates with the Masonic order, holding membership in Hudson Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons; Hudson Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Hudson Council, No. 62, Royal and Select Masters; and Lafayette Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. He is also past exalted ruler of Hudson Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Club, of New York City, his identification with that fraternity dating from his college days.

Mr. Tracy married, December 1, 1914, Kathleen McKinstry, daughter of George A. and Julia (Sluyter) McKinstry, old residents of Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy are the parents of one daughter, Jane.

LEONARD, Edgar Cotrell,

Business Man.

Members of one of the oldest families of Massachusetts, the Leonards of Albany, made that city their home in 1853, when Daniel Leonard, of the ninth generation, and fourth in the branch to bear the name Daniel, left his home in Springfield, Massachusetts, and located in Albany, New York. In Albany, Daniel Leonard married Mary Elizabeth Cotrell, who was born in Albany, daughter of Joshua G. Cotrell, born in Saratoga county, New York, but of New England ancestry, son of Oliver Cotrell, of Hancock, Massachusetts. The Leonards, Cotrells, and allied families, Wilkinson, Stowe, Savage, and Pratt, join a rich galaxy of Puritan and Pilgrim names, and a line of descent beginning with Governor Bradford, of the "Mayflower." Joshua G. Cotrell, in 1832, founded a hat manufacturing business in Albany with which Daniel Leonard, his

son-in-law, became connected and with which his grandson, Edgar Cotrell Leonard, is now (1920) the head, the firm name now Cotrell & Leonard, hatters and furriers.

Edgar Cotrell Leonard is a descendant of Nathaniel Leonard, an iron master of Wales. His son, John Leonard, settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, with John Pynchon in 1636. John Leonard married Sarah Heald, and was killed by Indians in 1676. The line of descent is through their son, Daniel Leonard, a civil engineer, known as "Judge," and his wife, Penelope Leonard (also a descendant of Nathaniel Leonard); their son, Lieutenant Daniel Leonard, and his wife, Eleanor (Ripley) Leonard; their son, Captain Daniel Leonard, and his wife, Nancy (Fenn) Leonard, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier; their son, James Leonard, a farmer of West Springfield, Massachusetts, and his wife, (Mary (Rood) Leonard; their son, Daniel Leonard and his wife, Elizabeth (Cotrell) Leonard; their son, Edgar Cotrell Leonard, of Albany, of the tenth generation of the family in America.

Daniel Leonard, of the ninth generation, only son of James and Mary (Rood) Leonard, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, October 3, 1839, died in Richmond, Virginia, October 26, 1917. In 1853 he came to Albany, New York, being then fourteen years of age, he coming to take a position in the Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank. Nine years later, in 1863, his loss of health compelled him to leave the bank, but four years spent in the country on a farm completely restored his physical vigor, and in 1867 he returned to Albany. In that year he was admitted a partner with his father-in-law, Joshua G. Cotrell, and as Joshua G. Cotrell & Company, hatters and furriers, they conducted the business founded by Mr. Cotrell in 1832. Joshua G. Cotrell died February 18, 1878, and Mr. Cotrell's son, Edgar Cotrell, and Mr. Leonard, continued the busi-

ness. The business, always a prosperous one, was moved in 1884 to Nos. 472-478 Broadway, Albany, and there continues its prosperous career, Mr. Edgar C. Leonard, a grandson of the founder, now its managing head.

Daniel Leonard was a trustee of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank, president of the Albany Safe Deposit & Storage Company, one time president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and member of Albany Country Club, and Society of Colonial Wars. He married, in Albany, June 11, 1861, Mary Elizabeth Cotrell, born in Albany, New York, May 1, 1840, died in Albany, May 9, 1897, daughter of Joshua Gardner and Cornelia (Wilkinson) Cotrell, granddaughter of Oliver Cotrell, and great-granddaughter of Joseph and Mary (Gardner) Cotrell, of Wickford, Rhode Island. Cornelia Wilkinson was a daughter of Dr. Jabez Wilkinson, son of John and Nancy (Savage) Wilkinson, and was a great-granddaughter of Stephen and Lucy (Stowe) Savage. Daniel and Mary E. (Cotrell) Leonard were the parents of five children: Edgar Cotrell, of further mention; Gardner Cotrell; Mary Louise; Harriet Olcott, married John Robert Leonard; Elizabeth Fenn, married Stanley Fletcher Morse.

Edgar Cotrell Leonard was born in Albany, New York, May 28, 1862, and there completed the courses of study at Albany Boys' Academy, with graduation in 1879. He completed his studies at Williams College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1886, and in 1887 became associated with his father in the firm of Cotrell & Leonard, hatters and furriers. With the retirement of his father, Edgar C. became head of the firm which since 1832 has been established in Albany, and at Nos. 472-478 Broadway, since 1884. Mr. Leonard's other business responsibilities are with the Albany Safe Deposit Company, of which he is president,

and with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Albany, which he serves as treasurer.

Mr. Leonard is a captain in the New York National Guard, and was on active duty in the adjutant general's office during the World War. For five years, 1899-1904, he was president of the Albany Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of the present board of directors and of the State committee of the association. He is actively interested in the work of the Albany Chamber of Commerce; is a director of Auburn Theological Seminary; a member of the American Defence Society; National Geographic Society; American Scenic Preservation Society; Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society; Delta Psi fraternity; Society Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; Society of Mayflower Descendants (president Albany Chapter); trustee and secretary of Schuyler Mansion. He is affiliated with Masters Lodge, No. 5. Free and Accepted Masons; Capital City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Temple Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has attained the greatly desired thirty-third degree. He is also a Noble of Cypress Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1902, 1906 and 1910 Mr. Leonard toured Europe, and has always taken an interest in the finer side of life, his business interests never having been able to claim more than a legitimate part of his time and talent. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Presbyterian, affiliated with Westminster Presbyterian Church, Albany, which he serves as elder. His clubs are: The Fort Orange, Albany Country, and University of Albany.

Mr. Leonard married, in Albany, October 15, 1890, Bessie Woolworth, daughter of Calvin Colton and Sarah (Parker) Woolworth, of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are the parents of two daugh-

ters: Ruth Woolworth and Katharine Leonard.

Ruth W. Leonard was educated in St. Agnes School and the Misses Masters School at Dobbs Ferry, New York, and at State College, Albany, receiving from the last-named institution a certificate attesting her completion of a course in household economics. At the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany, she enlisted in the medical department of the United States army as a reconstruction aide in occupational therapy. She was mobilized with a unit going to France that was ready to sail when the armistice was signed. She was sent to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in December, 1918, and served in her branch of the service until honorably discharged and mustered out in May, 1919. Miss Leonard is a member of the Woman's City Club of Albany.

Katharine Leonard was educated in St. Agnes School, the Misses Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, New York, Smith College (three years), and Barnard College (senior year), receiving her degree A. B. from Barnard College at graduation, class of 1917. Immediately after graduation in June, she enlisted in the United States navy and served as a first class yeoman in the office of the cable censor for the New York district. She resigned from the service. She married, June 12, 1918, John Addison Perkins, of Albany, formerly of Sioux City, Iowa.

PINE, James K. P.,

Business Man, Financier.

Few men were more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of Troy than the late James K. P. Pine. He was an important factor in business and financial circles, and his popularity was well deserved, as in him were embraced many characteristics which go to constitute valu-

able citizenship. Reliable in business, he built up one of the leading industries of the city, and was an active factor in the control of forces which contributed in large measure to the progress and success of every movement which had for its object the general good.

The Pine family were originally early settlers of the State of Connecticut, from whence they removed to Long Island, New York, locating in Hempstead, which was the family home for many generations. James Pine, the progenitor, married Hannah —, and among their children was James (2) Pine, born about the year 1650, who married and had issue, one of whom was James (3) Pine, born about 1690, who married Grace Carman, and among their children was James (4) Pine, born in 1738, married Mary Buckhout, and among their children was Joshua Pine, born in 1781, in Hempstead, Long Island, died near Hoosick Corners, New York, he being the first member of the family to settle in Rensselaer county. He married Betsey Cottrell, and among their children was James, of whom further.

James (5) Pine, father of James K. P. Pine, was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, February 9, 1815. He was educated in the schools of his birthplace, and upon arriving at suitable age secured employment as clerk in a store, then became a merchant, an insurance agent, a lawyer, practicing for a short period of time, and an employee of the Walter A. Wood Company, manufacturers of farming machinery and implements. He brought out a number of useful patents of various kinds, which he manufactured in his own plant located in Troy, New York, and applied them to different implements. He continued in business until his advancing age compelled his retirement from active pursuits. He was a Republican in politics, and on November 4, 1909, in his ninety-fifth year, went to the polls and voted in company with his sons,



R. L. Smith

grandsons and great-grandsons, four generations voting together. Mr. Pine married Sarah Ouderkirk, born February 14, 1815, died in May, 1893. Children: 1. Alvina Elizabeth, became the wife of Calvin E. Wright, of Chicago, Illinois. 2. J. LeRoy. 3. James K. P., of whom further. The father of these children died in Troy, New York, 1913.

James K. P. Pine was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, November 21, 1841. By attendance at the public school of Hoosick and Ball's Academy, Hoosick Falls, he acquired a practical education which qualified him for an active career. In 1860, when nineteen years of age, he took up his residence in Troy, New York, where he secured a position as clerk with the firm of Coon & Van Valkenburg, collar manufacturers. Two years later, having accumulated some capital, and being desirous of engaging in business on his own account, he became a member of the firm of Cole, Dyer & Pine, engaged in the manufacture of collars. There were several changes in the firm, but Mr. Pine always retained his interest and was the senior partner of Pine & Hamlin in 1880, when his partner, Myron, Hamlin died, Mr. Pine conducting the business alone for the following ten years. In 1884 he erected a factory in Lansingburg, and six years later the United Shirt and Collar Company was incorporated which included the entire business. Mr. Pine was chosen for the office of treasurer, three years later became its vice-president, and in August, 1906, upon the death of S. B. Sanford, became president of the company. In 1889, upon the incorporation of the People's Bank of Lansingburg, Mr. Pine, owing to his business acumen and integrity, was chosen to fill the highest office, that of president, and he was also chosen to serve as a member of the board of directors of the Troy City National Bank, which was succeeded by the Security Trust Company, of which he was a

vice-president; trustee of the Troy Savings Bank, the Samaritan Hospital of Troy, and the Young Women's Association, and director of the Ostrander Fire Brick Company and the Troy Brick Company. Mr. Pine stood high in the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and in the York Rite had the degrees of lodge, chapter and commandery. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and served as elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Lansingburg. He was a Republican in politics, and held membership in the Troy, Riverside and Republican clubs.

Mr. Pine married, June 22, 1865, Clara M. Adams, of Troy, New York, daughter of Warren L. and Pernilla (Hamblin) Adams. Children: 1. Charles LeRoy, married Grace Kellogg. 2. Kate, became the wife of John A. Kimberly. 3. Bessie Hamblin. 4. Clara Louise, became the wife of the Rev. A. M. Briggs, of New Jersey. 5. Warren Adams, married Marie Lockwood, of New York.

The death of Mr. Pine, which occurred at Lake Bomoseen, Castleton, Vermont, September 17, 1919, removed from his adopted city, Troy, a man who was held in the highest esteem, as the following testimonials will show. The following is from a memorial adopted by the board of directors of the People's Bank of Troy:

We know that to our bank he gave the best that was in him. He regarded it as a public trust which he was under sacred obligations to fulfill to the best of his ability. And this was characteristic of the man. Whatever he put his mind or hand to—to that he gave his whole-hearted support. He was a Christian citizen in the truest and highest sense—whose whole life was spent in the careful discharge of his duty.

He was one of the old-fashioned men. Age did not wither nor decay. He was charming to look at. Neat and elegant in appearance, he was erect and slender as a young man. Courteous and dignified in his manners, his presence commanded respect, yet did not repel, for his kindness of expression bespoke him ever to be what

he always was—the courteous gentleman of the old school. He was one of those happy men of whom it is said old age only brings maturity.

In life, we honored and respected him. So, in death, let these words and these thoughts be inscribed on the minutes and records of our bank, in testimony of our love and regard for him, and as a memorial of the sincere sorrow we feel that he will not longer be with us to counsel and advise.

The following is the minute adopted by the directors of the Security Trust Company of Troy at a meeting held September 19, 1919:

On the seventeenth day of September, 1919, at his summer residence at Lake Bomoseen, Vt., James K. P. Pine, First Vice-President of The Security Trust Company of Troy and President of the United Shirt and Collar Company, departed this life at the age of seventy-eight years.

For over half a century Mr. Pine has been actively identified with the commercial, political and religious interests of our City. In January, 1881, Mr. Pine was elected a director of the Troy City National Bank and continued in that capacity until it was succeeded by The Security Trust Company of Troy in 1902, when he was elected one of its Vice-Presidents. At the time of his death he was its senior Vice-President. For many years he has been conspicuously and successfully identified with Troy's leading industry and was President at the time of his death of one of its most prominent manufacturing corporations.

Mr. Pine was a man of sound judgment, of quiet and firm determination, of broad and genial charity, of the strictest integrity, interested in public and private benevolences, devoted to his church, active and influential in all movements for the betterment of civic government, and a man of intense nationalistic patriotism. We deplore his loss. This record is made to testify to our appreciation of his manly virtues.

The following is taken from the Troy "Times" of September 18, 1919:

James K. P. Pine, who died at Lake Bomoseen, Castleton, Vermont, yesterday, was a foremost figure in the industry with which he was identified, and which is so great a factor in promoting prosperity in the community. Mr. Pine had long held prominence in commercial and financial affairs, and was identified with various interests

in a way that brought him into connection with many useful activities. In church, social and fraternal relations he exemplified uprightness and kindness that won respect and esteem, and he passed away after a career that stamped him as a citizen whose worth is recognized and whose death brings sincere regret to all who knew him.

CANTINE, Edward B.,

Insurance Expert.

In the year 1890 Edward B. Cantine located in the city of Albany, New York, as manager of that district for the New York Life Insurance Company. Thirty years have since elapsed, and he continues prominent in the insurance world, being general agent for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, for Eastern and Northeastern New York, and the State of Vermont. In public life he has been the active, interested citizen, bearing his share of civic responsibilities and receiving his full share of public honors. It is through his connection with the Masonic order that he is best known throughout the State, his standing in Capitular, Templar and Scottish Rite Masonry being very high. His fraternal and social affiliations are many, and he is one of the best known men in his city.

Edward B. Cantine is a descendant of Moses Cantine, or as he himself writes his name in the early records, Moyse Quantain, who, according to Rev. Matthew Cantine Julien, genealogist of the family, lived at Royan, a small town on the north side of the Gironde, the wide arm of the sea which reaches from the city of Bordeaux to the French coast. When the persecution of the Huguenots began again in France in 1685, Moses Cantine left the land of his fathers in one of the smaller coasting vessels of his native village, and was taken on board one of the English vessels that lay off the French coast to render succor to escaping Huguenots. It is not known whether he came di-

rect to America or lived for a time in England, his name first appearing in this country in 1689, in the sheriff's lists of the inhabitants of Ulster county, New York. There is, however, some evidence of his having lived in the county at an earlier date than 1689. He settled in New Paltz, New York, where he remained until his stepchildren were grown up, then moved to Ponckhockie. In 1700 his name appears on the records of New Paltz as a lieutenant in a military company. He died in 1743 and was buried in the church yard of the Dutch church in Marbletown, Ulster county, New York. His first wife died during the passage to America. His second wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Christian Deyo, and widow of Simon LeFevre, her father one of the original twelve patentees of the town of New Paltz. Moses and Elizabeth Cantine were the parents of a son, Peter Cantine, the only child born to Moses by his three wives. He married (third), September 20, 1703, Marytje, widow of Boudewyn de Witt, whose first husband was sheriff of Ulster county in 1701.

Peter Cantine, only son of Moses Cantine, the Huguenot ancestor, and his second wife, Elizabeth (Deyo-Le Fevre) Cantine, was born in New Paltz, Ulster county, New York, and was baptized in the French church there, May 21, 1693. He became a man of importance in Ulster county, serving the town of Kingston as trustee and in other offices until 1728, when he moved to Marbletown, serving that town as trustee from 1750 until 1761. He was a large landowner through purchase, and received also through his wife a large tract lying on both sides of Esopus creek. He married, June 16, 1715, Elizabeth Blanchan, daughter of Matthys and Margaret (Schoonhoven) Blanchan, and granddaughter of Matthys Blanchan, a Huguenot from Arbor's, France. They were the parents of twelve children, six of them sons, all of whom mar-

ried and left issue except Moses, the eldest, who died without issue.

Edward B. Cantine descends through Abraham, the ninth child and fifth son. These five sons of Peter Cantine, and grandsons of Moses Cantine, the Huguenot, are the ancestors of the Cantine family in America. At the beginning, all their brothers lived in Marbletown, Ulster county, New York, the place of their residence now known as Stone Ridge, where many of the name are yet to be found.

Abraham (2) Cantine, great-grandson of Moses Cantine, the Huguenot, grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Blanchan) Cantine, and presumably a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Delameter) Cantine, was born in Ulster county, New York, about 1770. His father, Abraham, was born in Kingston, New York, December 8, 1727, died December 26, 1814. His mother, Elizabeth (Delameter) Cantine, was born in 1735, and died September 6, 1805.

Abraham (2) Cantine married Essie Van Wagonen, and they were the parents of a son, Orrin. Orrin Cantine married Lucy Stone, born in Pleasant Valley, New York, and became a farmer of that section of Dutchess county. Orrin and Lucy (Stone) Cantine were the parents of four sons and three daughters. One of these sons, George A. Cantine, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, May 20, 1840, and died February 5, 1907, in Newburgh, New York.

George A. Cantine was educated in Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vermont, and later was engaged with a hardware merchant of Rutland, Vermont. After his marriage he moved to Rome, New York, there entering the employ of the New York Central Railroad. Later he engaged in the insurance business in Rome, but finally located in Newburgh, New York, there continuing a successful insurance agency until his death. He married Marian J. Cook, and they were the parents of Edward B.

Cantine, of Albany, whose career is herein traced.

Edward B. Cantine was born in Rutland, Vermont, August 4, 1860, and there attended the public schools until the removal of his parents to Rome, New York. There he attended Rome Academy, and Cazenovia Seminary, and later entered business life. For a time he was a traveling salesman, then entered the life insurance field, and in 1890, as the managerial representative of the New York Life Insurance Company, located in Albany, New York, his present home and business headquarters. He stands very high among producing insurance men, and his large territory yields the Home Life a satisfactory annual business. In addition to his life insurance business he has the local agency for the Home Fire Insurance Company, and several other companies, covering all branches of the insurance business.

Two years after coming to Albany, Mr. Cantine entered public life as representative from the Thirteenth Ward in the City Common Council. He followed his councilmanic term with four years' service as clerk of the board of supervisors, was chairman of the Republican county and city committees, and member of the executive committee, 1894-1900. He resigned his position in 1900 to accept appointment from Mayor Blessing as commissioner of Charities and Correction. In 1902 he was appointed by Mayor Gans commissioner of public safety, an office he administered most satisfactorily until 1911, when he resigned and resumed private business. The record of Mr. Cantine's public service is one of honor and efficiency, every office held being regarded as a trust to be sacredly fulfilled. He holds firmly to the principles of the Republican party, which he has supported ever since becoming a voter. He is a director of the Municipal Gas Company, of Albany, and has varied business interests.

In Masonry, Mr. Cantine holds many honors and degrees. He is a member of

Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; is past high priest of Capital City Chapter, No. 242, Royal Arch Masons, and formerly grand representative of the Grand Chapter of Canada near the Grand Chapter of New York, Royal Arch Masons; past eminent commander of Temple Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, and for many years historian of that body, a position (1920) he still fills; grand representative of the Grand Commandery of Ohio near the Grand Commandery of New York, Knights Templar. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-third and final American degree, an honor which comes to the recipient unsought and is conferred for distinguished service rendered the order. He is a past most wise master of Albany Chapter of Rose Croix; past thrice potent master ineffable and sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection, and past sovereign prince of the Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem; past commander-in-chief of Albany Sovereign Consistory; Junior Generalissimo of Albany Conclave, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine; member of Third Pillar Tabernacle, No. 5, United States Army; member of the Masonic Veterans Association; treasurer of the building committee of Cypress Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; trustee and vice-president of the Masonic Hall Association; member of Albany Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; past commander of Philip Sheridan Camp, Sons of Veterans; was largely instrumental in the erection of the famous Philip Sheridan Statue in Capital Park, Albany, and served as a member of Philip Sheridan Monument Commission, State of New York, being appointed by Governor Glynn in 1914. His clubs are: The Albany, of which he is a past president and present governor; Fort Orange, Albany Country, Unconditional Republican, and Capital City. He is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Cantine married (first) Isabel Hov-

ey, (second) Caroline Moss. Children: 1. Grace A., married James G. Tebbutt, and has three children: James G., Jr., Isabel H., and Edward Cantine Tebbutt. 2. George E., born in Syracuse, New York, February 6, 1887, educated in Albany Boys' Academy and Yale University, academic course, degree of Bachelor of Arts, and served seventeen months during the World War, 1917-1918, attaining the rank of first lieutenant, Infantry, United States Army, stationed at camps McArthur and Travis; married Florence C. Donnelly. 3. Marion Josina, married J. Stanley Davis.

HARTIGAN, John J.,

Founder of Important Business.

For twenty-one years with the dry goods firm of George Bristol & Company of Troy, New York, beginning as a boy, Mr. Hartigan, in 1888, began business for himself in the same line, and during the thirty-three years which have since elapsed has won for himself a proud name among the successful merchants of his city. He is a native son of Troy, and his entire business life of more than half a century has been spent in that city. John J. Hartigan, is a grandson of Richard Hartigan, of County Limerick, Ireland, a farmer, who lived and died in his native land. His wife was a Miss Kearny, and they were the parents of Maurice Hartigan, born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1824, who at the age of twenty-five years, in 1849, came to the United States, settling in Troy, New York. Maurice Hartigan became a successful groceryman of Troy, and was influential in local affairs. He married, in Troy, Ellen Hogan, also born in Limerick, Ireland, and both were members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

John J. Hartigan, second of the five children of Maurice and Ellen (Hogan) Hartigan, was born in Troy, New York, October 31, 1853, and was educated in La Salle In-

stitute. He began business life as a boy with the dry goods firm of George Bristol & Company, and spent twenty-one years, 1867-1888, in the employ of that house, rising through many promotions to responsible positions, and when he finally decided to enter business life under his own name he was the experienced merchant of thirty-five years.

In 1888 he opened a dry goods store on King street, Troy, and there conducted a successful and ever increasing business for twenty-four years. During that period he also established branch stores on Congress street, Troy, and in Schenectady and Amsterdam, New York, continuing these until 1909, when he disposed of them to devote himself entirely to his parent Troy store. In 1912, the needs of that business demanding increased facilities, Mr. Hartigan moved to his present location, No. 366 River street. He is now the veteran merchant of sixty-eight years, and for fifty-four of those years has been connected with the dry goods business; has had but one employer, George Bristol & Company, and their successors, Church & Phalen, and for thirty-three years has conducted business under his own name. Success has attended him; it has been richly deserved and well earned.

Private business affairs have not absorbed Mr. Hartigan's entire time nor interest, but in a public-spirited way he has aided in many worth-while activities, particularly the Troy Chamber of Commerce. He is now chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Waterways, was president of the Tri-City League (Troy, Albany, Schenectady), the league being in charge of all matters affecting these three cities of the Capital District and accomplishing a great deal for their advancement and development. During the World War period, 1917-18, and until the present 1921, he served as purchasing agent of the Rensselaer County Chapter of the Red Cross, and was active in all the drives

and activities of that period. When independent telephones were inaugurated in this section, Mr. Hartigan was quite active; he was treasurer of the Commercial Telephone Company of Troy, president of the Rensselaer Telephone Company, and president of the Granville, New York, Telephone Company, all of which were later absorbed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He is president of the board of trustees of La Salle Institute, a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics a Democrat.

Mr. Hartigan married, in 1883, Elizabeth Clogan, who died in 1907, leaving a daughter Helen, a graduate of Emma Willard School, now the wife of Frank L. Roche, of Troy. A daughter, Frances Hartigan, died at the age of eight years. Mr. Hartigan married a second time, February 1, 1910, Alice Grace Ross, of Troy.

GIFFORD, Arthur,

Man of Affairs.

Arthur Gifford is a descendant of old Colonial ancestry founded by Jonathan Gifford, who came from the North of England in 1630, and settled at Falmouth, Massachusetts, and who traced his descent from Sir Randolph de Giffard, a standard bearer of William the Conqueror in his invasion of England.

Elihu Gifford, grandfather of Arthur Gifford, born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, in 1796, married Eliza Robinson Starbuck, descendant of Edward Starbuck, who came from Devonshire, England, to Dover, Massachusetts, in 1640. He moved to Nantucket, in 1662, and became associated with others in purchase of that island from the Indians and the Crown. Nathaniel Starbuck, son of Edward Starbuck, married Tristram Coffin's daughter, Mary, who was a woman of great force of

character and of leading influence, and their descendants became, with others, the founders of Hudson, New York, in 1773.

Elihu Gifford, in 1823, became a member of the firm of Starbuck & Company, iron founders, of Hudson, which business was established in 1814, and of which, in 1831, he became sole owner. In 1863 his sons, William H. and James, purchased the business and continued it under the name of Gifford Brothers. He was actively engaged in numerous other enterprises, including transportation between Hudson and New York City, and Boston; the organization of the Hudson & Berkshire Railroad Company in 1836; the establishment of the Hudson Iron Works; and the organization of the Farmers' National Bank in 1839, of which he was president for twenty-five years. His death occurred in 1889, in the ninety-third year of his age. His wife was a woman of kindly, charitable impulses, and the founder of the Hudson Orphan Asylum. They were the parents of six sons and five daughters, one of their sons, Sanford R., becoming an artist of national note.

James Gifford, son of Elihu and Eliza Robinson (Starbuck) Gifford, was born in Hudson, New York, in 1829. After attending college at Oberlin, Ohio, and several years of travel in Europe, Australia, and the East Indies, in 1856, he joined his brother, William H., in the direction of their foundry business. He later organized and became the first president of the Young Men's Christian Association, subsequent to a special trip to England for the purpose of studying its operation in that country. He married Almira Beadle, daughter of Thomas D. and Phebe Ann (Starbuck) Beadle, of South Easton, Washington county, New York, and they were the parents of four sons: Malcolm, Paul, Arthur, and J. Edward.

In 1870 Mrs. Gifford became the first white woman to visit Japan.



J. F. Rogers

Arthur Gifford, son of James and Almira (Beadle) Gifford, was born in Hudson, New York, March 9, 1860. In 1878 he entered the employ of Gifford Brothers, and in 1889, with his brother Malcolm, purchased the business from their father and uncle. The form of management was changed in 1904, when incorporation was made as Gifford-Wood Company. In 1913 he organized the Mechanical Handlor Company, manufacturing elevating and conveying machinery, which, in 1918, was sold to the Steward Davit and Equipment Corporation, and with the completion of this transaction Mr. Gifford retired from the manufacturing field. Mr. Gifford is a director of the Hudson River Trust Company; an active member of the Chamber of Commerce; trustee of the Presbyterian church; and president of the Columbia Country Club. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the Board of Education, and in 1893, while president of the board, was largely instrumental in securing the construction of a new high school. He served three years as a commissioner of the Board of Public Works, and in 1901 was made president of the Special Water Commission, which constructed the present city water supply.

Arthur Gifford married, February 1, 1893, Grace Collier, daughter of Hon. Isaac Newton and Frances M. (Welles) Collier, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Isaac Collier, born in Hudson, New York, October 27, 1894; was educated at Hudson High School, Hotchkiss Preparatory School, of Lakeville, Connecticut, class of 1913, and Yale University, class of 1917. He enlisted in the army of 1917 and served as a machine gun expert during the World War, and was honorably discharged with the rank of second lieutenant. He is now connected with the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York City. 2. Edith, born in Hudson, New York, August 8, 1897; was educated at Miss Hall's School for Girls, Pittsfield, Massachusetts,

and at Mrs. Davis' School, Briarcliff Manor, New York. Miss Gifford was married to Herbert Southerland Havens, of Red Hook, Dutchess county, New York, June 26, 1920, and is now living at Englewood, New Jersey. 3. Helen, born in Hudson, New York, June 1, 1899; was educated at Miss Bennett's School for Girls, Millbrook, New York.

FOLGER, Frederick Fitch,

Man of Large Affairs.

Frederick Fitch Folger was born in Cortright, Delaware county, New York, December 24, 1812, died in Hudson, New York, March 26, 1899.

Closed are those eyes in endless night,
 No more to beam with fond delight,
 Or with affection roll;
 Eternal silence seals that tongue,
 Where sense and soft persuasion hung,
 To captivate the soul.

In obedience to an immemorial custom which has been honored by long observance, it is befitting that a tribute of respect be paid to the memory of one who has been so lately a contemporary, a fellow-citizen, a husband and father. This is in harmony with the sentiment and practices of universal human-kind, and springs from a recognition of the Divine in human nature. It is the tribute which moral, intellectual and spiritual excellence and power paid to themselves. An almost universal belief exists among men of all nations in all parts of the habitable globe, that there is in each individual the germ of immortality, which expands by the process called death, and enters by the portal called the grave into the dawn of a future life in which the moral, intellectual and spiritual powers shall expand and grow and attain to a development whose promise is only outlined in the experience and development of this world.

Frederick Fitch Folger was the scion of no mean stock. In 1635 there came from

Norwich, England, his paternal ancestor, John Foulger, and his son Peter. His maternal ancestors were also English, the first of his mother's kindred who came to America being the Rev. James Fitch, who traced his descent from John Fytche, of Fytche Castle in the parish of Widdington, northwest of Essex. Through a long line of honorable forefathers, Frederick Fitch Folger had for his father Obed Worth Folger, and for his mother Mary Mayhew (Fitch) Folger. His mother was born in Nova Scotia, January 22, 1784, and was a woman of unusual mental attainments, living to the advanced age of one hundred years and eleven months, and retaining her mental faculties until the last. She died in Hudson, New York, December 21, 1884. His parents were married in Hudson, New York, December 13, 1801.

When Frederick Fitch Folger was but seven years of age he removed with his parents to Hudson, where his early days were passed and were spent in laying the foundation stones of that edifice of moral worth which was such a distinctive characteristic of Mr. Folger's future; the influences of home, combined with the education received at the old Hudson academy, could not but affect and mould a growing boy. An aptitude for business was early manifested, and he possessed an eagerness to enter the ranks of that army which was striving to win the battle of life, and to gain for himself not only a commercial standing, but the rich reward of honest toil. After holding several clerkships in his adopted home, while still a young man he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where a lucrative position was tendered him. In 1837 the firm by whom he was employed finding him so essential to their interests, his salary was greatly increased. Shortly after, he was stricken with yellow fever, and with great care he was safely carried through this trying ordeal. In 1840 the firm with which he was connected

offered him an interest as partner, but he declined, accepting a higher position with them and the privilege of going North. Shortly after, the firm passed into liquidation and he purchased all interests in the firm. In 1842 he began the wholesale and retail hardware and ship chandlery business, taking a brother as partner, and in a few years the establishment of Frederick F. Folger & Company became one of the largest, most prominent, and influential in the South.

On September 10, 1851, he married Harriette A. Camp, daughter of Colonel Elisha Camp, of Sacketts Harbor, New York, who died July 29, 1904. They were the parents of six children: Mary A.; Frederick Fitch, Jr., died February 25, 1883; Glenwood; Floride, who married Wendell V. R. Barnard, and they have one daughter, Floride Folger Barnard, who married Arthur La Grand Doty, of Paris, France; Harriette A.; and Mayhew Worth, who died August 18, 1904. Mrs. Folger was a woman of unusual charming personality.

Still retaining an interest in his Southern house, in 1853 he purchased in Hudson, New York, the property known as "The Bronson Place," which he named "Glenwood." In 1869 he gave up the active duties of life, returned to Hudson and erected a homestead on Prospect avenue, beautiful in every adornment, and in which he lived for eighteen years. His great heart yearned to do for others as he had done for himself, to uplift and better. The old academy in which he had received his first instruction was, by his efforts, developed into a school of high standing, and was in reality the primitive step to the establishment of, and the seed from which sprang the public school system inaugurated later in this city, and which now maintains a standard second to none in the State. Another great work suggested and carried out by him was the improvement of the city's cemetery. To this he gave both time and money, and under

his guidance, fostering care, and suggestions this spot where he now sleeps was changed from a neglected field to a garden blooming with flowers, truly into a "God's-Acre."

He was prominent in the organization of Hudson's water supply, and as a result a water commission was created and he was asked to take the head. This honor he declined, but he made many suggestions which were carried into effect, and today Hudson boasts of a water supply which stands almost unequalled by any in the country. His known probity, business tact, and financial ability gave him a seat on the board of directors of the Farmer's National Bank of Hudson. For twenty years he acted to the satisfaction of his associates and to the degree of being asked to assume the presidency of the institution, this at the age of seventy-seven years, which at first he declined, but later accepted the position of vice-president, which office he held until his death.

Mr. Folger was a Democrat. With him party principle was so deeply rooted that to split a ticket was to commit a crime. In the campaign of 1896 he announced his standing as a firm and unbending advocate of the gold standard. At one time he had decided to vote the Republican ticket, but the nomination of Palmer and Buckner, however, overcame the difficulty, and beneath the old flag of true and pure Democracy on election day, with uncovered head, loyal to his manhood and his lifelong principles, he deposited his vote in their favor. Men such as Mr. Folger may die and pass from the arena of life ere the goal at which they aimed is reached, but even then their lives are in no sense failures, since each day has marked their onward progress. To his friends he was most strongly attached, and in his domestic life peculiarly fortunate. He was the most devoted of husbands, the kindest of fathers. To his equals he was ever pleasant and obliging, to his

superiors, gracious and kind. To no man in his community could be more aptly applied the words and shrewd judgment of Horace Walpole:

To act with common sense,
according to the moment is the
best wisdom I know;
And the best philosophy to do one's duties,
take the world as it comes,
Submit respectfully to one's lot,
Bless the goodness that has given us
so much happiness with it, whatever
it is, and despise affectation.

The following resolutions were passed by the directors of The Farmers' National Bank of Hudson:

After many years of faithful service as an officer of The Farmers' National Bank of this city, Frederick Fitch Folger has passed from earth.

We, the directors and officers of the institution with which he was so long connected, deem it our duty, as well as privilege, to bear testimony and place on record our appreciation of his worth as a citizen, his ability as a financier, and his character as a man. Appointed a director, February 2, 1876, he discharged the duties of that trust with fidelity and zeal. On May 13, 1889, he was elected to the chair of vice-president. Here his sound and conservative guidance added to his well-known reputation as a man of business. On May 24, 1890, he was unanimously elected president of the institution which owed so much of its success to his thoughtful care and attention. Advancing years, however, combined with a natural modesty, led him to decline this honor, and in the chair of the vice-presidency he remained until his death. Much could be said of Mr. Folger as our associate, but no fulsome praise is needed to tell the story of his life as a friend and adviser. We shall miss his sterling counsels and genial presence, and in all things wherein we have been associated with him in business, we shall mourn our loss.

To his family we tender heart-felt sympathy, and direct that a copy of this expression of appreciation be sent to them and spread upon the records of this bank and published in the daily papers.

Excerpts from newspapers on the death of Frederick Fitch Folger. Hudson "Register," March 27, 1899:

Mr. Folger was in his 87th year, was a man in all the word implies— He was a gentleman of the old school—and through his dignity and uniform courtesy commanded the respect and admiration and drew forth for himself the love of every one with whom he came in contact— Refined and cultured, and possessing a vast fund of information, and having rare conversational ability, his companionship was sought by the younger men of the city as well as the older— His was truly a christian character, a character in which charity was marked as a distinguishing trait, and the many who have felt the influence of his noble spirit feel that it has been good that such a man has lived and has been granted long life, and though the fulness had come, and it was his time to bid earth farewell, yet all mourn in the knowledge that he is no more.

New York "Times," March 29, 1899:

Frederick Fitch Folger died at Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday. He was in his 87th year, and had lived in Hudson for a great part of his life. He was for many years a director of The Farmers' National Bank of Hudson, and on being asked to become president of the bank declined, but accepted the vice-presidency, which position he retained until his death. He was also member of the Board of Water Commissioners.

Hudson "Register," March 29, 1899:

. . . The name of Frederick Fitch Folger, one synonymous with the gentleman, the honored citizen, the warm friend, the ambassador of all that was noble in man, has ceased to be written on the records of Time, but is being graven by the pencil of immortality on the pages of Eternity. It needs no words to bring to the minds of his fellow-citizens what Mr. Folger was— A long and busy life, many years of it spent far from the home of his last days, seemed to refine and bring to the surface those many virtues acquired at birth and nurtured by the tilth of contact with the world. They bore an abundant harvest and to himself and to others he could say in many respects my last days are my best and most enjoyable. Always interested in the welfare of our city, serving with the utmost fidelity, and for the public good on many boards of commission. Mr. Folger's most enduring monument is that left to us in our water supply. From its inception his hand and his mind have aided and guided it through the years of its successful operation. No man has ever done more, no one has ever given to its fulfillment so much of time and

thought as he— In the bank of which he was many years a director, his clear judgment claimed the weight of authority; in the club his genial presence added a brighter charm of sociability; in the home his love, his tender care made the hearthstone of family relationship glow with a greater warmth, and among his friends he each day forged chains of more solid endearment, binding each one he knew to his heart as with hoops of steel— We never thought Mr. Folger could die, so grand was he— Wrapped in the mantle of peace and good will toward all, with a character without spot or blemish, he has laid himself down to pleasant slumber, to awake in the great unknown—

Granite shafts may tower above his tomb, eulogies may be written with the grace of a poet's pen, or painted with all the beauty of the artist's brush, each will fail to bring into a living picture the story of a life which made him happy through the contributions to the happiness of others.

CHILD, James J.,

Head of Large Enterprise.

In the second period of his active business life, James J. Child entered the field of work in which he has continued to the present time, and his presidency of the wholesale coal company that bears his name marks the distance he has covered in practical affairs since the day in December, 1872, when he became a clerk in the employ of David Judson, a coal merchant of Lansingburg and Troy. Mr. Child has acquired numerous other important interests in business and financial circles, and a diversity of connections with the institutions of his city has given him prominence as a citizen of disinterested public spirit, whose devoted service springs from a true desire to promote her welfare, and who has made many sacrifices of time and convenience to accomplish that end.

James J. Child is of English parentage, son of Joseph (3) and Agnes (Johnston) Child, grandson of Joseph (2) and Penelope (Tengle) Child, and great-grandson of Joseph (1) and Mary Child. St. Ives, Eng-

land, was the family home, Joseph (2) Child establishing the line in the United States in 1824.

James J. Child was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 22, 1854, and was a boy of eight years of age when his parents moved to Troy, New York. He attended Lansingburg Seminary and Lansingburg Academy, and obtained his first position with the Troy & Boston Railroad Company in Troy, New York, later filling the office of station agent with the Lebanon Springs railroad. On December 9, 1872, Mr. Child made his entry into the coal business as a clerk in the employ of David Judson, a well known coal dealer, with yards and office in Lansingburg and Troy. Not long afterward he was appointed manager of Mr. Judson's retail affairs in Lansingburg, and upon Mr. Judson's death in 1881, he formed a partnership with his ~~late~~ employer's son, David A. Judson. They continued the business founded by David Judson until May 1, 1893, when Mr. Child established in independent dealings with the organization of the James J. Child Coal Company, of which he is president and treasurer. He confined the operations of this company to wholesale dealings in coal, and built up an enterprise that not only ranks among Troy's most prosperous business organizations, but that is one of the largest coal concerns in Northern New York. To the upbuilding of this extensive business Mr. Child devoted himself with diligent application, and as he has been its leading spirit throughout the years of its existence, to him alone belongs the credit for rearing such a substantial business structure. He has formed numerous other associations in the world of affairs, and is president of the J. J. Child Steamer Company, vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Security Trust Company, and director of the People's Bank.

Mr. Child is a Republican in politics, for

six years was a member of the Republican State Committee, has been a delegate to National, State and County conventions, and is an earnest believer in the efficacy of Republican principles in their practical application to the governmental needs of the country. While in Lansingburg he was police commissioner for two years, but has cared little for public office. To affairs of public interest and to institutions serving the public good he has given generously of his business judgment and executive talents. For more than twenty years he has been a trustee of the North End Young Men's Christian Association, and he is a director of the Samaritan Hospital, the Boys' Club, and trustee of the Troy Orphan Asylum. His religious faith is Presbyterian, and for many years he was a trustee and elder of Olivet Presbyterian Church, about 1896 transferring his membership to the Westminster Presbyterian Church, where he is president of the board of trustees.

Mr. Child married, April 1, 1882, Marion E. Lockwood, daughter of Duane Lockwood, of Lansingburg. Children: 1. Milton Duane, born January 7, 1883, died August 13, 1887. 2. Grace A., born May 20, 1886; married William H. Hardy, who is associated with the Earl & Wilson Company. 3. Dudley L., born January 11, 1890; director in the James J. Child Coal Company, and is associated with his father in other business affairs. 4. Mildred I., born August 20, 1892; married George W. McClelland, a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of Marion Child and George Bryant.

STRECKER, Edward,
Financier.

Length of service is not uncommon in the banking business where men spend a lifetime with one institution, but the Union

National Bank, of Troy, has the unusual experience of having as president a man who began his connection with the bank half a century ago as messenger, and has as cashier a man who forty years ago began his career with the bank, a boy of fourteen and in the lowliest position. President Wheeler came up from the ranks, and for more than half a century has been associated with the one institution, while Cashier Edward Strecker for forty years has served the same institution, and won his way from the lowest grade of bank service to the high and responsible position he most ably fills. Fifty-four is hardly middle age in the banking world, and Mr. Strecker has many years of usefulness before him. He has never known any other business than banking, and no other bank than the Union National.

Edward Strecker is the son of Werner Strecker, who was born in Alfeld, Germany, in 1837, and there spent the first fourteen years of his life. He came to the United States in 1851 and found a home in Troy, New York, where he completed his education in the public day and night schools and in business college. When a young man, he engaged in business in Boston, Massachusetts, remaining in that city until 1874, when he returned to Troy and established a real estate and insurance business, of which he is still the managing head, although an octogenarian. He is a member and a past master of Apollo Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons; and Apollo Chapter, No. 48, Royal Arch Masons; and is highly esteemed by his brethren of the order. He married Walburg Kirchner, and they were the parents of five children: Wilhelmina, deceased, was the wife of William F. Bayer; Lorenzo, a druggist of Troy; Bertha, wife of John I. Belmore; Edward, of further mention; Pauline.

Edward Strecker was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 28, 1867, but in 1874, Troy, New York, became the family

home. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, then on April 27, 1881, began his long term of service with the Union National Bank, of Troy, as messenger boy. Forty years have since intervened, and during that time he has passed through every grade of bank service between messenger boy and the cashier's desk. As a boy he established a reputation for diligence, promptness and honesty, his rise to a higher position being inevitable, once his qualities and characteristics were known. He passed the different bookkeeper's position, and in 1912 was made assistant cashier, and in 1915 was advanced to his present position—cashier. He is also a member of the board of directors, and is regarded as one of the strong men of the directorate. He is also a director of the Bank of Waterford, of which he was one of the founders.

He is a member of the Troy Citizens' Corps; was a member of the Sixth Separate Company, New York National Guard, for six years; member of the Troy Club; Troy Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is treasurer; member of Troy Chamber of Commerce, and its former treasurer; member of Troy Republican Club, and treasurer and trustee of the First Baptist Church, of Troy.

Mr. Strecker married, June 5, 1889, Alta V. Green, daughter of William Duane and Martha (Main) Green, of Troy, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Strecker are the parents of two children: 1. Ralph D., born in Troy, New York, September 30, 1890; there educated in public schools and Troy Academy; he is now engaged with the John W. Ferguson Company, of Paterson, New Jersey; he married Ethel Thornton, of Providence, Rhode Island, and they are the parents of two children: Thornton D. and Marilyn Strecker. 2. A. Elise, a graduate of Troy High School and Emma Willard School, of Troy.

GILLETTE, John W.,**Business Man, Agriculturalist.**

Combining general business interests with the business and science of fruit culture on a large scale, Mr. Gillette was widely known as the owner of one of the most extensive orchards in the valley of the Hudson. The Gillette family is an ancient one in England, of French derivation, and is now principally found in Oxfordshire, with a small representation in Kent and Somersetshire.

The American record of the branch of which Mr. Gillette was a member traces to Jonathan Gillet, who left England in the "Mary and John," March 20, 1630, arriving off Nantasket, May 30, following, and settling in Dorchester. Jonathan Gillet was made a freeman at Dorchester, May 6, 1635, and had various lots of ground granted to him. About 1636 he moved to Windsor, where he remained until his death, August 23, 1677. He and his wife, Mary, were the parents of ten children.

The line continues through his son, Josiah, and Joanna (Taintor) Gillet, his wife, who became first settlers of Colchester in 1702; his son, General Jonathan, and Sarah (Ely) Gillet, his wife; his son, Aaron, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and Anna (Pratt) Gillet, his wife; his son, Ely, and Phebe (Hall) Gillet, his wife; his son, Ely Hall, and Mary (Williams) Gillet, his wife, the latter a descendant from Robert Williams, who came from England and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, about 1638, becoming a prominent resident of that place; to John Elbert Gillette, father of John W. Gillette. The spelling of name, frequently varying, has been here retained as used by the different members of the family.

Hon. John Elbert Gillette was born in Colchester, Connecticut, October 4, 1828, and died in Hudson, New York, March 10, 1911. He passed his early life on his father's farm, working there in the summer,

and in the winter attending Bacon Academy, and as a youth of seventeen years began to teach school, intending to follow this work with a course of study at Yale College. After four years of teaching, eye trouble compelled him to relinquish his school work and to forego his college education, and in 1850 he moved to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the publication of county maps, a line of business in which he continued for ten years. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, he withdrew from business and retired from active affairs for a short time, then entering into the development of the newly discovered oil territory in northwestern Pennsylvania. Here he became president of two of the largest operating companies, the Dalzell and McElhenny, maintaining offices in Philadelphia and directing the affairs of these concerns from that center until the spring of 1867, when he severed his associations with the oil producing industry and moved to Catskill Station, New York. In 1873 he became interested in the American Paper Car Wheel Manufacturing Company, which failed after a two years career, Mr. Gillette purchasing its effects and organizing the Hudson Paper Car Wheel Company. This company was afterward merged with the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company, of which he served as director, vice-president, and president. During his active years Mr. Gillette served as director, vice-president, and president of the Hudson Iron Company, director of the Hudson City Savings Institution, for many years director of the National Hudson River Bank and for several years its vice-president. He was a keen and shrewd man of affairs, sound in judgment, decided in execution, and bore a splendid reputation in the world of business.

He was supervisor of his town of Greenport in 1875, 1876, and 1878, and in 1879 was elected to the New York Assembly on the Republican ticket, being reelected in

1880. During these terms he served on the committees on railroads, insurance, and public instruction. His hold upon the public regard was strengthened through his faithful, capable discharge of his duties as a public servant. He married, June 19, 1854, Sarah Amanda Westfield, daughter of John Westfield, of Hudson, New York, and they were the parents of four children, three of whom died in infancy.

John Westfield Gillette, son of John Elbert and Sarah Amanda (Westfield) Gillette, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1860. At an early age he came with his parents to Hudson and there attended Hudson Academy, completing his studies by a two years' course in New York University, and in Williams College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1882. After a brief period in the Columbia School of Mines he was taken ill, and upon recovery engaged in farming on his father's estate. Later, in 1895, he formed an association with the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company as superintendent, continuing in the employ of that company until its absorption by the Railway Steel Spring Company. Upon the death of John Elbert Gillette, in 1911, Mr. Gillette assumed the management of his fruit farm of about 300 acres, and devoted a large share of his time and attention to its cultivation. Mr. Gillette was a director of the Farmers' National Bank, a trustee of the Hudson City Savings Institution, in addition to his private interests. He was president of the Home for the Aged, and president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Gillette was a member of The Williams Club, of New York City.

John W. Gillette married, October 31, 1888, Grace Fidelia James, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, daughter of Lyman D. and Helen (Field) James. They were the parents of two children: 1. Helen Field, born December 19, 1889, married, April 10, 1915, Marcus Dimmitt Richards, of Chica-

go, Illinois, and they have children, Grace Fidelia, born February 13, 1917, and Mary Louise, born February 12, 1920. 2. John Westfield, Jr., born August 26, 1892, educated at Westminster School, Simsbury, Connecticut, and Williams College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1914. He was abroad until the outbreak of the World War. He entered Plattsburg Training Camp in 1917, and was subsequently assigned to duty at Madison Barracks, Fort Oglethorpe, Camp Hancock, and Camp Meade. At the time of the signing of the armistice he was major of the Thirty-third Machine Gun Battalion, Eleventh Division, and his organization had received overseas orders. Major Gillette was honorably discharged from the United States Army at Camp Meade, January 31, 1919, and upon his return to civil life engaged in business in Detroit, Michigan. He is a member of The Williams Club, of New York City. Mr. Gillette married, October 27, 1917, Louise Dawson Black, of Princeton, New Jersey, daughter of Jeremiah and Isabelle (Church) Black, of York, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of Frederick E. Church, the noted Hudson river artist. They are the parents of John Westfield, 3rd, born July 16, 1918.

John W. Gillette died at Augusta, Georgia, March 21, 1921. The following is an editorial obituary from the "Hudson Republican":

JOHN W. GILLETTE.

The grave has closed over the mortal remains of John W. Gillette and that body which was of earth, earthy, has been returned and the cycle of life is complete. Once again we turn from the grave only to face it. Worldly possessions, transitory glory and the kindred triumphs of life are of but little moment when the covers of its book are closed. It's the heritage we leave posterity, the impress we make upon the world, our footprints on time's sands that count. The mortal face and form soon fade away and are forgotten, but the memories of a life well lived, of kindly deeds done, live and linger beyond, far beyond the narrow confines of the tomb.



H. Hadley Smith,

Under the blue canopy of the heavens on a beautiful vernal day, brightened and warmed by the quickening sun which bespoke the coming of life, the advent of Spring, John W. Gillette was tenderly laid in his final resting place. In our narrow and restricted vision we say he is dead; but as sure as to-day's sun will go down behind the yonder Catskills on this night, just so sure does John W. Gillette live. The mortal body has passed on, but his spirit and the magnificent influence of his fine upstanding Christian life, lives and abides in Hudson to-day and will so continue these years to come.

God, in his infinite wisdom, does not create to die a man so noble, so fine, so pure in thought, word and deed. He is not dead, he lives.

As Dr. Yeisley so impressively read in his beautiful service:

He is not dead, this friend—not dead,
But in the path we mortals tread
Got some few, trifling steps ahead
And nearer to the end.
So that you, too, once past the bend,
Shall meet again, as face to face, this friend
You fancy dead.

SMITH, H. Hadley, M. D.,

Dean of Medical Profession in Hudson.

The varied activities of any city mean opportunity for the men who engage in them. Almost with one accord each man forges ahead to his own ends. But the physician and surgeon—the man in whose hands are placed the issues of life and death—his opportunity is the opportunity of service. With the passing of the years the people come to depend more and more upon him, often his only compensation for his arduous labors the affection of those whom he has served, and the dignity of his position in the community. In the city of Hudson, New York, one of the foremost professional men of the day is Dr. H. Hadley Smith, for the past thirty-five years an honored and successful physician. Dr. Smith is of Colonial New England ancestry, and his family has been prominent in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut for many generations.

.Bethel Smith, great-grandfather of Dr.

Smith, was a well known citizen of the little village of Woodbury, Connecticut. With his wife, Deliverance, he held the respect and affection of the little community.

Thomas Johnson Smith, their son, married Laura Emmons, and they later resided in Alford, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

Lyman Asaph Smith, their son, and father of Dr. Smith, was born in Alford, Massachusetts. When he struck out for himself he went to Salisbury, Connecticut, where he engaged in carriage making, continuing along this line until his death. He married Emily Stoddard, and they were the parents of six children: Laura Eletza, born in 1835, and died in 1891; Mary Ellen, who was born in 1838, married Luther Lindsay in 1858, and died in 1905; Alice Louise, born in 1841, died in 1842; George Fletcher, born in 1843, married Emma E. Corson in 1869, and died in 1882; Adeline, born in 1846, died in 1857; and Henry Hadley, now for many years one of Hudson's most prominent physicians.

Dr. H. Hadley Smith was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, August 18, 1848. The family removed to Clayton, Massachusetts, while he was yet a child, and they resided there during the progress of his education. He attended the North Canaan, Connecticut, Academy, then took a course at Carter's Commercial College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. But while the time spent there was far from wasted, the young man cared little for a business career. The profession of medicine had long appealed to him, and he finally decided to mark out his future along the line of his own choice. He entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Richard Beebe, of North Egremont, Massachusetts, a physician who was far ahead of his time and who helped the young man lay a sound and enduring foundation for his career. He attended the University of Vermont Medical School, Burlington, for one

year, then continued his studies in the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In Albany Dr. Smith was a registered student under Dr. Albert Van De Veer.

At South Egremont, Massachusetts, in that same year, Dr. Smith entered upon the practice of his profession, but at the end of one year was persuaded to remove to Sheffield, in the same State. Here his practice covered a period of twelve years. During the latter part of that time, in 1884, he went abroad and entered upon a series of special studies in London, Berlin and Vienna, covering exhaustive research on diseases of the eye, throat, and lungs. In 1886 he located in Hudson, New York, specializing along these lines. He quickly gained the confidence of the people, and won a wide reputation for skill in these branches of medical science. The people of Hudson and vicinity have come to feel toward him a regard higher than esteem and deeper than friendship. His position in the community is an enviable one, attained by the sheer merit of the man and his broad and all-embracing kindness of heart. He enjoys a very extensive and lucrative practice, and the most sincere good-will of his colleagues, who frequently express their appreciation of this dean of the medical profession in Hudson. Eight medical students studied under Dr. Smith's direction, all of whom were graduated from the Albany Medical College and became successful practitioners.

Dr. Smith has been called upon at various times to fill positions outside the immediate responsibilities of his practice. From its foundation, he has been on the staff of the Hudson City Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and for many years was a member of the Lawson Tait Medical Association, of London, England. The civic progress of the city of Hudson has been close to his heart, and he

has always been an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party, but has consistently declined political preferment. Dr. Smith is a life member of Aquilla Lodge, No. 107, Free and Accepted Masons; also a member of Hudson Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

On May 18, 1875, Dr. Smith married Jane Luella Dowd, principal of the South Egremont Academy, daughter of Almeron and Emily (Curtiss) Dowd, of Westfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Smith has for many years been, and still is, active in many branches of benevolent and progressive work. For a long time she has been treasurer of the Columbia County Humane Society, and has done splendid work along this line. Since the death of Mr. James McNeill, Mrs. Smith has acted as president of the Society. She is a very earnest worker in the Universalist church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for the past twenty years. She possesses a peculiarly happy faculty of understanding children and appreciating the youthful point of view. As president of the Hudson Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the past twelve years, and also a county officer in that organization, she has borne a significant part in the final triumph of the new order of temperance and sobriety. Mrs. Smith is a talented and entertaining writer, and is a frequent contributor to various temperance organs; her children's stories on temperance themes are delightful, and very popular with the small people. Among her best known published volumes are: "Wayside Leaves," "Wind Flowers," "Flowers from Foreign Fields," "The Value of the Church from a Woman's Point of View," and "Ways to Win." "Flowers from Foreign Fields" is a charming volume of translated verse. Mrs. Smith is a Prohibitionist, and has been from her childhood a consistent advocate of Woman Suffrage; she is a member also of the "League to Enforce Peace." In Lady Maccabee circles, Mrs.

Smith is an influential member, and she is recording secretary of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In their delightful home on Warren street, Hudson, Dr. and Mrs. Smith are the center of a wide circle of friends, and the forces for good set in motion by their benevolent activities will count for public betterment far down the years.

CHALMERS, Robert M.,

Merchant.

Robert M. Chalmers comes of Scotch ancestry, the manager and the practical head of the John C. Myers Company, one of the largest department stores in the State outside of the metropolitan district; is a son of John L. and Catherine (Ireland) Chalmers, who came to the United States about 1845. They were both born in Edinburgh, Scotland. John L. Chalmers was a dyer in Edinburgh, Scotland, and after locating in Albany, New York, he continued in that line of activity. Later he entered the service of the New York Central Railroad Company, continuing there until his death. John L. and Catherine (Ireland) Chalmers were the parents of four sons and a daughter: James A.; William M., deceased; Walter, deceased; Jessie L., married John Hagy; Robert M., of further mention.

Robert M. Chalmers was born in Albany, New York, January 31, 1867, and there was educated in the public schools and Albany Business College. For two years, while a student at business college, he was a clerk in the James McElroy dry goods store, entering that establishment at the age of twelve. At the age of fourteen, in 1881, he entered the employ of John C. Myers, dry goods merchant, of Albany, and two years later, so rapidly had he advanced, he was given important duties to perform. This was the beginning of a very successful business career, the lad of sixteen proving his ability,

and advancement soon followed his earnest efforts to give the best that was in him. That spirit has always actuated him, and each year greater responsibilities were placed upon him. He was made buyer for several departments of the store, and each year other departments were added to his list until he was buying for sixteen of the more important ones. On July 12, 1905, he was admitted to a partnership, and for several years he has been sole manager of the John G. Myers Company, which position he still holds.

Mr. Chalmers' success as a merchant has been fairly won by close application to business, and an untiring interest in the affairs of the store. He always made his particular part of the store a close study, and never was satisfied until he had placed it on the highest plane of efficiency. Then he was ready for the next position, and it soon came. That was the secret of his success, fulfilling the duties of each position so well that those in authority felt that they must advance him in order to realize on the talent that was at their command. So promotion followed promotion until the only promotion left was a partnership and then sole management. It is a wonderful record—from boyhood to middle age, from a junior clerkship to managing head in one mercantile house, and merit alone the cause of his rise.

Mr. Chalmers has few business interests outside of the John G. Myers Company, although he is an efficient director of the First National Bank, of Albany, and the Commerce Insurance Company, of Albany. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and deeply interested in its work, serving on the executive committee and the merchant bureau of the Chamber. Public-spirited and progressive, he is an exemplification of the virile, successful American business man of modern times, and he holds a commanding position among his

contemporaries of the business world, and no movement tending toward the improvement of the public welfare of the city but has his support.

Social, friendly and genial, Mr. Chalmers is affiliated with his fellowmen in club society and fraternity. He is a Master Mason of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His clubs are: The Fort Orange, Albany, Albany Country and Wolferts Roost. He is a member of the Society St. Andrews, and attends the First Presbyterian Church, Albany.

TOWNSEND, Captain Reynolds King,

Bond Salesman.

Seventy years is but a brief period in the history of Albany, but two generations have lived since the induction of General Franklin Townsend into the office of the mayor of that city in 1850. General Townsend was then a man of mature years and full of honors, gained in the business world and the public life of his city and State. He sprang from early Colonial New York family, son of Isaiah and Hannah Townsend, and a descendant of Henry Townsend, who came from Norwich, England, and settled on Long Island, in 1645.

General Townsend early began his business career, and was still young when made manager of the Franklin Furnace and Machine Shops, quickly rose to high position in the business world, and as president of the State Bank, and vice-president of the Albany Savings Bank, was a power among financiers. In public life he was alderman, supervisor, mayor (1850-1851), assemblyman, and for nine years adjutant-general of the State of New York. He married Anna King, only daughter of the famed statesman, Rufus King, and they were the parents of that eminent Albany physician, Dr. Franklin Townsend, father of Captain Reynolds King Townsend, of Albany, whose career is herein reviewed.

Dr. Franklin Townsend was born in Albany, New York, November 4, 1854, and there completed the courses of Boys' Academy and State Normal School. He entered Williams College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1873, going thence to the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), receiving his M. D. from that famous medical school in 1876. He engaged in hospital work in New York City during 1876 and 1877, then spent a year abroad in the hospitals and schools of London, Vienna, and Strassburg, returning to the United States in 1878. He began the practice of his profession in Albany the same year, and as a specialist in the diseases of women attained the topmost rounds of the medical ladder of fame. The literature of his profession was enriched by his contributions, and among the many papers, pamphlets, and brochures from his pen, these stand preëminent: "Ovulation and Menstruation, considered in their Physiological Relation"; "Treatment of the Parturient Breast"; "Some Considerations on Uterine Congestion and Parturient Haemophilia." Dr. Townsend married Margaret W. Reynolds, and they were the parents of Captain Reynolds King Townsend.

Reynolds King Townsend was born in Albany, New York, July 15, 1884, and there completed his preparatory education in 1903, with graduation from Boys' Academy. He then entered Williams College, (also his father's *alma mater*), whence he was graduated, class of 1907. His first position in the business world was with the Federal Signal Company, as assistant electrical engineer, a position he efficiently filled until 1912. In that year he resigned and entered the employ of E. M. Griffith, general insurance broker of Albany, as salesman, continuing that relation until 1917, when he resigned to enter the military service of the United States Government.

Captain Townsend's military career dates

from the year 1907, when he enlisted in Company A, Tenth Regiment, New York National Guard. He continued with that company, holding all ranks from private and non-commissioned officer to that of captain, being in command of the company when it was sworn into the United States army during the great World War, and continued its commander, when as part of the Fifty-first Pioneer Infantry, United States Army, it was sent overseas as one of the units of the American Expeditionary Force. Captain Townsend was in command of his men at St. Mihiel, the operations on the plains of the Woevere, the Muerth, and Moselle rivers, and for six months after the signing of the armistice, as a part of the Army of Occupation. In July, 1919, he returned to the United States, and was mustered out of the United States service, July 24, at Camp Upton.

Since his return to civil life, Captain Townsend has been associated with John A. Langan, investment securities, as a bond salesman. Following in the footsteps of his eminent father and illustrious grandfather, Captain Townsend, since youth, has held close to the tenets of the Democratic party, and at the age of thirty-five years made a remarkable campaign for the office of mayor of Albany, reducing a Republican plurality of 20,000 to 1,400. He is a member of the Fort Orange University and Elks clubs of Albany; the Army and Navy Club of New York City; Sons of the Revolution; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Service; Williams College Alumni Association of New York; and is an attendant of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.

SHIELDS, Francis,

Head of Large Business.

Shields is an ancient Scotch surname now found in every land. The family bore arms, an American branch of the family using those borne by the Scotch family:

Arms—Gules, on a bend or, three shields azure.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed in armour, holding a shield azure.

Motto—*Vincit qui Patitur.* (He conquers who endures).

The Shields family of Albany trace descent from Dr. Andrew Shields, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, who after receiving his degree in medicine left Scotland, and located in the North of Ireland, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. The family in Albany was established by Adam Shields, a son of Dr. Andrew Shields.

Adam Shields was born in Ireland, in 1798, and upon arriving at legal age, in 1819, came to the United States, finding a congenial and permanent home in Albany, New York. At the time of his coming to Albany, Levi Solomon was the leading retail tobacconist of the city, and for a time Adam Shields was in his employ as a clerk. He gained a thorough knowledge of the tobacco business, and in 1833, in partnership with Samuel Townsend, he entered into the manufacture and sale of tobacco under the firm name, Townsend & Shields. For three years that firm flourished, becoming well known and firmly established in the trade, but in 1836 Mr. Townsend died, and the firm consequently dissolved. The business, however, was continued, being taken over by Chapman, Shields & Taylor, that firm continuing until 1840, when Adam Shields withdrew, being out of the tobacco business for ten years. In 1850 he returned, and with Daniel Adams, under the firm name of Shields & Adams, established the tobacco manufacturing business that is still continued in the Shields name (1920).

Shields & Adams continued under the original firm name for a decade, but in 1860 Mr. Adams withdrew, and the business was re-organized under the firm name of Shields & Son, Francis Shields, son of Adam Shields, being then admitted to a partnership. For twenty years Shields & Son con-

tinued most successfully, Adam Shields, the founder, retiring in 1880, after more than half a century in the tobacco business in Albany, forty-seven of those years, 1833-1880, having been in business under his own name. He was a man of strong business ability, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and universally liked. He won fortune in his adopted city, established a stable business, and in 1888, when he was called to another world, he left behind him an honored name and a capable son trained by himself to carry on the business the father had founded.

Adam Shields married, in Albany, July 3, 1821, Mary Eldridge, of Springfield, Connecticut. They were the parents of six children: Francis; Sarah; Elizabeth, married Benjamin Myers; Adam; Mary; and William. Francis, the eldest, the last surviving member of the family, dying at the age of eighty-eight years.

Francis Shields, son of Adam and Mary (Eldridge) Shields, was born in the city of Albany, New York, August 22, 1822, and died there after a successful business career, April 17, 1910. He was well educated in the Albany schools, and when through his studies he became associated with the tobacco business owned and conducted by his father and Daniel Adams under the firm name of Shields & Adams. He continued a trusted confidential employee until 1860, when Daniel Adams died, and he was admitted a partner to the reorganized firm, Shields & Son. For twenty years Shields & Son continued their successful career as manufacturing and retail tobacconists, Adam Shields withdrawing and leaving his son in sole charge in 1880. After the death of Adam Shields in 1888, Francis Shields took over the business, and until three years previous to his death, twenty-two years later, conducted it under his own name until 1907, when the business was incorporated under the firm name, Shields & Son. When he

too, finally was called away at a great age, he left a son, Francis Adam Shields, to succeed him, making the third Shields in direct line to own and operate the business founded by the grandfather, Adam Shields, in 1833.

Francis Shields developed a strong character and a wonderful personality during his long and busy life, he having been connected with Albany's business life as boy and man, clerk, partner, and sole owner, for nearly, if not quite, three-quarters of a century. He was a man of rare ability, a deep thinker, and wide reader, very liberal in his support of churches and schools. He was a Democrat in politics, an attendant of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, and interested in many worthy causes.

He married, February 26, 1871, Charlotte A. Holmes, born in Albany, daughter of Joseph Mason (2) and Elizabeth (Herrington) Holmes, and granddaughter of Joseph Mason (1) Holmes, born in Stonington, Connecticut. Elizabeth Herrington was a daughter of John and Maria (Schermerhorn) Herrington, and granddaughter of Philip Herrington, born in Rhode Island, and a farmer of Rensselaer county, New York, and his wife, Persis (Spaulding) Holmes, daughter of Elijah Spaulding, a Revolutionary soldier. Philip Herrington was a son of Silas Herrington, a Revolutionary soldier, and said to have been the inventor of the first grain cradle used in the United States. Silas Herrington was a son of Josiah Herrington, son of John Herrington, son of Benjamin Herenton, a friend of Roger Williams, and connected with him by marriage. Benjamin Herenton (now Herrington) died in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1687. Through Maria (Schermerhorn) Herrington, wife of John Herrington, Mrs. Francis Shields traces descent to the early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, founded by Jacob Janse Schermerhorn and Arent Arentse Bradt. Francis and



Howard S. Kennedy

Charlotte A. (Holmes) Shields were the parents of four children: 1. Francis Adams, president and general manager of Shields & Son, Inc., tobacconists; he married, October 1, 1894, Jane Liecty; child, Francis A., Jr. 2. Elizabeth May, deceased. 3. Mabel Eldridge, married Thomas F. Wood, of Albany, one daughter, Frances Shields Wood. 4. Henry Holmes, deceased.

KENNEDY, Howard Samuel,

Business Man, Church Worker.

After a business lifetime spent in that great Troy industry, collar, cuff and shirt manufacturing, Howard S. Kennedy was chosen as executive head of that greatest of Troy companies, Cluett, Peabody & Company, a business incorporated under that name in 1901. This is but one of the high positions Mr. Kennedy has held in the business life of his native city, for his career has been a brilliant one, marked by frequent milestones which mark his progress, as important promotions have brought him prominently into the public eye.

But there is another phase of Mr. Kennedy's life which has brought him prominently into view, a phase totally dissimilar and unrelated to his business. That is his deep interest in church and Sunday school work, particularly the latter, for he believes there is no higher form of religious activity more important or more productive of good than Sunday school work, both among children and adults. Howard S. Kennedy is a son of Peter H. and Elizabeth (Van Valkenburg) Kennedy, and grandson of Richard Kennedy, who settled in Troy, where Peter H. Kennedy was born, where Howard S. Kennedy was born, and where his sons, Howard W. and Richard O., and their children were born.

Peter H. Kennedy was born January 22, 1828, and died in Troy, April 5, 1909. During many years of his manhood he followed his trade, cabinet-maker, then for the twen-

ty years preceding his death was engaged in the express business in Troy, that city becoming his permanent residence in 1850, Stephentown, Rensselaer county, having been for a time his home. He married, March 4, 1848, Elizabeth Van Valkenburg, born April 4, 1829, at Kinderhook, New York, and for nearly sixty-one years they trod life's pathway together, the gentle wife passing away January 4, 1909, the husband following three months later. Three children of this aged couple lived to comfort the declining years of their parents: Richard V., who continued the express business founded by his father; Elizabeth M., married Sanford H. Moses; and Howard S., to whom this review is inscribed.

Howard S. Kennedy was born in Troy, New York, July 11, 1858, and there the sixty-three years which have since intervened have been spent. He was educated in the public schools, and when school years were over he took a boy's position with Coon & Van Valkenburg, manufacturers of collars and cuffs. He remained with that firm until it was consolidated with G. B. Cluett Brothers & Company, then became general manager of all the consolidation's factories. In 1898 he was admitted a partner, and three years later, in 1901, when the business was incorporated as Cluett, Peabody & Company, Mr. Kennedy was elected a member of the board of directors and chosen third vice-president. In 1907 he was elected first vice-president, holding until December 6, 1916, when he was elected president of the company, a position he ably filled until February 1, 1918, when he retired from the executive management of this very large and influential manufacturing company. Other business firms and corporations have claimed his active interest and coöperation, and one of these, the National City Bank of Troy, a financial institution second to none in that section of the State, he yet serves as director and vice-president.

As a citizen, Mr. Kennedy has given him-

self freely to the cause of good government, and long served the Social Union of Troy as member and president; the Law and Order League of Rensselaer county in private and official capacity; and other equally valuable religious causes always received his ardent support. In the church of his choice, Trinity Methodist Episcopal, he has long been a pillar of strength, his official connection being important. He is a regularly licensed local preacher, a trustee of Trinity, a trustee of the Troy Conference, deeply interested in Sunday school work, and long leader of a wonderful men's Bible class, "Life Lights," which has been a potent influence in the life and progress of Trinity Church.

The Troy Young Men's Christian Association has long been an object of his special interest, and he is now the able and progressive executive head of that organization. A very pleasing speaker, he is frequently called upon for platform service, and is a ready, willing aid in other departments of modern religious and social work. In politics he is a Republican. Through membership in the Chamber of Commerce he worked shoulder to shoulder with that devoted body of business men to advance the interests of Troy as a manufacturing and mercantile center and to secure such advantages as would enhance its attractiveness as a city of homes. For many years he was a member of Troy's old Volunteer Fire Department, and is now a member of the Exempt Fireman's Association. He belongs to the Troy and Commercial clubs, and to all local bodies of the York Rite of Free Masonry, Mount Zion Lodge, Apollo Chapter, Bloss Council, and Apollo Commandery. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Kennedy married, December 17, 1879, Josephine A. Sharp, of Troy, daughter of James E. and Jane R. (Roberts) Sharp. Mrs. Kennedy died November 19, 1920; she was president of the Ladies' Aid

Society of Trinity Church, and for many years member of board of managers of the Samaritan Hospital, and the Woman's Employment Society, all of Troy; for years she was one of the most earnest and zealous workers in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy: 1. Howard Walter, born in Troy, April 26, 1881; a graduate of the University of Virginia in 1907; now connected with the State Department in Albany; he married, October 15, 1906, Edith Gage Hendee, and has a daughter, Edith, born March 4, 1910. 2. Hurlbert, died in infancy. 3. Richard Oakley, born in Troy, New York, September 12, 1885; was educated in the public schools of Troy and St. Paul's Academy, Garden City, Long Island, graduating with the class of 1904; he began business life with Cluett, Peabody & Company as clerk, and proved his business capacity in several positions of responsibility, and in 1917 was elected a director of the company, the largest manufacturing corporation of its kind in the world; he is also a director of the Union National Bank of Troy; vice-president of the Boys' Club; secretary of the Troy Orphan Asylum; member of the Troy and Island Golf clubs; and Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church; he married, February 4, 1907, Sarah Klein, and they are the parents of three sons: Howard S. (2), Richard O., Jr., and John Woodruff Kennedy. 4. Josephine, a graduate of Troy High School, class of 1908; married Frederick R. Bull, of Troy.

BARCUS, James Quigg,

Business Man.

During its American residence the line of Barcus, of which James Quigg Barcus is a member, has been principally resident in the Middle West, and that locality was the scene of Mr. Barcus' business interests until 1902, when he formed an association with the Mu-

tual Benefit Life Insurance Company and entered the New York field. For over thirty years he has been active in insurance circles, half of that time a resident of Albany and identified with its interests in many connections.

James Quigg Barcus is a son of Henry A. and Mary (Quigg) Barcus, and grandson of Henry Barcus. Henry Barcus came from Hanover, Germany, to the United States early in the nineteenth century, when his son, Henry A., was a lad of twelve years. He went West to Ohio, settling at New Lisbon, where he cleared a tract of land, built a stone house, and followed farming. Henry A. Barcus was a tenant farmer in this locality until 1862, when he moved to Fulton county, Indiana, purchasing a farm near Rochester, which he cultivated until his death. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a dependable, well-regarded citizen. He and his wife, Mary (Quigg) Barcus, were the parents of nine children.

James Quigg Barcus, their fourth child and second son, was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, January 26, 1857. He attended the country schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace, high school at Rochester, Indiana, and business college in Indianapolis, Indiana, and upon the completion of his general studies taught school for a time, then began the study of medicine. Not finding this to his complete liking, in 1882 he entered business life in connection with life insurance operations. His first field was Rochester, Indiana, then Cedar Rapids, Iowa, then Indianapolis, Indiana, and from 1888 to 1902 as general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company. In the latter year Mr. Barcus formed the association with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, becoming superintendent of agencies at Syracuse, New York. In March, 1904, he was transferred to Albany, New York, and opened of-

fices as general agent for thirty counties in northern and eastern New York State. This territory has remained his charge to the present time, and he has so organized and developed it that it has returned a gratifying amount of business to the Mutual Company. Mr. Barcus is widely known in the insurance field and in his district has organized an efficient, willingly coöperating force of representatives, transacting a splendid volume and high class insurance business, which he is specially qualified to handle, as in the beginning of his career, he studied the scientific principles of life insurance under Elijah Wright, first insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, an eminent actuary and recognized authority on all matters pertaining to life insurance.

He has numerous social connections throughout the State, and is a member of the Albany Country Club; the Van Schaick Golf Club, of Cohoes and Troy; the Mohawk Golf Club, of Schenectady; the Fort Schuyler Club, of Utica; the Black River Valley Club, of Watertown; the Century Club, of Ogdensburg; and the Old Colony Club, of New York City.

Mr. Barcus married, April 25, 1883, Sarah W. Emmons, daughter of William Emmons, of Rochester, Indiana. They are the parents of: 1. Jessie B., who married Lieutenant-Commander J. R. Morrison, United States Navy, who is now (1920) stationed at Annapolis, Maryland, and they are the parents of one child, Virginia Barcus. 2. Walter J. Emmons, born June 17, 1885, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1908, with the degree of Mining Engineer; he was a member of the engineering staff of Guggenheim & Son, of New York City, and worked on their operations in Utah, Nevada, and in Chile, South America; at Salt Lake City, Utah, he performed research work in connection with legal suits brought against the American Smelting and Refining Company for dam-

ages because of faulty construction of blast furnaces, and in Chile he had charge of the development of the ore body now worked by the Chile Copper Company, the largest copper ore body yet discovered in the world; in 1915 Mr. Barcus resigned from the Guggenheim employ and became connected with the General Chemical Company, of New York, with whom he remained until the United States entered the World War; he then resigned and entered the Plattsburg Training Camp, where he received a captain's commission and was assigned to duty in the Ordnance Department; he was assigned to duty, December 27, 1917, at Detroit, Michigan, as inspector of ammunition and trench material contracts, and in May, 1918, was transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was in charge of all ammunition and trench material contracts being executed in Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia; Captain Barcus was honorably discharged from the service, January 10, 1919, and is now traveling in the Orient.

RYAN, John J.,

Head of Large Business.

When a child of but two years, John J. Ryan was brought to Troy by his parents, and in that city has become an important business man, now president of John J. Ryan & Sons Company, Incorporated. His career has been one of honor and success, his rise in the business world coming as the result of natural ability, perseverance and an honorable ambition which overrode all obstacles. He is a son of John Ryan, who was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1838, and spent his years until 1873, in his native land and in London, England. He then came to the United States, settling in Troy, New York, where he died in 1919. In Troy, he did street contracting in a small way, and was a highly esteemed member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. He mar-

ried Catherine Maher, born in Ireland, and they were the parents of six children: John J., the principal character in this review; Mary, wife of John J. Crocker, of Glens Falls, New York; Timothy, who passed away in 1920; James L., of Troy, and two who died in infancy.

John J. Ryan, the eldest son, was born in London, England, December 6, 1871, and there spent the first two years of his life. The family then came to Troy, New York, and there he was educated in the public schools. He sold papers on the streets of Troy, but his first position was with Winne & Drake, saddlers of Troy, with whom he remained three years. He then entered the employ of J. E. Taylor, of Albany, a saddlery dealer, and later became a traveling salesman for Curtis & Wickerson, of Troy, wholesale saddlers. He remained with the last named firm until 1895, then for one year was connected with the Troy Waste Company, as salesman. In 1896, Mr. Ryan began his independent business career as a dealer in waste, and in 1898 incorporated his business as The United Waste Company, of Troy, John J. Ryan, president and general manager. He remained the capable head of that corporation until 1920, when he disposed of his interests and withdrew to become president of the John J. Ryan & Sons Company, Incorporated, his present position.

For years Mr. Ryan was a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Troy, president of the Hudson River Terminal Warehouse Company, president of the National Textile Company, positions of trust and responsibility which were all surrendered in 1920, when he became president of the John J. Ryan & Sons Company. He is a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and has important business interests which he ably manages, and was vice-president of Troy Chamber of Commerce, 1917-18.

During the World War period, 1917-18, he was president of the Troy Development Corporation, organized to build houses for the arsenal workers in Troy and vicinity. That corporation was dissolved after the signing of the armistice. He was vice-president of a Troy Evening Steamboat Line during the war period, an emergency line to handle freight and passengers between Troy, Albany and New York, the government having taken over the regular lines between those cities. He was also vice-president of the Troy War Chest. Mr. Ryan is a member of the Troy Club, Van Schaick Island Golf Club, and Troy Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Ryan married, June 5, 1900, Catherine Colopy, of Troy, and they are the parents of four sons: John J. (2), born April 1, 1902, educated at La Salle Institute and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, now vice-president of the John J. Ryan & Sons Company, Inc.; James C., born September 3, 1904, educated at La Salle Institute and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Joseph M., born December 9, 1906, a pupil at La Salle Institute; and Frank T., born May 27, 1908.

MAHONY, William D.,

Business Man.

When the Faith Knitting Company was established in Averill Park, a suburb of Troy, New York, in 1897, William D. Mahony was made secretary and superintendent of the company. Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since he assumed the dual position, and the record of the years is one which he may review with pleasure. Not only is the company one of prosperity in a business sense, but most successful in the spirit of coöperation and mutual helpfulness which prevails between the employing company and those employed. Much could be written of the mill under Mr. Mahony's superintendency, and there are many features worthy of favorable comment, not-

ably community hall maintained for the benefit of the residents of Averill Park, restaurant, baths, moving pictures, in fact a complete recreation center for the use of the employees of the Faith Knitting Company, and the public. Company and community have benefitted through the public spirit which has characterized Mr. Mahony's management, and it may be noted that his example has been the means of forwarding this wise method of corporation helpfulness in other communities.

William D. Mahoney is a son of Daniel Mahony, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and who came to the United States as a boy. He founded a home in Schenectady, New York, and was employed in the locomotive works of that city. In course of time he became a skilled machinist and a capable engineer, and with knowledge came the desire for a broader career. He went West and thenceforth he was connected with railroad construction in Colorado, Utah and California. He was well known in Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Minneapolis, his death occurring in the last named city in 1873. He married Catherine McCarthy, they the parents of William D., of whom further.

William D. Mahony was born in Lafayette, Indiana, February 24, 1865. He was eight years of age when his father died, and that same year, 1873, he was brought by his mother to Troy, New York. There he was educated in the public schools. In a Troy iron foundry, with his uncle, M. Mahony, he found his first employment. At the age of seventeen he went West and spent two years in California, and upon his return again entered the foundry in Troy. Soon afterward he entered the service of the Troy Waste Company, and a year later was made superintendent of their mill in Cohoes, New York. He continued with that company until 1897, when his uncle, Peter McCarthy, organized the Faith Knitting Company, and he joined that enterprise as sec-

retary of the company and superintendent of their mill located at Averill Park, just outside the limits of the city of Troy. He held that position until elected to his present position, treasurer and general manager. His record with the company is a most honorable one, and his place is secure among modern manufacturers. He is also a director of the National City Bank of Troy, vice-president and director of the Hope Knitting Company of Cohoes, vice-president and director of the Troy Waste Company, director and treasurer of the Wyantskill Manufacturing Company of Troy, and director of the Wyantskill Improvement Company and Averill Park Land Company.

Mr. Mahony is a member of Troy Chamber of Commerce, has been much interested in the physical development of Averill Park and Sand Lake, New York, was one of the organizers and president of the Sand Lake Board of Trade, and is one of Troy's well known, public-spirited citizens. He was prominent in the civic activities of the war period, 1917-18, and represented the central section of Rensselaer county in the Home Defense League. He is a director of the Troy Council, No. 176, Knights of Columbus; and Lodge No. 140, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Troy. His clubs are the Troy, Van Schaick Island Golf, Troy Riding. In religious faith he is affiliated with St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Troy.

Mr. Mahony married, in 1892, Agnes Anderson, daughter of Robert and Honora (Burke) Anderson, her parents both lifelong residents of Troy.

MEAD, James H.,

Merchant, Bank Director.

Family, business, and social ties bind Mr. Mead to New York State. For more than forty years he has been a figure in the commercial life of Albany, nearly all of that

time as a member of the firm of J. H. and F. A. Mead, wholesale commission and produce merchants, of which he is president, the business having been incorporated under the old title. Mr. Mead is connected, in official capacity, with several leading financial institutions of Albany, and in many associations plays the part of a progressive, responsible citizen of active public spirit.

(I) He is a descendant of New York Revolutionary ancestry, a great-grandson of Ezekeal Mead, who was a private in the Sixth Regiment of Dutchess County Militia, officered by Colonel Morris Gresham and Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Griffin ("New York in the Revolution," page 147). Ezekeal Mead was born in Dutchess county, New York, and there his death occurred a few years after the close of the war. He and his wife, Lydia, were the parents of four children: Ezekeal, Lydia, a third unknown, and David.

(II) David Mead, youngest son of Ezekeal and Lydia Mead, was born in Dutchess county, New York, October 6, 1787, and died in Laurens, New York, aged ninety years, one month, and twenty-seven days. His parents died when he was a child, and he was reared in a family of Quaker faith, with whom he lived until after his marriage. He and his wife then moved to Otsego county, New York, making the journey on horseback, and settling in the town of Westford. Here they resided for several years and here all of their seven children were born. Subsequently the adjoining town of Milford became the family home and there David Mead lived for many years, his death occurring at an advanced age at the home of his son, James N. David Mead married Sarah Bates, who died March 12, 1866, aged seventy-four years, six months and twelve days. They were the parents of: Eunice, Zimry, Thomas, Charles, Maria, James Northrup, of whom further, and David, Jr.



James H. Mead.

(III) James Northrup Mead, son of David and Sarah (Bates) Mead, was born in Westford, Otsego county, New York, September 25, 1828. When he was a child of five years his parents moved to Milford and this town was his home until 1866. In this year he took his family to Laurens, New York, where he engaged in agricultural operations and dealt extensively in produce. He was active in the work of the Methodist church, and was a class leader of the local church at Laurens, a man of strict uprightness and pious life. He married, December 24, 1848, Parthenia Houghton, and they were the parents of three sons: James Houghton, of whom further, Frederick Augustus, deceased, and Frank Howard, deceased.

(IV) James Houghton Mead, eldest son of James Northrup and Parthenia (Houghton) Mead, was born in Milford, Otsego county, New York, March 19, 1852. He was reared on the home farm, attending private and public schools of his native county, and for four years lived on the farm on the east side of the Otsego creek, about half way between Laurens and Mt. Vision. He then took a position in a general store in the village of Milford, remaining there one year. Afterwards he was employed for a short time in a grocery store at Oneonta, New York, subsequently entering the large general store of D. & W. Thurber, of East Worcester, Otsego county, New York. After three years at East Worcester in the Thurber store, Mr. Mead returned to Oneonta and spent one year in the dry goods establishment of H. W. Toby. At the expiration of this time he came to Albany and began his long identification with her business interests in the wholesale department of the large dry goods store of William M. Whitney & Company. Remaining in this employ until the spring of 1877, he then engaged in wholesale commission and pro-

duce dealing with James A. Burnett. This relation continued for three years, when Mr. Mead's brother, Frederick A., moved to Albany and purchased Mr. Burnett's interest, when the style of the firm became J. H. & F. A. Mead. Wholesale operations in butter, cheese and eggs became their principal interest, and in this field a large and prosperous business was built up, the Mead firm becoming widely known throughout that territory. Upon the death of Frederick A. Mead on December 5, 1911, James H. Mead took over his interests, and in December, 1911, the business was incorporated under the old firm name, J. H. & F. A. Mead, Inc., and Mr. Mead, as president of the corporation, has continued the policy of the old house with constant success. His other business interests are as treasurer of the Essex Company, trustee and second vice-president of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank, and director of the First National Bank and of the Albany Hotel Corporation.

Mr. Mead's devotion to business is proven by his part in the erection of a strong, stable commercial structure, but he has found abundant time for the other relations of a well-rounded, useful life. His church is the First Presbyterian, of whose board of trustees he is a member and president of the board, and he exercises the right, given by a patriotic ancestry, of membership in Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. He is an interested member of the Rotary Club. His summer home is at Murray Isle, of the Thousand Islands, and there he is a member of the Thousand Island Fish and Game Club.

He married, October 9, 1876, Ida Thurber, daughter of Ezra R. and Sarah (Howland) Thurber, of East Worcester, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Mead were the parents of one son, E. Russell, born August 30, 1878, who died February 21, 1919. He was educated in Albany public schools and Al-

bany Boys' Academy. After completion of his studies he became connected with the firm of J. H. and F. A. Mead, and on the incorporation of the firm in 1911 was made treasurer. He was also director of the First National Bank, of Albany.

SHAUGHNESSY, Michael W.,

Business Man.

Probably in all Northern New York there is no larger retail ice business than that built up in Troy by Lawrence Shaughnessy, and now most successfully managed by his son, Michael W. Shaughnessy, who succeeded his father in the business he had helped to develop upon the latter's death in 1914. The Shaughnessys are an ancient Irish family, the first comers in this branch in Troy being the family of John Shaughnessy, who was born in Ireland in County Limerick. He married Mary McNamara, and with his family sailed for the United States, but died on shipboard and was buried at sea. Mrs. John Shaughnessy, with her children, located in West Troy, New York, now known as Watervliet. John and Mary (McNamara) Shaughnessy were the parents of five children: James, Lawrence, John, Michael and Mary. This review traces the career of the second son, Lawrence, and his son, Michael W. Shaughnessy, of Troy.

Lawrence Shaughnessy was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1841, and died in Troy, New York, March 31, 1914. After obtaining a good education in public and parochial schools, he entered upon a successful business career, being in the lumber business until 1880, then engaging in the ice business, wholesale and retail, and so continuing until his death, thirty-four years later. For several years prior to his passing, he took no active part in the business, having found an able successor in his son, Michael W. Lawrence Shaughnessy

was a man of good business ability and sterling character, known widely, and everywhere highly esteemed. He was a devoted member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, of Watervliet, and a liberal supporter of its institutions. He married Joanna Sheehan, born in Ireland, and they were the parents of nine children, six of whom grew to years of maturity: Mary, married Edward Ryan, of Jackson, Michigan; John, deceased; Michael W., of further mention; Lawrence S., of Troy; Thomas F., of Troy; Helen M., married Thomas F. Shaughnessy, of Albany, New York.

Michael W. Shaughnessy, second son of Lawrence and Joanna (Sheehan) Shaughnessy, was born in Watervliet, New York, April 16, 1871, and there was educated in public and parochial schools. He early became his father's assistant in his wholesale and retail ice business, which was then confined to Watervliet, but about 1880 was extended to Troy. Later, coal was added to the lines carried, and in 1907 the business was incorporated as the Shaughnessy Ice Company, Lawrence Shaughnessy president, Michael W. Shaughnessy treasurer and general manager. The entire Troy section is covered by the company, and a very large business is transacted. When Lawrence Shaughnessy retired, he was succeeded by his son who continues general manager of the company.

Mr. Shaughnessy is vice-president of Troy Chamber of Commerce, and is well known socially. His clubs are the Troy, Van Schaick Island Golf, Rotary, and he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During the war period, 1917-18, he took an active part in all the "drives," Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and the Knights of Columbus, and earned the distinction of leading all other canvassers in his district in amount of money secured.

ALLEN, George B.,

Merchant, Useful Citizen.

Many men of sincere public spirit, through extreme modesty, live out their lives unknown to the world, except for their own personal circle of acquaintance, and even within this circle they are but superficially appreciated. It remains for the biographer to reveal the impulses and aspirations which have carried these men to high endeavor. That the present generation is cherishing the records of the last for the guidance and edification of generations to come, is one of the surest indications of the sanity of public thought. In George B. Allen, one of the representative business men of the Hudson of yesterday, a character of rare strength and a progressive spirit, worthy of sincere emulation, left lasting impress upon the Hudson of today. Men of this type are the very foundations of the social order which has made New York the Empire State of the Union.

Mr. Allen comes of an old Columbia county family, prominent in those constructive years when New York was the leader of the American colonies. His grandfather, Ezra Allen, who married Alma Marshall, was a pioneer resident of Chatham, New York, a man of commanding mental and moral qualities, a vital force in the development of the region.

Ira Allen, son of Ezra and Alma (Marshall) Allen, was born in Chatham, New York, but early in life followed the tide of civilization Westward as far as Oswego county. In the little town of Pulaski he established himself in business, conducting such a store as in those days provided for all the needs of the people, even to the social exchange which made the store of that day the forerunner of the present day club. The presiding spirit of this store was a constructive force in the formative period of the social structure of this State. He mar-

ried, while still living in Chatham, Eliza Burgert, of that town.

George B. Allen, whose memory is still fresh in Hudson, New York, was born in Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, and was a son of Ira and Eliza (Burgert) Allen. The date of his birth was September 14, 1830, and he lived to the age of sixty-five years. He received his formal education in the district schools of his native town, but he was a man of that stamp which absorbs information from every source, and the knowledge gained in the little country schools was but a small part of that learning which enriched his later years. While still scarcely more than a boy, he came to Hudson, New York, then a town of a few thousand inhabitants. Entering the employ of H. B. Van Duesen, who conducted the general store of the period, he remained in this connection until 1850. In that year he entered into the business world with a partner, Mr. Groat, under the firm name of Groat & Allen. They conducted a wholesale and retail flour, feed and grocery business, carrying a very complete line of all kinds of provisions. The venture was successful from the beginning, and with the expansion and development of the town, and its growth into the thriving city which Mr. Allen lived to see, the business came to be an important part of the mercantile interests of the section. Always identified with the active management of the business, Mr. Allen came to be one of the best known merchants of Hudson. He was a keen, alert business man, winning his way to success by his remarkable foresight and judicious handling of the interests of the firm. Possessing a high sense of honor, he had no patience with the sort of business progress comprised of cupidity and subterfuge. He was open and above-board in all his dealings, and commanded the respect of every individual or firm with whom he conducted any transaction, however inconsiderable.

And in all the success which he achieved he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had carved out his own way. He was, in the best sense of the term, a self-made man.

In the public affairs of Hudson, Mr. Allen always bore the part of the constructive helper, in only one instance, during the many years of his residence here, accepting public office. He filled most acceptably the office of city treasurer, his judgment and experience proving a means of economy and advantage to the city during the administration of which he was a part. He was a cordial promoter of every movement which tended to advance the welfare of the people. He frankly acknowledged his religious faith, which led him to worship with the Reformed church of this city.

Mr. Allen married, October 2, 1855, Mary F. Rockefeller, daughter of Allen and Margaret (Groat) Rockefeller, old residents of Columbia county, New York. She was born May 7, 1835, and died September 21, 1916. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen there were born two children: Frank, who died at the age of seven years; and M. Louise, now a resident of Hudson.

With the passing of a man like Mr. Allen, the community loses something that cannot be spared without detriment to the general good, yet every such life leaves behind a memory which is an inspiration to all who have known the man. And who shall deny that the souls of such men still swell the ranks of progress, and go "marching on" down through the centuries.

CURTIS, Frank G.,

Oil Operator, Lawyer.

In the history of the oil industry in the United States there was won by Frank G. Curtis a place of rare distinction, and it was in this connection that his influence was most widely felt. Prior to his entrance into this field, in which he achieved results almost unbelievably impressive,

he had gained honorable reputation at the Jamestown bar, and it is in the words of his colleagues in both lines of endeavor that the following story is largely told.

Frank G. Curtis was a descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Cur-tice (as the name was spelled at an early day), who was born in England in 1598 and settled in Connecticut about 1636. From him the line descends through Joseph Curtis, Joseph (2) Curtis, Zachariah Curtis, Josiah Curtis, to Alonzo Mead Curtis, father of Frank G. Curtis. In a distinguished ancestry, paternal and maternal, he had nine forebears who fought in the Colonial army in the Revolutionary War, two of them participating in the battle of Bunker Hill and one passing the winter of 1777-8 with Washington at Valley Forge.

Frank G. Curtis was born on a farm in the town of Elbridge, Onondaga county, New York, August 8, 1878. He received his early schooling in a country school and his later educational training at Jordan Free Academy, Jordan, New York, Jamestown High School, Jamestown, New York, whence he was graduated, and Cornell University, where he also completed a course in 1903. Between his high school studies and his matriculation at Cornell there had come one year of legal preparation. In high school and college he was actively interested in athletics, playing on the long-remembered Jamestown High School Football Team of 1898 and 1899 and winning 'varsity honors at Cornell. After graduation from the law school of Cornell University, Mr. Curtis returned to Jamestown and was engaged in professional practice from 1903 to 1915, at one time serving as assistant district attorney of Chautauqua county. Writing of this period of his career, one of his biographers used the following words:



Frank G. Lewis

His fighting qualities and legal ability there came to light in a pronounced way. He never lost a criminal case in a court of record. Defendants guilty of the crime charged against them usually pleaded guilty in cases which he prepared because they knew what was coming. The fighting and legal abilities thus developed later became better known in no place than in Casper.

During the Progressive campaign of 1912, he was an ardent supporter of Theodore Roosevelt, and made many campaign speeches on his behalf.

Having become impressed by the opportunities presented in the oil fields of the West, Mr. Curtis left his Jamestown practice, which had assumed substantial proportions, and went to Wyoming. In an article entitled, "Company Prospers Because of Fighting Spirit of Its Founders," Charles A. Lindsey thus described his work in Wyoming, carrying it to within one year prior to Mr. Curtis' death:

In July, 1913, he arrived a stranger in Casper, and in two days had begun the fight single-handed and alone that has led him to where he is to-day. The manner of his starting is indicated by references in a letter lately issued to the stockholders of the New York Oil Company:

New York Oil started in July, 1913, with two 160-acre tracts in Salt Creek with a lawsuit on each, both subject to a 10 per cent. net royalty and a contract requiring it to carry on the litigation. Added to these items, it contracted to pay a \$20,000 cash bonus. It bound the contract with \$2,000 of borrowed money and paid the \$20,000.

Frank G. Curtis was all there was to New York Oil when that contract was entered into. He soon became known as one who fought squarely but hard. There is no record in the oil fields in financing, in legal battles, or working for a leasing law, or any other place, where he ever backed up.

Where great wealth is promised in a mining or oil country, gunmen and rough usage are apt to be common. It was so in Salt Creek when Mr. Curtis came to Wyoming, but that did not bother him. He is one of the few men who were not bodily removed from Salt Creek when they went there and asserted conflicting claims. He gained

the loyalty of his own men by never asking them to go where he would not lead them, and this quality earned almost as much admiration from his opponents as it did from his supporters.

In 1916, when he was drilling on the northwest quarter of section 27-40-79 in Salt Creek, he struck the first Wall Creek sand and got water. This was on the edge of the known field. Some of his own business associates criticized his course. When he struck water they said: "I told you so," but he kept right on drilling and struck the second Wall Creek sand August 5, 1916, proving the greatest oil stratum in Wyoming. National and State authorities record this as one of the achievements of the year. It proved thousands of acres exceedingly valuable land that old-time oil men had held as of little or no value.

Other producers overlooked Iron Creek, Poison Spider, South Casper Creek, Spindle Top and Hamilton Dome, all of which have been successfully developed under his leadership. Through his efforts several million dollars have been brought into Wyoming and wisely expended in field developments and gas lines.

In his later law practice in Jamestown, Mr. Curtis specialized in corporation law. He incorporated the Hjorth Oil Company and started its financing, which in June to October, 1912, opened up West Salt Creek.

Despite serious litigation and disorganization due to the World War, and without the aid of a leasing law, he not only led the financing of New York Oil but also of the Curtis Petroleum Company and the Virginian Oil Company, since absorbed by New York Oil, and of the National Petroleum Company. Some of his friends have followed him in every one of these enterprises. Among those who have done so are some who have made more than 6,000 per cent. on their investments.

Until the spring of 1917, Mr. Curtis had no business aid at Casper in the management of New York Oil. Since then, however, his company has built up a business organization that has won the confidence and admiration of all.

The work Mr. Curtis did in Washington to aid in securing the passage of the General Leasing Law by Congress is well known. No one did more effective work than he to secure its passage.

He is the Roosevelt type, and was, in fact, an admirer and follower of the sterling American. He will give you his view in a hurry, straight from the shoulder. In business he is noted for his quick decisions. One of his legal friends says of him

that "he will close a deal involving \$1,000,000 quicker than I'd settle a horse lawsuit." The head of the New York Oil Company is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a public speaker and debater of exceptional ability, having stumped for his party in every political campaign since he left school. He was the organizer and manager of the movement to nominate Senator Irvine L. Lenroot for president at the Republican National Convention last June. Mr. Curtis has a broad and valuable acquaintance among leading men of the nation.

It is not difficult to see why the New York Oil Company is a marked success. Mr. Curtis had the ability to understand the law and the courage to back his convictions. He had no legal aid for the first several months of his career in Wyoming.

Mr. Curtis was president of the Wyoming Central Association of Casper, Wyoming; secretary of the Curtis Machine Corporation of Jamestown; and heavily interested in two newspapers, the Casper "Daily Tribune" and the Wyoming "Weekly Review," published at Casper. He was a member of Jamestown Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and for several months prior to his death had coöperated with its officials in financial plans for enlarging the work of the order. The following tribute was paid him by chairman Ernest Cawcroft, of the board of directors:

Student, football player, builder of his college fraternity house, lawyer, and business executive, he fulfilled the dictum that one man in his life plays many parts. He played each part with zeal and enthusiasm, bringing to a public movement or a private enterprise an abounding youth and an ever-evident faith.

His splendid body was the temple of a large spirit. Frank G. Curtis was spiritually clean; malice, envy and hatred did not taint his eternal spirit. He bucked the line hard but square. He fought every fight to a finish but fairly. Every contest ended at sunset and he faced the East every morning with a kind heart and a noble enthusiasm for his fellows.

He had geniality, a whole-souled, companionable nature, and a large vision. His spirit did not

become the victim of his material success. He had strong convictions about the coming of a better day and those convictions were not modified by his contact with wealth and large enterprise. His vision was keen and clear and his generous nature had brought him to the eve of doing large things for the community in which he spent his youth and early maturity.

I measure in my mind's eye the beginning and the end of his life in this community. I recall the day that he came to our first-year class in high school, and I remember his last appearance in public a week ago Monday night, when he pleaded with the Common Council to enlarge the boundaries of Jamestown because he wanted all of the young people of this region to share in his large plans for their welfare.

I knew that night, as I listened to Brother Curtis at the council chamber, that his spirit was growing stronger as his body weakened; that while he was about to finish his course, he was not failing to keep his faith. This community and brotherhood mourn the passing of a serene but powerful spirit. He was large enough to both have faith in other men while never doubting himself. I never heard him question the certainty of his convictions about any matter or the sureness of his triumph in any political or public movement. He had an abiding faith in the triumph of the right and his personality has made a permanent impress upon the business, social and political life of Western New York. I am glad that when his hour came, he passed away, in the harness, fighting a good fight, and I shall remember his voice, words and manner at the Council Chamber on the night of his last public appearance, as a salutation to the living.

Frank G. Curtis married, in September, 1908, Harriet C. Smith, daughter of John G. and Mary J. (Bonnell) Smith, of Jamestown, who survives him. Mr. Curtis' death occurred at his home at Celoron, New York, March 15, 1922. His life had been such that the great concourse of his friends, gathered about his last resting place, might have spoken in sincerity and truth the words of the poet Halleck:

None knew thee but to love thee
Nor named thee but to praise.



A. A. Gruluid

GREENLUND, Arthur H.,**Prominent Business Man.**

In his native Chautauqua county, New York, where his practical interests always centered, Arthur H. Greenlund filled a place of conspicuous importance and honor, while in a wide circle throughout the country he numbered firm friends and admirers whose affection was won and held in the busy world of affairs. He was representative of a splendid type of successful business man, whose connections apart from his office comprehended the entire breadth of the relations of man with man, social, civic, fraternal, and religious. His was a many-sided personality, yet through all there ran the dominating characteristics of uprightness and kindly generosity, guiding the activity of his business career as surely as they influenced him in the less urgent interests of life. The outline of his work and the appreciative words of his contemporaries follow:

Arthur H. Greenlund was born in Randolph, New York, December 24, 1862, and in childhood was brought to Jamestown, his lifelong home. Until he was seventeen years of age he attended the Jamestown Public School, but a business career attracted him far more than further scholarly pursuits, and he then began the study of furniture carving and designing. Several years of apprenticeship marked by earnest preparatory efforts qualified him for salesmanship, and he covered eastern territory as traveling salesman for a number of Jamestown furniture houses. In 1888 he formed an association with the Jamestown Lounge Company, which continued until his death. This concern was founded in that year by H. L. Phillips, T. D. Hanchett and L. F. Cornell, Mr. Greenlund being assigned to New England territory in their interests. A vol-

ume of business so impressive resulted from his selling efforts that he was called to the home office and entrusted with weighty responsibilities in the superintendence of the manufacturing department. A large patronage throughout the East regretted the loss of personal contact with him in the conduct of business with the firm, but although his duties kept him at the company's factory for a large part of his time, he constantly remained in touch with the field work and with his friends of earlier days.

In the home office and in the plant the dynamic force of his enthusiasm and energy was felt in new standards of efficiency and coöperation, and the Jamestown Lounge Company came into a local and national prominence. In 1901 incorporation was made and Mr. Greenlund was elected to the vice-presidency, an office that he filled until the spring of 1914 when he succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Mr. Hanchett. He had been a determining factor in outlining the policy of the company and his elevation to the post of chief executive brought no radical changes in the management of the concern, which he directed in increasing prosperity and success until his death. Mr. Greenlund was also intimately identified with the Youngsville Manufacturing Company of Youngsville, Pennsylvania, and for a quarter of a century was its selling agent. His name never appeared as an official of this organization nor was he a stockholder therein, but those who were most vitally concerned with its success unhesitatingly credited him with a large share of responsibility for its upbuilding into a concern of the first class. Mr. Greenlund was a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Jamestown and at one time filled the presidency of the association, accomplishing much in his plan to bring the pro-

gram of the association into close touch with the needs of the community. He was a promoter of the furniture exposition building, was also a director and treasurer of the Union Trust Company.

Mr. Greenlund was a popular member of numerous social and fraternal bodies, including the Sportsman's Club of Jamestown; the Jamestown Club; the Lakewood Country Club; Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, Royal and Select Masters; Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple (Boston), Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and other Scottish Rite organizations. He was also a member of Jamestown Tent, Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Greenlund was regular in his attendance upon the services of the First Presbyterian Church and for a number of years served the congregation as usher.

Mr. Greenlund married, June 28, 1894, Jessie Ormes, daughter of Dr. Francis D. and Leona (Glidden) Ormes, her father a well known physician of Jamestown. Mr. Greenlund's death occurred October 14, 1917, after ill health extending over a period of several years, but not handicapping him seriously until within the last year of his life. The thoughts and feelings of his intimate friends and acquaintances were thus expressed in the news and editorial column of the Jamestown "Evening Journal," and with their quotation this memorial review of his career closes:

With the demise of Arthur H. Greenlund, Jamestown has lost one of the most conspicuous figures in its industrial life, one of the most popular members of its fraternal circles, and one of its best citizens. Mr. Greenlund was a self-made man and he enjoyed a phenomenal success from the beginning of his career. * * *

It has been said that no manufacturer in the

City of Jamestown ever has been more favorably or more widely known than Mr. Greenlund was in the days he traveled. All the trade knew him and many outside. When he retired from that work he fostered the acquaintance of his fellow-manufacturers by attending the Grand Rapids market and keeping in touch with his customer friends.

It is a noteworthy fact that while he was helping make a world-wide reputation for the Jamestown Lounge Company, Mr. Greenlund always found time to listen to the news of his employees. Without ostentation, he helped every workman in need of assistance. The men associated with him in business have said that his liberality and generosity were remarkable, and that always he was the loyal friend of those in his employ.

Inquiry as to Mr. Greenlund's chief characteristics brings forth the response that he was the sort of man who never seemed so happy as when he was providing pleasure for his friends.

Mr. Greenlund had suffered a number of years, but only a few months before his death gave up hope of recovery from the fatal illness. His sunny disposition asserted itself through all his great suffering, and he maintained his good cheer until the end. Certainly Mr. Greenlund was one hundred per cent. optimist. With his family he had returned to town just four days before his demise, from his summer home on the shores of Chautauqua Lake.

Mr. Greenlund was a lover of nature and of every kind of athletics. In his young manhood he was a noted performer both on ice and roller skates. He hunted, fished, bowled, played baseball and engaged in other sports, in all of which he distinguished himself. He had the ability to mix business and pleasure in such proportion that each only added to the zest of the other.

It is seldom that a death has left a greater vacancy in the life of this community, or greater sorrow in more hearts than came with the death of Arthur H. Greenlund early Sunday morning, and it is hard to feel that the kindly friend, the capable business man, the genial host and ideal husband and father, has passed on. Spending most of his fifty-five years in this community, he was long an active part of its best life. A real lover of his fellowmen, kind-hearted and genial, he won a host of true friends, who watched without fear or jealousy his steady rise to positions of business success and personal influence in the affairs of this growing city.

As one of the organizers of the Jamestown Lounge Company, when he had scarcely reached his majority, he had long taken a leading part in the industrial development of Jamestown, and from a small beginning he saw the plant to which he and his companions devoted their best thought and energy and hard work develop from a small shop to one of the largest plants of its kind in the world, an establishment that has done much toward advancing the name of Jamestown as a furniture center, and to raise the standard of business integrity and honest workmanship that has made this city famous in the furniture markets of the world.

Full of life and energy, full of the high spirit of youth, he was one of the leaders of his school and boyhood days in amateur athletics of Jamestown and the Chautauqua Lake region. He was a lover of all honest sports, and this kept his heart young as the years advanced. Up to a short time before his death, nothing delighted him more than a day at the Sportsman's Club, or in fishing or hunting with clean heart and cheerful companions. He was one of the few men who could mix business and pleasure, without dulling the edge of either. He entered into every form of clean sport with the enthusiasm of business and he enjoyed his business with the enthusiasm of the pursuit of pleasure. His clear business judgment did much toward the development of his own manufacturing establishment, of which he was the president for some years before his death.

But there was nothing selfish about Arthur H. Greenlund. He gave freely of his means and his talents for the good of the community. He served as president of the Manufacturers' Association; he had been for some years a member of the Jamestown Municipal Water and Lighting Commission; he had been a director and treasurer of the Union Trust Company, a member of the Jamestown Club and the Sportsman's Club. He was deeply interested in Free Masonry, and had advanced through the lower branches of the order, through the Knights Templar and Scottish Rite to the thirty-second degree in this great order. But best of all, he was the ideal friend, husband and father, and it is in the home circle where his cheerful spirit will be most greatly missed. In times like these it is hopeful to recall that "Death is but another life." We bow our heads at going out and enter straight another golden chamber of the King's, larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

DEAN, Amos, LL. D.,

Lawyer, Author.

No one in the city of Albany ever gained a higher position of respect and merited popularity than the Hon. Amos Dean, LL. D. He was born in Barnard, Vermont, January 16, 1803, died in Albany, New York, at his residence, No. 31 Elk street, January 26, 1868. His father was Nathaniel Dean and his mother was Rhoda (Hammond) Dean. Like many other prominent lawyers and jurists who found prominence in the State, Amos Dean acquired his early education in the common schools, at which he fitted himself with the idea of teaching. He supported himself while pursuing his academic course preparatory to entering college, and went to Union in 1823, from which he was graduated in 1826. His uncle, Jabez D. Hammond, was at this time a distinguished lawyer and writer, in partnership with Judge Alfred Conkling. It was in their office that he began studying law, where he was most diligent and enjoyed the nice distinctions and philosophy of law as a science. To him the study had a fascination, and he was remarkably well prepared when admitted in 1829. During the early years of his practice he was associated with Azor Tabor, then an eminent counsellor. He never assumed to attain celebrity as an advocate before juries, where, in those days, a lawyer usually made his mark in the world-at-large by publicity, although he possessed marked abilities as an orator. His amiability of disposition, his natural reserve, his kindly nature, his guilelessness and his overflowing charity repelled him from the theatre of professional strife and conflict, and he was particularly adapted to the duties of the office and the counsel room. It was there he dis-

played fine traits of wisdom, prudence and sagacity. Having a character of unimpeachable integrity, he readily won clients, success and fame.

The great benefit he had obtained by his own endeavors to pursue courses of study when young caused him to appreciate the necessity for furnishing advantages for others, and impelled by this idea he conceived the plan of establishing associations for the mental improvement of young men. On December 10, 1833, he gathered about him a few of his young friends and expounded to them his project. No sooner was the matter made public when seven hundred and fifty young men enrolled, and on December 13th he was elected president of the organization which had assumed the title "Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement in the City of Albany." It was incorporated March 12, 1835, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a library, reading-room, literary and scientific lectures, and other means of promoting both moral and intellectual improvement. It continued a debating society many years and acquired a collection of paintings. From this beginning hundreds of kindred institutions have started and have been a blessing to the country. Mr. Dean was associated with Doctors March and Armsby in 1833, in establishing the Albany Medical College, which later was to be a department of Union University. From the day of opening until 1859 he was its professor of medical jurisprudence, and when the law department of the University was established, he was appropriately chosen one of its professors, in which sphere his talents shone most brightly.

Professor Dean became even better known as an author, and in that field wielded a wide influence. He took a keen interest in the developing science of

phrenology, when little had been done in that line, delivering a series of lectures which were after incorporated in a book and made him known as an authority on that interesting subject. He was, when young, the author of a "Manual of Law," which was of great service to business men; but he never lived to see the publication of his chief literary undertaking, "A History of Civilization," which consisted of seven large volumes of about six hundred pages each, printed by Joel Munsell in 1868. His "Philosophy of Human Life" was published by Marsh, Capen, Lyon & Webb, of Boston, in 1839, and "Dean's Lectures on Phrenology," by the same house in 1835.

Professor Dean spoke frequently before public gatherings on occasions other than his lectures, delivering the annual address before the Albany Institute in 1833, the annual address before the Senate of Union College, and a eulogy upon the death of Jesse Buel before the State Agricultural Society. His industrious research and native ability were abundant reasons to attract attention to whatever he undertook. For his virtues in private life that eminent journalist, Thurlow Weed, spoke in warmly glowing terms on his demise, saying: "Herein, if possible, his character was higher and nobler than in any other walk of life. To the qualities which we have described, he united a pleasing address, a quiet demeanor, a generosity of sentiment and an absence of guile that endeared him strongly to the circle of his companionship."

FARRELL, John Henry,

Editor.

John Henry Farrell, son of James and Winifred (McGoewey) Farrell, was born on the Abbey farm on the west bank of the Hudson, just south of the city of Al-

bany, in Bethlehem township, New York, September 1, 1839. He received his education in a private school, and later went to St. Charles' College, Baltimore, Maryland. He was hardly more than a lad, however, when he commenced his association with newspapers, which career was to be so wonderfully successful, even if the result were the outcome of much worry and requiring great acumen when embarking for himself. In 1855 he entered the employ of the late Luther Tucker, who was both proprietor and editor of "The Cultivator and Country Gentleman," remaining associated with that publication for fifteen years. During this period he frequently contributed to the columns of "The Argus," "Express," and the "Albany Evening Journal," and also at the same time editing the telegraphic matter coming from the front, for in 1863 he had accepted the appointment of editor of telegraph for the Associated Press, which supplied reports to all the War he found this work much to his liking, and it incidentally broadened his mind. On January 1, 1870, he became city editor of "The Argus," succeeding Hon. Daniel Shaw. About this time he considered forming the "Sunday Press" in conjunction with the publication of "The Knickerbocker." On May 1, 1870, the first issue of the "Sunday Press" appeared, published by Myron H. Rooker, James Macfarlane, E. H. Gregory, John T. Maguire and James H. Mulligan, who were severally city editors of local dailies; but in September the last three sold their interests to Mr. Farrell. On June 1, 1871, he retired from "The Argus" to devote himself to the "Sunday Press," and to secure the freedom to publish a daily in connection therewith. When Messrs. Farrell, Rooker and Macfarlane failed to secure "The Knickerbocker,"

they organized the "Daily Press," and its first issue appeared February 26, 1877. Mr. Farrell, however, was able on August 11, 1877, to purchase "The Knickerbocker" and consolidated it with the "Daily Press." In March, 1891, after twenty-one years of partnership, Mr. Farrell sold his half interest in the papers to his partners for \$50,000, and he forthwith purchased the "Evening Union," as also, that same summer, "The Evening Times," and the "Albany Daily Sun," combining all three under the title "The Times-Union," perceiving a great opportunity and field for a penny evening newspaper which could present the best news in more attractive style than before, dealing with interests of all classes impartially, and conducted on independent lines in politics. His plant at the starting was on the south side of Beaver street, about midway between Broadway and Green street; but the quarters were exceedingly cramped even for a paper beginning its career, and leaving no room for expansion. His paper commenced growing in popularity from the very first, for unquestionably he published the most satisfactory newspaper in the city and section, and shortly he acquired the property at the southwest corner of Green and Beaver streets, formerly used by the "Albany Morning Express," at that time secured by the "Albany Evening Journal," and once occupied as lodge rooms.

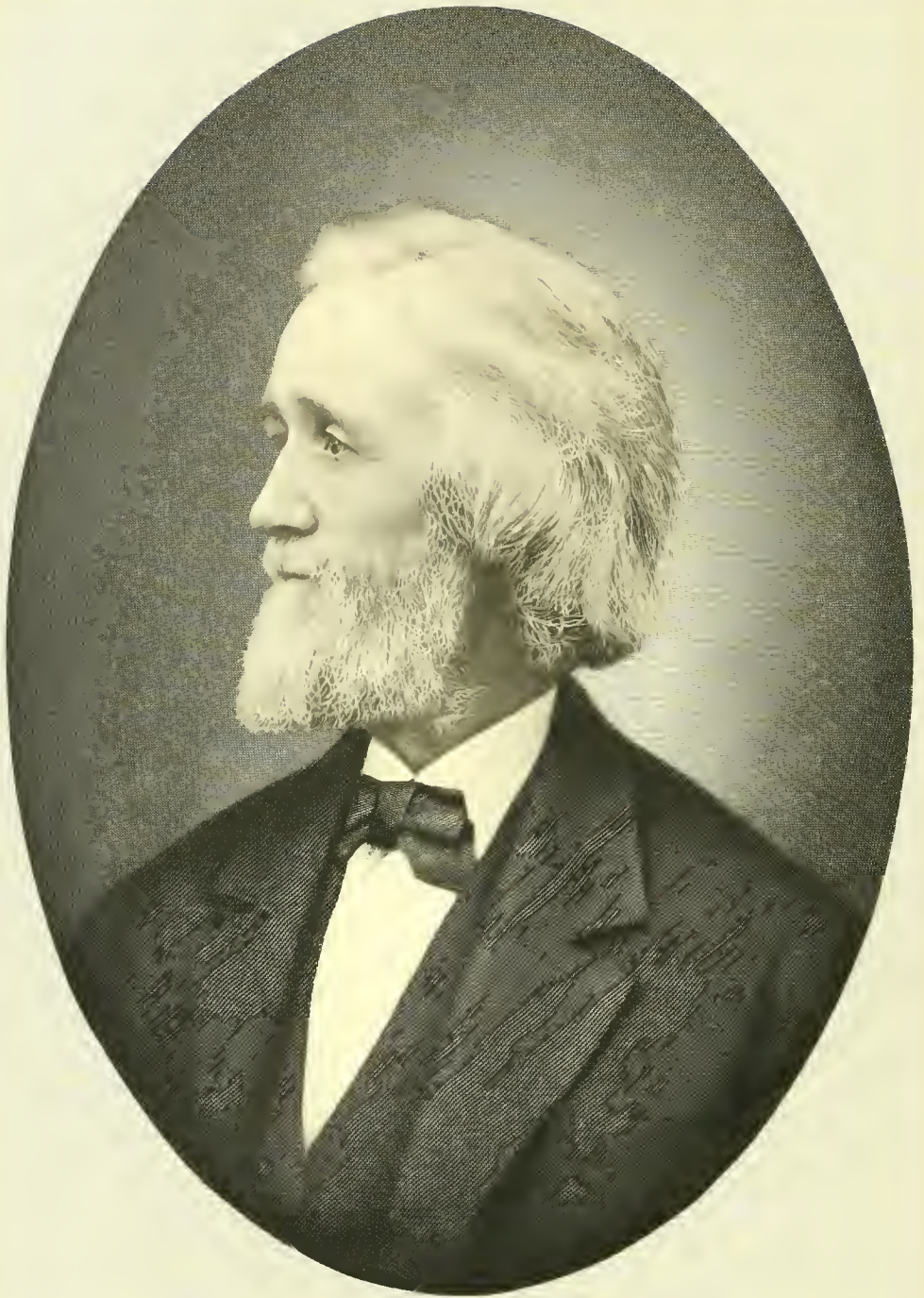
Mr. Farrell's ability as an editor, who perceived what the public wanted, and understood just how to present it in most modern, attractive dress without lowering the standard, was only surpassed as a proprietor who could so plan his campaign in all its details as to bring as well as merit success, as was indicated more and more, as each year passed, by the rapidly-increasing circulation of the papers. His success was all acquired, not given

to him by inheritance, by dint of close, persistent application to practical principles which he was capable of evolving. He was known to give as much attention to all the details, whether a matter concerning the press or engine room, with the compositors, or affecting the editing of news, taking a hand in the work of almost every department daily. Thus he knew his tools, which were his men, most thoroughly, which was accomplishing its full intent. For twenty years his name appeared in the legislative red book as the Senate reporter for the New York Associated Press, back in the days of the Old Capitol (removed in 1883), and during all that period he never missed doing his duty, except when sickness prevented attendance.

Mr. Farrell was one of the founders of the United Press, and for many years its vice-president. During its first year of existence he and Mr. Jenkins, of the "Syracuse Herald," managed its affairs. He was elected president of the New York State Press Association at its annual convention held at Lake George in 1895, by the unanimous vote of over three hundred editors. He was a Democrat, ever anxious to see his party win, and both his support and counsel were matters much to be desired. Mayor Swinburne appointed him a park commissioner, at the time when its affairs were controlled by a board of citizens instead of by a city department. In financial circles he was an active associate on a number of boards, as director of the Albany City National Bank, vice-president of the Home Savings Bank, and director of the Commerce Insurance Company. He was a trustee of St. Agnes' Cemetery Association, and invaluable as such, taking the work of its larger affairs upon his shoulders and bringing about an increase in its size, value and beauty. As a trustee of the

Albany Hospital for Incurables he rendered service never to be forgotten, and served also as trustee of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. He was a charter member of the Fort Orange Club, and a life member of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, on the shore of Lake Champlain, an institution whose interests he advanced materially on its inauguration. He was a trustee of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum of Albany, and of the Mohawk & Hudson River Humane Society, and member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Albany Institute and of the Eastern New York Fish and Game Protective Association. St. John's College, Fordham, conferred on him the degree of A. M., in 1891.

He was a man of unbounded energy, resourceful and progressive in spirit. No man was more companionable, and persons found him ready to discuss topics of the day with rare perspicuity and acumen, especially as concerned great policies. He was kind to a fault in others who were weak, zealous in safeguarding interests committed to his care. As he was beloved and held as an idol by his immediate family, it is little wonder that others spoke well of him. His acts of charity were conducted unostentatiously, with frequency and humane kindness, by a hand which never seemed closed to the worthy in distress. It is a fact to be recalled by those who knew him best, that he frequently made it a point in his daily life to seek ways in which to bring joy to those in need of cheer, regardless of whether such appealed or not, and in this way he is remembered by many of the hundreds who worked under him. His success was abundant, and due to consistency of method and steadfastness of purpose which he ever kept in view. If he was ever guilty of the natural indiscretion of losing his temper or being ruffled by un-



Christopher L. Phelps

pleasant contact with anyone, he concealed the fact with a self-control which never prevented him from continuing the work in hand under low pressure and avoiding all hindrance by friction. Naturally warm-hearted and polished in his manner, his suavity and kindly word counted much in preserving each acquaintance as a friend.

About a month before his death, a sudden and not entirely unexpected sickness occurring at his office obliged him to abandon attending to business at his establishment, and alarmed by the serious nature of his illness, for several weeks his family had the best physicians constantly in attendance; but on the evening of February 2, 1901, the long and fruitful life was ended. He was buried from his residence, No. 598 Madison avenue, with a public service held in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, and was laid to rest in St. Agnes' Cemetery.

John Henry Farrell married Mary Veronica Gibbons, at Fordham, New York, June 3, 1869. She was born in New York City, November 10, 1840. Her father was John Gibbons, born in Ireland, a prominent contractor in New York City, concerned in the erection of the old reservoir on Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, and died in that city. Her mother, Mary (McLoughlin) Gibbons, was born in Ireland, and died at Fordham, New York. They were married in Ireland. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, born in Albany: 1. James Charles, March 24, 1870. 2. John Francis, October 30, 1871; married, in New York City, June 29, 1898, Kate Engel. 3. Mary Veronica, October 10, 1873; entered the holy order of Sisters of Charity, Mount St. Vincent, in September, 1898, under the name of Sister Mary Chrysostom. 4. Joseph Augustan, November 10, 1875; entered the holy order of Society of Jesus, in September, 1902. 5.

Winifred Agnes, January 9, 1878; married, in Albany, July 3, 1901, Lieutenant William Nafew Haskell. 6. Regina Mary, March 6, 1881. 7. Eleanor Mary Teresa, October 15, 1883.

SHOLES, Christopher Latham,

Inventor.

To the great body of the people the names of certain individuals are inseparably linked with the invention of the various agencies through which comfort, safety, and convenience are given to every day life. Morse and the telegraph, Edison and the electric light, Bell and the telephone—each of these is the inevitable concomitant of the other, for the genius, energy and courage of the men responsible for these boons to mankind. There are only a few, a pitifully small minority, who would be able to trace any relation between the typewriter as it functions in thousands of offices and the name of Christopher Latham Sholes, yet it was he who produced the first practical typewriter, and who is known by those who are in touch with all the facts in the development thereof as "the father of the typewriter." It is to outline his career and accomplishments and to fix definitely, within the wide sphere of influence of this encyclopedia, the credit and fame of this achievement, that this record is penned.

Christopher Latham Sholes was a descendant of New England ancestry whose members served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, while through his maternal grandfather he traced descent from John Alden, of the Plymouth Colony. He was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1819, and began a lifelong connection with journalism when fourteen years of age by entering upon an apprenticeship to the editor of the "Intelligencer," of Danville,

Pennsylvania, to learn the printing trade. As a youth of eighteen years he determined to join his brother, then a resident of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and one year afterward he was given charge of the "House Journal" of the Territorial Legislature, commissioned to carry it for printing to Philadelphia, a long journey at that time. When twenty years of age he went to Madison and took charge of the Wisconsin "Inquirer," owned by his brother Charles, and in 1840, the year he attained his majority, he became editor of the Southport "Telegraph," afterward the Kenosha "Telegraph." Four years later he received appointment as postmaster from President Polk, an office he afterwards filled in Milwaukee, while his other public offices included the commissioner-ship of public works and that of Collector of Customs in Milwaukee. For a long time he was editor of the Milwaukee "Daily Sentinel," and the "News," and enjoyed wide prominence in the newspaper field.

While the incumbent of the collector-ship for the Port of Milwaukee, he and an old friend, Samuel W. Soulé, also a printer, inventor and farmer, were engaged in developing a machine for serially numbering the pages of blank books and the consecutive numbering of bank notes. At the same shop in which they were having the artisan work done, Carlos Glidden, the son of a successful ironmonger of Ohio, was also engaged in developing a mechanical "spader" to be used instead of a plow. Sholes and Glidden, thus thrown into almost daily contact, became much interested in each other's inventions. Mr. Glidden evinced great interest in the Sholes machine, and one day chanced to remark to him, "Why cannot such a machine be made that will write letters and words instead of figures only?" Thus was the seed of thought dropped without any knowledge at the time of

speaking that such an idea had ever before been suggested. Nothing further was said or done at that time, but the sequel showed that the suggestion was not an idle one, and was destined to bear abundant fruit in due season. In the spring of the following year (1867) a copy of the "Scientific American," which quoted an article from a London technical journal, fell into the hands of Mr. Glidden. It described a machine called the "Pterotype" (winged type), invented by one John Pratt, of Centre, Alabama, which was designed to do just what Mr. Glidden had suggested. An editorial article in the paper pointed out the great benefit to mankind which such a machine would confer, as well as the fortune which the successful inventor would acquire. This was brought to the attention of Mr. Sholes and strongly appealed to his imagination. He was a man of intellectual temperament, though perhaps somewhat lacking in the more severely practical qualities necessary to carry out an enterprise such as he was about to inaugurate. He determined to try what could be done, and as Glidden had first suggested the idea, he invited him to join in the enterprise. Soulé was subsequently invited to join. All made suggestions. Glidden, who was of a mechanical turn, suggested many devices, but the suggestions of the others seemed to be of a more practical nature, so that it finally turned out that Glidden's principal share in the invention was in the value of the general suggestions which he made.

Prior to this time unsuccessful efforts were made to invent a practical writing-machine, these attempts extending over a period of one hundred and fifty years. They began with Henry Mill, an English engineer, in 1714, but with the exception of a machine intended for embossing printed characters for the blind, he seems

to have found no imitators for many years. In 1833 a Frenchman named Xavier Pogrín is said to have invented a type of writing machine, of which nothing is known, and in 1840 the British Patent Office received the next chapter of the story in the invention of Alexander Bain and Thomas Wright of a writing machine for use in connection with the telegraph. The first really complete machine was invented in 1843 by Charles Thurber, of Worcester, Massachusetts; in 1848 one Fairbanks devised an unsuccessful machine for printing on cloth; Pierre Foucalt, of France, added to the total of work along this line; in 1850 Oliver T. Eddy, of Baltimore, took writing machine patents; A. E. Beach, in 1856, made forward strides; and in 1847, Dr. Francis, a wealthy medical man of New York, made contribution to the common aim. Several patents were issued in 1858, 1859, 1860, and so on up to 1865 or 1866, when the real march of progress in this respect began in the little Milwaukee shop.

The first crude model constructed was largely the work of Soulé, who suggested the pivoted type set in a circle, and other minor details. Sholes contributed the letter spacing device. The work went steadily onward, and by September of that year the first machine had been made. It was a success insofar as it was able to write accurately and with fair rapidity, but it soon showed that it was far from being an acceptable practical writing machine. But many letters were written with it and sent to friends. Among others, one was sent to James Densmore, then of Meadville, Pennsylvania. This proved to be a fortunate thing for the nascent enterprise, for it brought into it a man of practical affairs, who had sufficient enthusiasm to purchase, as he shortly thereafter did, by the payment of all expenses already incurred, an interest

in the venture without so much as having seen the machine. Mr. Densmore had been both editor and printer, and could well realize the importance of such a machine; but it is no small tribute to the characteristic energy and foresight of the man that he was thus willing to embark his means in a device so entirely new and untried, for it must be remembered that the present inventors had no knowledge of any previous efforts in this line excepting that of John Pratt, above mentioned. Mr. Densmore did not actually see the typewriter until March, 1868. He then pronounced it good for nothing save to show the feasibility of the idea, and urged further improvement, pointing out many defects which would need to be remedied before the instrument could be made available for practical uses. At this time Soulé dropped out of the enterprise, leaving it entirely to Sholes, Glidden and Densmore. Urged on by Mr. Densmore, Sholes continued to devise model after model, until some twenty-five or thirty experimental instruments had been made, each a little better than its predecessor, though still lacking the essentials of a successful machine. In the hands of practical users, stenographers and others, each of these was proved to be in some respect defective, and broke down under the strain of constant usage. By slow degrees the original conceptions of the inventors were modified by practical experience, until, in 1873, it was deemed sufficiently perfect to be placed in the hands of a manufacturer with a view to putting the machine on the market for the general public. With this end in view came Densmore, early in the year 1873, to the great gun factory of E. Remington & Sons, at Ilion, New York. Somewhat dubious about his own ability to successfully persuade the Remingtons to undertake the manufacture, he invited an ac-

quaintance, G. W. N. Yost, with whom he had been associated in former years in the oil transportation business in Pennsylvania, to accompany him, in order to have the assistance of his well-known fluency in persuading the Remingtons. After much negotiating they were successful in their endeavors, and the Remington firm agreed to undertake the manufacture of the new machine. Notwithstanding the patient thought and money already expended upon it, use soon showed that it was far from being a perfect machine. The ample resources and skilful workmen available at the great Remington factory were brought into service in the improvement of the typewriter, which was thereafter known as the "Remington Typewriter," a name which is now familiar in every quarter of the globe in connection with this machine. Thus was the machine put in the way of appearing before the public, and in this way was the foundation laid upon which a vast business has been established, which now extends its connections to all parts of the world, and increases with a rapidity which is a surprise to all but the very few who saw the end from the beginning and had faith in the ultimate triumph of the invention. The first machines were ready for the market about the middle of 1874. The first ones sold for general use were very different in appearance from the compact and well-constructed Remington of to-day, although the fundamental principles of the early machine still survive, for nothing of real utility has yet been found to supersede them.

One of the aspects of the adoption of the typewriter as an essential adjunct of the modern business world generally known, but not often emphasized, is its tremendous influence in social evolution, a consideration of equal importance with

its service to the business world. The Remington has been the greatest single influence in the economic emancipation of women, because it was the typewriter which first opened to women the doors of business life. Mr. Sholes in his later years was cognizant of the forces which his invention had set in motion, and one of his last recorded utterances was an expression of thankfulness that it had provided the means of support for women workers by the thousand, figures which have since increased to millions.

In addition to the public service outlined above, Mr. Sholes received other distinctions at the hands of his fellows and, witnessing the upbuilding of the commonwealth of Wisconsin from its wild beginnings, he contributed no small share in shaping the laws that were necessary to set the new State government in successful motion. He was a member of the State Senate in 1848-9 from Racine county, and in 1852-3 represented Kenosha county in the Lower House of the Legislature. In 1856-7 he was again State Senator, being president pro tem. for more than a year. He was a man of such generous sympathies that he naturally took to the side of the minority. His innate abhorrence of wrong and cruelty made him an abolitionist, and he was one of the most active founders of the Republican party in the States. Charles E. Weller, secretary of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association, and one of the last survivors of Mr. Sholes' earlier friends, in 1918 published a booklet entitled "The Early History of the Typewriter," from a paper read at the tenth annual convention of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association, and the following illuminating incident is quoted therefrom:

There is one notable circumstance connected with Mr. Sholes' public life which deserves men-

tion in this connection, as illustrating his sterling honesty and integrity, and his high ideal of the duty of a representative towards his constituents while acting in that capacity. I refer to it with some hesitancy, for the reason that it seriously involves the character and reputation of certain men who had hitherto stood very high in the State of Wisconsin, and while my memory may be at fault as to the minor details of the transaction, the main facts are matters of history, which cannot be successfully controverted.

Away back in the early 50's when the railroads were pushing their way into the new State, a scheme was concocted in connection with the building of a railroad from Milwaukee to La Crosse, which was to give the promoters certain valuable lands along the right of way through the State of Wisconsin. In order to carry out this scheme it was necessary to obtain authority from the State Legislature, and a bill was framed embodying the necessary legislation, which was introduced during the session, and was afterwards known as the La Crosse Land Grant. The measure was what is commonly termed a "steal," and the promoters well knew that it could not be carried through in the ordinary way. In order to facilitate its passage a series of bonds were issued secured by this land, which was exceedingly valuable. The bonds were in denominations of five thousand dollars each, and were intended for distribution among the members of the Legislature with the purpose of influencing their votes in favor of the bill. These bonds were quietly passed around among the members by an agent of the syndicate, and accepted, with the usual result, and the bill was passed and signed by the governor, and thus became a law. It was one of the worst cases of wholesale bribery ever known in the history of legislation, involving, as it did, not only the members of the Legislature, but the governor himself, who received a large share of the bonds.

The facts in connection with this disgraceful proceeding came to light some two or three years afterwards in a legislative investigation, and revealed the fact that but one man in the entire Assembly refused the bribe, and his name stands out in the history of the State of Wisconsin as a bright particular star, where all else is dark.

The name of that man is C. Latham Sholes. He indignantly spurned the bribe, while others accepted it, and with it in some cases laid the foundation of what in those days would be termed a fortune.

Mr. Sholes returned to his constituents as poor in purse as when he left them, but he preserved

his purity and integrity, and sacredly kept inviolate the oath which he had taken when he entered the halls of legislation as a servant of the public.

Throughout his pure, blameless life he cared nothing for money, except as a means of providing for the simple wants of his family and himself. He once remarked to a friend in his facetious way that he had been trying all his life to escape from being a millionaire, and thought he had succeeded admirably in that regard.

Mr. Weller is also responsible for the following lines portraying some of Mr. Sholes' prominent personal characteristics, which are here quoted as a character interpretation by a fond and sympathetic friend:

With those who were so fortunate as to know Mr. Sholes during his life, the acquaintance was one which carried with it the most pleasing recollections. Old residents of Milwaukee will remember his appearance on the street, his tall, slender figure, his long, flowing hair, and his remarkably clear bright eyes, with that far-away look in them peculiar to men of his genius.

His genial nature is reflected to some extent in the few extracts that have been read from his letters. He was a devotee of the royal game of chess, and never so happy as when seated at the board opposite an opponent worthy of his steel. A quiet vein of humor ran through his ordinary conversation, and he would frequently quote passages from the poets, paraphrasing them in a grotesque style which was calculated to cause those worthies to rise up in righteous indignation at the unwonted liberty that had been taken with their lines, but nevertheless intensely amusing. He was also an inveterate punster. The pun crept into his ordinary conversation in the most natural way and he was never guilty of carefully paving the way for a choicely preserved specimen of that character which is a most exasperating feature of some of our would-be wits.

A man of most gentle and modest demeanor, he was not lacking in moral courage when occasion required it. At one time during the Civil War we were lunching at a restaurant at the capital of Wisconsin. The restaurant was fitted up with small booths in which patrons could enjoy their meals in semi-privacy. As we were waiting for our order two officers of the Union Army passed us and sat down in the adjoining compartment when one remarked to the other "That's the fellow

who wrote us up in his paper and said we ran like white cats at Wilson's Creek." The remark was made in a low tone, and might have been passed by with one less sensitive of personal criticism, but Sholes' quick ear caught it and rising at once he appeared at the entrance of the booth with the question: "Are you alluding to me, sir?" The officer was naturally taken aback with the sudden appearance of the tall form, and the question propounded in the most quiet, even tone, and somewhat defiantly replied: "Well, you are the editor of that paper, and I suppose you are responsible for its statements." Mr. Sholes replied: "You are very much mistaken, sir. I had nothing to do with the publication of that statement, and if I had seen it in time it never would have been published. I have too much regard for the boys who are fighting our battles while we are enjoying the comforts of our homes to allow them to be slandered in the public press." The explanation was made in such a manly way and with such evident sincerity that it called forth a most profuse apology, and after a few pleasant remarks, in which Mr. Sholes expressed his regret that his age prevented him from serving in the field in defense of his country, the two separated the best of friends.

These are the outstanding features of the life and personality of Christopher Latham Sholes. To the facts of his work in the invention of the typewriter have been added paragraphs whose content is unconnected with things mechanical, that those who read of him may know to what worthy manner of man the world is indebted for this device, so incalculably beneficial wherever the thoughts of men are to be preserved. The typographic art has justly been styled "the art preservative of all arts," and in this proud title the typewriter as brought into use by Mr. Sholes may rightfully claim a share. His death occurred February 17, 1890. The last decade of his life marked the setting in, with full strength, of the tide of commercial success for the typewriter, and this period marks an epoch in American industry and in the unceasing progress in economy of effort. On one hand is the scrivener, laboriously en-

deavoring to meet the recording needs of a busy world; on the other the skilled operator of the typewriter, placing in unmistakable form, with a minimum of pains, many times the amount of work possible under the old system. So we rewrite the list in accordance with the precept "Honor to whom honor is due." Morse and the telegraph, Edison and the electric light, Bell and the telephone, and, last but by no means least, Sholes and the typewriter.

PRUYN, John V. L., LL. D.,

Lawyer, Statesman.

John Van Schaick Lansing Pruyn (known as John V. L. Pruyn), youngest child of David and Huybertie (Lansing) Pruyn, was born in Albany, New York, June 22, 1811, died at Clifton Springs, New York, November 21, 1877. He had a most brilliant and useful career in both public and professional life, being skilled in the law. He was State Senator, a member of Congress, and chancellor of the University of the State of New York. Mr. Pruyn was of the best Dutch ancestry. His maternal grandfather, Christopher Lansing, was quartermaster of General Schuyler's Regiment in the Revolutionary War, and a man of high character. On the maternal side he descended from the Van Schaicks, Yates, Bogarts, Van Slichtenhorsts, Verplancks and Schuylers. On the paternal side he also descended from the Bogarts, Verplancks and Schuylers, as well as from the Groesbecks and Van der Poels. His great-grandmother, Huybertie Yates, mother of Christopher Lansing, was sister of Hon. Abraham Yates, mayor of Albany from 1790 to 1796, whose fidelity to the principles of Jefferson procured for him the name of "the Democrat," and who wrote the famous political articles signed the "Rough

Hewer." A direct, though somewhat remote, ancestor was Brant Arentse Van Slichtenhorst, of Nykerk, in Gelderland, who was appointed in 1646 during the minority of the young patroon, director of the Colonie of Rensselaerwyck, president of the court of justice, and general superintendent, with full powers to manage the Van Rensselaer estate.

John V. L. Pruyn's character was moulded by his most excellent mother, and one of the beautiful features of his life was his devotion to her. He received his early education in private schools, and entered the Albany Academy in 1824, where he completed a full course of study. The noted Theodoric Romeyn Beck, M. D., LL. D., was principal of the academy during the years he spent there. Immediately after leaving the academy, he entered the law office of James King, at that time one of Albany's most eminent lawyers, later a regent of the University of New York, and who in 1839 became chancellor. Mr. Pruyn became his private and confidential clerk and remained as such several months after being admitted to the bar. He was admitted as attorney in the Supreme Court of New York, and a solicitor in the Court of Chancery, January 13, 1832. This latter court admitted him a counsellor May 21, 1833, and the Supreme Court, January 17, 1835. While still a young lawyer he was counsel for some of the parties to the famous "James Will Case," which gave him both reputation and experience. In 1833 he formed a law partnership with Henry H. Martin, who had been a fellow student in the office of Mr. King. The firm name was Pruyn & Martin. On May 27, 1833, he was appointed by Governor Marcy an examiner-in-chancery, and February 10, 1836, a master-in-chancery. Three days later Chancellor Walworth designated him as injunction master for the third cir-

cuit, all highly responsible positions, which showed how he had gained the confidence and respect of those in authority. February 21, 1848, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, and April 9, 1856, to practice before the United States Court of Claims. In 1853 he had practically withdrawn from the practice of his profession, politics and corporation service taking his entire time. In 1851 he became a director of the Albany City Bank and subsequently vice-president. In 1851 he formed a law partnership with John H. Reynolds (Mr. Martin, his former partner, having been appointed cashier of the Albany City Bank), one of the most brilliant lawyers of the day. The partnership continued until 1853, when Mr. Pruyn's railroad relations became so important that he could not longer give the law his personal attention.

In 1835 he was chosen counsel and a director of the Mohawk & Hudson Railway, the first railway successfully operated in America. In 1853 steps were taken to amalgamate the various railway corporations (about ten in number) between Albany and Buffalo into one corporate body. Mr. Pruyn in person concluded the proceedings and drew up the "consolidation agreement," in some respects the most important business document ever drawn in the State. The new corporation was the New York Central railroad, and he was chosen secretary, treasurer and general counsel. He continued in this capacity and also as director of the road until 1866, when the Corning management was voted out by the Vanderbilts. He had now acquired a comfortable competence and henceforth devoted himself to other and more congenial pursuits. He was deeply interested in political science, though not in the vulgar sense a politician. He was a Dem-

ocrat of the "Old School." When the Civil War broke out he at once took sides with the North, and did all a conscientious citizen should do to honor and defend the Constitution. At the fall election of 1861 he was elected State Senator. He accepted the nomination upon the express condition that neither he nor any of his friends should be called upon to contribute a single dollar to control the vote of any elector. At the close of one of the sessions of the Legislature, he gave the salary of a year to the poor of Albany. At about this time a law was passed at the instance of James A. Bell, Mr. Pruyn and a few others, for the building of the new State Capitol. By the laws of 1865 a commission was created for this purpose, Mr. Pruyn being one of the commissioners, and continuing as such until 1870, when the board was reorganized, largely, it is said, in the interests of the friends of the New York City political ring headed by "Boss Tweed." Mr. Pruyn not being in harmony with this element of his party was dropped from the commission. A great deal that was meritorious in the original plans of the capitol was due to the efforts of Mr. Pruyn and the Hon. Hamilton Harris, an associate member of the commission. These two worked side by side, and had their wishes been more closely followed the defects in the building would have been fewer and much money saved the State. Mr. Pruyn was particularly well-informed on light and ventilation, and to his energy is due the central court of the building. This he had to fight for, with the assistance of Mr. Harris, as well as for other necessary features of the building. From 1865 to 1870 these two men worked to the best of their ability for the interests of the State and should be exempt from the severe criticism to which the Capitol commission is subjected. The

first stone of the new building was laid on July 7, 1869, by Mr. Pruyn in the presence of Governor Hoffman, the State official and a few friends. A feature of the decoration of the famous "staircase" is a head of Mr. Pruyn carved in stone.

Mr. Pruyn was a representative in Congress from the Albany district twice; first in the Thirty-eighth Congress (1863-65), elected as successor to Erastus Corning, resigned, and again in the Fortieth Congress (1867-69). He served upon the important committees on ways and means, claims, Pacific railroads, joint library and foreign affairs. In the Thirty-eighth Congress his most noted speeches were made, in opposition to the confiscation act, against the currency bill and upon the abolition of slavery. In the Fortieth Congress his principal speeches were on the treaty-making power, under the Alaska treaty with Russia, on reconstruction, on diplomatic appropriation, the resumption of specie payments and against the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. In his Congress he was chosen a regent of the Smithsonian Institute in conjunction with the Hon. Luke P. Poland and James A. Garfield, then a member of Congress from Ohio, later to die by the assassin's bullet while President of the United States. Mr. Pruyn was in many respects the most efficient representative that Albany has ever sent to Washington. He was possessed of most remarkable executive ability, while his extensive knowledge and elevated views of public affairs gave him weight and position. Although not rated an orator, he was an effective speaker. "His style of language and manner was simple, vigorous and correct, while his reasoning was sound and just." Although eminently fitted for public life, he will be best remembered for his work in the more congenial fields of philanthropy and educa-

tion. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Albany Institute, which he served in all capacities including the office of president, which he filled capably from 1857 until his death. The Albany Institute, although not organized until May, 1824, is in reality one of the oldest literary and scientific societies in the State, being the combination of the "Albany Lyceum of Natural History" (founded in 1823) and the "Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts," which was founded in 1804 as the legitimate successor of the "Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures," organized in the city of New York (then the State capital) in 1791. In the cause of education Mr. Pruyn did a noble work. On May 4, 1844, at the age of thirty-three, he was appointed by the Legislature a regent of the University of the State of New York, and on January 9, 1862, was elected chancellor to succeed Hon. Gerrit Yates Lansing, LL. D., deceased. He was a regent for over thirty years, fifteen of which he was chancellor, the highest educational office of the State.

The University of the State of New York was established by the Legislature, first in 1784, but substantially as it now exists in 1787. Alexander Hamilton was one of the committee who drew up the act of 1787. The university, like those of Oxford and Cambridge, is one of supervision and visitation rather than one of instruction. There are twenty-three regents, the presiding officer of the board being the chancellor, who is the head of the university, which includes under the visitation of the regents twenty-three literary colleges, twenty medical colleges, schools of science, three law schools, and about two hundred and forty academies and academical departments of Union schools. The regents also have the care of the State Library and the State

Museum of Natural History. When he became chancellor Mr. Pruyn threw his whole soul into the work. The cause of higher education was not in its most flourishing condition, but he gave it a quickening impulse. The university convocation was organized, the system of preliminary and higher academic examination was instituted and a broad foundation laid for greater usefulness. At Hamilton College he founded the Pruyn Medal for the best oration in the senior class, relating to the duties of the educated citizen to the State. He was president of the board of trustees of St. Stephen's College at Annandale, an institution founded by Mr. and Mrs. John Bard for training young men, chiefly for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. As a member of the "Association for the Codification of the Law of Nations," he offered at The Hague meeting in 1875 resolutions of thanks for courtesies received, speaking in English, French, and finally in Dutch, the language of his ancestors, for which he was loudly applauded. In 1876 the Board of Commissioners of State Survey was organized and he was chosen president. This was really the last public position to which he was called. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the Centennial Commission, but resigned before 1876.

Mr. Pruyn was a corresponding member of the New York Historical Society, an honorary member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, a resident member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, a life member of the Young Men's Association of Albany, a member of the Literary Fund Society of London, of the Union and Century clubs of New York, and of other societies. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1835 from Rutgers College, and in 1845 from Union

College, and that of LL. D. in 1852 from the University of Rochester. During the latter years of his life he gave nearly all his time to public service, and that, too, without compensation, and although entitled by law to the reimbursement of his expenses, he steadily declined to take it.

Mr. Pruyn's religious life was remarkably happy. Originally an officer of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, in which he had been reared, the latter half of his religious life was given almost wholly to the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he became a communicant. He was a vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Albany, early known as "Queen Anne's Chapel in the Wilderness." His views were essentially broad. He was a warm admirer of Dean Stanley and a personal friend of Bishop Doane, to whom he suggested the form of prayer now in use in the Diocese of Albany for the government and State Legislature, and for a collect for the new year. Despite his love for the Episcopal church, he never lost sight of his early religious training, but made it his custom to annually take part in the New Year services of the Dutch church. He was a man of cultivated taste, had traveled extensively, and had a large circle of friends abroad as well as at home. His pre-eminent characteristic was justice. He was always gentle and never spoke ill of any one. "He had not an enemy in the world" was true of him. He led a life of personal purity and integrity, unsullied by even a rumor to the contrary. After his death on November 21, 1877, resolutions of sympathy were passed by the bodies with which he had been connected and by many others upon which he had no claim. His funeral took place on the afternoon of Friday, November 23, 1877, from St. Peter's Church, Albany, in the presence of the governor, the State officials, regents of the university, and a

large assemblage of friends. The flags upon the public buildings were at half-mast, and many of the public offices closed during the funeral services. He is buried in the Albany cemetery, beneath the shadow of a simple granite cross, suitably inscribed.

Mr. Pruyn married (first) October 22, 1840, in Albany, Harriet Corning Turner, born June 18, 1822, second daughter of Thomas and Mary Ruggles (Weld) Turner, of Troy, New York. She was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Weld, who emigrated from England in 1632 and became pastor of the First Congregational Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts. This is the same Weld family as the Welds of Wiltshire and Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, England. Mrs. Pruyn died March 22, 1859. In St. Peter's Church a beautiful memorial window is dedicated to her memory and that of an infant daughter. By this marriage were born five children, two only of whom arrived at maturity, both sons, three daughters dying in infancy. The children were as follows: 1. Erastus Corning, born August 24, 1841; passed several years under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Calthrop at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and subsequently a student at Princeton University and at Trinity College, Cambridge, England; he was appointed consular agent of the United States at Carácas by Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and was the acting minister of our government there during the Venezuelan Revolution of 1868. He received special commendation from the State department for his services at that time. In 1871 he went to Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, where he died at Orotava, February, 1881. He married, at Orotava, Teneriffe, May 4, 1872, Maria de los Dolores, only daughter of Augustin Velasquez, of the Island of Las Palmas.

There was no issue. 2. Mary Weld, born August 6, 1843, died September 8, 1844. 3. Harriet Corning, born August 12, 1845, died March 24, 1847. 4. Harriet Catherine, born August 13, 1849, died February 25, 1858. 5. John Van Schaick Lansing (2). Mr. Pruyn married (second), September 7, 1865, at St. Peter's Church, Albany, by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. I., Oxon, Bishop of New York, Anna Fenn Parker, born at Delhi, New York, March 26, 1840, eldest daughter of Hon. Amasa J. Parker and his wife, Harriet Langdon (Roberts) Parker, of Albany. Two children were born of this marriage: 1. Harriet Langdon, born January 31, 1868, at Washington, D. C., married William Gorham Rice, and their son, William Gorham Rice, Jr., was born December 30, 1892. 2. Hurbertie Lansing, born in Albany, New York, April 8, 1873, married Charles Sumner Hamlin, of Boston; their daughter, Anna, was born October 26, 1900. Mrs. John V. L. (Anna F. Parker) Pruyn, spent the greater part of her life in Albany. She was a woman of vigorous mental powers, of broad culture and of extended travel. She was deeply interested in Albany affairs where her house was a centre of wide hospitality. Generous by nature, she gave liberally of her means both to public and private charities. The Pruyn Public Library in Albany was a gift from Mrs. Pruyn and her family in memory of her husband. She died at her summer home in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, October 7, 1909.

**VINCENT, John Heyl, D. D., D. S. T.,
Chancellor of Chautauqua Institution.**

And I think of the scores and scores of those
Here and there, and over the sea,
Who have fought and won in the Battle of Life,
And touched the Divine, because of thee,
O Leader and Lover of Men!

John H. Vincent lived long, and lived well. Vigorous and virile, he dreamed great dreams, and saw them converted into reality. Life's bitter-sweet of hope and disappointment, failure and success, victory and defeat was a flavor known to him from his early days. Reviewing his career, it is seen as a notable record of achievement; not the life of a saint but the life of a saintly man, a man who strove for good things that, once gained, seemed so naturally and inseparably his. He was a man; a man of men, a living monument to the best that manhood holds.

Those who aspired to finer manhood saw in him ever a living example. Those who did not care to emulate him could but own his qualities admirable, worthy of respect. His armor was whole, his godliness commanded tribute of respect, his manliness won love.

If tears are shed for Bishop Vincent they are gentle tears of sorrow, void of bitterness. The works he did live after him. His monument is imperishable; for long after the buildings made by his hands have decayed and been replaced the ever spreading influence of his spiritual force shall persist, doing good in the world.

John H. Vincent made the name Chautauqua immortal and he made hundreds of thousands of men and women happy by showing them that education should not end with youth and that vacations need not imply vacuity of mind. No person who ever visited the mother of all the Chautauquas in the days of the Bishop's reign can ever forget the founder. He was a strong man, typical in mind and body of his creed; an impressive figure of a purposeful age.

John Heyl Vincent was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, February 23, 1832, and died at his home, No. 5700 Blackstone avenue, Chicago, Illinois, May 9, 1920. When he was six years old his parents moved to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and in that State he attended Milton and Lewisburg academies. In an article by himself in the "Forum," Bishop Vincent said concerning his education:

I never was "educated" in the sense in which the term is usually understood. * * * During these school years I studied all that any boy under fifteen or sixteen was expected to study. I mastered Kirkman's "English Grammar," and Murray's also. I was drilled in Town's "Analysis." I read and

re-read the old "English Reader" and Porter's "Rhetorical Reader." I studied Latin in those days, and knew the grammar well; translated the "Reader," "Cornelius Nepos," and "Cæsar;" recited in Natural Philosophy (Comstock's), and in Chemistry and Astronomy. I wrote compositions and made declamations.

The religious element was an important factor in my early training. My father was a strict disciplinarian and a firm Christian believer. My mother was an incarnation of consistency, fidelity, self-sacrifice and serenity. She believed with her whole soul in the truths of religion as taught by Jesus of Nazareth, and her daily life was controlled by her faith. Therefore I could never think of education as a mere disciplining or finishing of the intellect. To my thought it embraced the developing and ordering of the whole manhood.

Nature was full of wonder to me, and wielded a strange influence over my life. The stars, the night winds, the thunder, the clouds piled up like towers at the sunset, the ripples on the bosom of the river, the dark outline of the Montour mountain in full view from my home—all these, and everything else in nature, took hold upon me, filling me with unrest and longing, that grew at times into sort of torture.

I was nineteen years old; college had been abandoned through the pressure of church influence and of personal conscientious conviction. Whatever I did must be done alone. I rode on horseback over what was called a four weeks' circuit. I would ride for hours without seeing a house or meeting a traveler, and here I studied diligently. * * * Among those Pennsylvania forests I would read the articles on Comte's Philosophy, the book notices and editorials in the Quarterly, and compared my sermons with the strength and wealth of thought, and the vigor of expression on those scholarly pages. * * *

During my early ministerial life I conceived the plan reaching through the years by which, in connection with professional duties, I might turn my whole life into a college course.

Since the struggles of those early days peace has come. The old and apparently irreconcilable conflict between studies secular and sacred has ceased. Life is no longer filled with insatiable longings. I am at school now as a student every day; and unfinished curricula reach out into undefined futures. I shall never "finish" my education.

It was said that when he was barely eighteen he preached his first sermon,

and, developing his talent in that direction, he was licensed as an exhorter at McVeytown, Pennsylvania, in 1849. A year later he was licensed as a preacher. In this capacity he traveled the Lucerne circuit of the Methodist church, as mapped out at the Baltimore Conference in 1851. Following this the young clergyman was assigned to duty with the Newark (New Jersey) City Mission, serving there a year, in the course of which he was admitted to the New Jersey Annual Conference. In 1863 he was transferred to Illinois and successively held pastorates in Joliet, Mount Morris, Galena, Rockford and Chicago, going to the latter pulpit in 1865.

At Galena he numbered Ulysses S. Grant among his parishioners. That was just before the Civil War, and the friendship between them continued until General Grant's death. In 1865 Dr. Vincent established the "Northwestern Sunday School Quarterly." The immediate success of that publication demonstrated the correctness of his belief in the existence of a field for new and better religious publications, and a year later he established the "Sunday School Teacher." With the establishing of these periodicals, devoted solely to furthering the work of the Sunday schools, there began to be emphasized in practically all of Dr. Vincent's work the importance of the instruction of the young. He went thrice to Palestine, Egypt and Europe, seeking materials with which to build still further his plans for the American schools.

Upon his return from one of these trips he found that his conference had directed him to assume charge of a congregation in Plainfield, New Jersey. While in Plainfield his great ambition, some sort of general assembly at which Sunday school teachers could meet and exchange ideas, began to take definite form. He

talked his project from his pulpit, and he interested prominent men in it. His idea, in his own words, was:

The establishment of a summer camp institute for the training of Sunday school workers; a summer institute for thorough normal drill in the interest of the great body of earnest men and women who were in 1874 Sunday school teachers and officers representing all the various church denominations of the country.

One of the first to enlist in support of the plan was Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, and in coöperation the Chautauqua Assembly was organized and a summer institute held at Fair Point, on Chautauqua Lake, New York, August 4 to 18, 1874. Out of this has grown the Chautauqua Institution and the great work localized in the grounds and buildings of Chautauqua, whence it branches out into a field of influence world-wide.

Seldom in all the history of the world can two men have achieved so effective a partnership as that of John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller in the creation of Chautauqua Institution. At Mr. Miller's funeral in 1899 the Bishop said:

The name Lewis Miller is inseparably and forever associated with Chautauqua. There he did pioneer work in laying the very nethermost foundation of the structure. But for him, Chautauqua in its present form could not have been. Whatever other forms and developments the idea which vitalizes Chautauqua might have taken under other circumstances, the fact remains that the Chautauqua of to-day owes its existence to his suggestion, its foundation to his liberality, and especially its early success to his ability and fidelity.

Dr. Vincent was made a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1888. In 1890 he became resident bishop abroad, with full charge of the church's activities and interests in Europe. He resigned from active episcopate in 1904, but from time to time filled pulpits at Wesleyan, Cornell, Yale and Harvard universities, and in 1912, when past eighty, he preached

in South Park Avenue Church, Chicago, Illinois, a sermon against the olden time revival that aroused considerable discussion. After his retirement as chancellor of Chautauqua Institution, he was retained as chancellor emeritus and had a place on the Chautauqua program every season, being always received with every mark of veneration and love, especially by the older Chautauquans. His vesper services are especially remembered as times of spiritual uplifting, and his simple, tender addresses revealed the kindly nature of the man. He had a graceful style of public speaking that made him an effective pulpit orator, and his courteous manner won him many friends. He lived to see 20,000 people gathered at one time in the Summer City. His only son, Dr. George E. Vincent, now president of the Rockefeller Foundation, became an officer of Chautauqua Institutions upon his graduation from Yale in 1885, was president of the Institution, 1907-1915, and is now its honorary president.

Some of Bishop Vincent's books are: "The Modern Sunday School;" "Studies in Young Life;" "Little Footprints in Bible Lands;" "Earthly Footprints of the Man of Galilee;" "Family Worship for Every Day of the Year;" "Outline History of Greece;" and "The Church at Home." His book, "The Chautauqua Movement," is a remarkable volume—a clear, cogent statement of the founder's plans and hopes for this great institution of popular education. Seldom is a man's personality so fully and freely transferred to the printed page. * * * Harvard University conferred upon him in 1896 its degree of Sacred Theology, an honor peculiarly gratifying to this self-educated friend of college education.

Bishop Vincent married, at Portville, New York, November 10, 1858, Elizabeth Dusenberry, whom he long survived.

President Arthur E. Bestor, who succeeded to the executive management of Chautauqua Institution in 1915, paid tribute to Chautauqua's beloved chancellor at the forty-seventh annual assembly in these words:

The first word that ought to be spoken in opening this assembly is a word in memory of our beloved chancellor, who died on the ninth of May. We meet in sorrow, to a certain extent, as is always the case when a human being dear to us passes into the great beyond; but we do not sorrow as over a man taken in his prime, or as for one who had not lived to see the full fruition of the work he had dreamed about and worked upon.

The Bishop had passed his foreshore and almost ten; his name was known throughout the English-speaking world, and many of the institutions he founded had come to have world-wide prominence. As much as any man he energized the Sunday school movement at its beginning, and had a large part in its development. He had the highest honor which comes to any man in his own church. He was to all who came in contact with him an inspiration. With Lewis Miller as his constant co-laborer he laid deep and permanent the foundations of this great institution. Starting the second summer school in the country, they lived to see it the oldest and the model for all others.

The Bishop has gone, but his work, his memory and his friendship live on. While we think of him as a great educator and preacher, we also think of his courtesy, his kindness, his interest in everything that concerned humanity, and the other qualities that made him so greatly beloved by thousands of people who had seen and heard him on this platform year after year.

Memorial services to Bishop Vincent were held at Chautauqua, August 1, 1920. At the C. L. S. C. vesper service a tribute was paid by his friend of many years, his co-worker and kindred spirit, Rev. Jesse L. Hurlburt, D. D. The following is taken from his address in the Hall of Philosophy:

Among the many aspects of this great man let us first look upon him as a preacher. John H. Vincent was a great preacher in large measure because he was a Biblical preacher. He found his topic not in the questions of the day, but by a

close study of the ever-living Word; then, finding his text in the Word, he interpreted it by an understanding of the time, and made its application to the time.

His line of thought was always distinctly marked, his language always crystal-clear. His hearers not only knew what he was preaching about, but knew also precisely what he meant to express. He was never contented with the surface meaning of a Scripture passage, but always penetrated into its depths.

Every sentence was perfect as it came from his lips; every sentence, even of his extemporaneous speeches, was finished and fit to print as first spoken. And then, that voice, rich and mellow, unmatched in its quality, sounding like music to the ears, and entering into every heart with an undertone of emotion—that voice was a fiery chariot for the message that it bore.

It may be said that the routine duties of the episcopate, its mechanical attention to details, the finding of men for places and especially of places for men, were not precisely to his taste. He was an idealist in his visions rather than an administrator in care of the churches. But as a Bishop he still made his mark in a sphere of his own. At all his conferences he held Bible interpretations which drew throngs to the churches at an early morning hour; and more than that, everywhere he laid his spell upon young men, inspiring a desire for education and culture, and thereby enlarging the scope of many lives.

Upon the pages of the Bible, that book which this man studied more closely and looked into more deeply than any other, wide as his readings were, we find the record of prophets, men of vision, such seers as Moses and Samuel, and Isaiah and Paul. In a spirit of deepest reverence I would name John H. Vincent as one of that goodly fellowship of the prophets. While others were groping upon the plain, his eyes were ever upon the mountain summits crowned with glory, his hand was ever pointing upward, and his voice was the voice of a leader calling men onward toward the heights.

Two extracts follow, one from a secular newspaper, the other from the official organ of the church he loved:

The death of Bishop Vincent removed a man who probably did more for the promotion of education in America than any other one man that the country has known.

The Chautauqua Movement quickened the under-

lying fertilities and elemental forces, stirred the latent, unsuspected vitalities, flushed the pale pulses of purpose with color and charm, gave some play to the imagination, some uplift and outlook of vision to millions of people.

BESTOR, Arthur E., A. B., LL. D.,

President of Chautauqua Institution.

While Dr. Bestor has been connected with a number of important activities outside Chautauqua, the Institution has always received his first attention, and since the close of the World War his entire time has been devoted to its interests. A strong executive ability, coupled with an engaging personality, has made Dr. Bestor a worthy successor to Bishop John H. Vincent and his son, Dr. George E. Vincent, who founded and guided the destinies of Chautauqua Institution for so many years, he succeeding Dr. George E. Vincent as president. He has won national reputation as head of a great American educational institution devoted to popular instruction, and was called for important patriotic service during the World War.

Arthur E. Bestor was born in Dixon, Illinois, May 19, 1879, son of Orson Porter and Laura Ellen (Moore) Bestor. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago, class of 1901, and during the two years following graduation he filled the chair of history and political science at Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana. He was lecturer on political science in the extension division of the University of Chicago, 1904-12. He came to Chautauqua in 1905, serving as assistant general director for two years; director eight years, 1907-15; then was elected president, a high and responsible position he has ably filled during the five years which have since intervened.

When the President declared a state of war existing between the United States

and Germany, in the spring of 1915, there was no quicker response to his call for service than came from the universities, colleges and institutions of learning all over the country; Chautauqua Institution gave the services of its honored president, the executive board authorizing the war activities that have now become a part of the record of the Institution.

Dr. Bestor attended the Congress of Constructive Patriotism held by the National Security League in Washington, and became the secretary of the Committee on Patriotism through Education, which position he retained until going to Washington. It was through this connection that the Training Camp for Education in Patriotic Service was held at Chautauqua during the first week of the season.

In May the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association asked him to become chairman of the committee to have supervision of all lectures, entertainments and concerts arranged by the Young Men's Christian Association in the sixteen draft and fifteen militia camps throughout the country. The University of Minnesota loaned the secretary of its Extension Division to aid in this work during the summer. The task which devolved upon the committee was the organization of a bureau to furnish lectures, entertainers, musicians and companies to give at least a week of their time free as a patriotic service. Considerable publicity therefore came to the Institution by reason of this work which was carried on from Chautauqua during the summer.

Herbert C. Hoover asked Dr. Bestor to become the director of the Speakers' Bureau of the United States Food Administration, and upon approval of the Executive Board, the Institution released him for as much of his time and energy as might be necessary. When this appoint-

ment was made it was expected that a bureau should be created to coördinate all the speaking campaigns carried on under government auspices and by patriotic societies. This was brought about and the approval of the President given in the following letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON,
September 25, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. CREEL:

I heartily approve of the suggestion you have made that through your committee some effort be made to coördinate the work of the various bureaus, departments, and agencies interested in presenting from the platform various phases of the national task. With the coöperation of the departments, the Food Administration, the Council of National Defense, and the Committee on Public Information, it would seem possible to enlist the many State and private organizations who have put the Nation's cause above every other issue and stand ready to participate in a speaking campaign that shall give to the people that fullness of information which will enable and inspire each citizen to play intelligently his part in the greatest and most vital struggle ever undertaken by self-governing nations.

Your suggestion of Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution, to direct this work is excellent. You were fortunate to be able to enlist one who has been so intimately connected with a great American educational institution devoted to popular instruction without prejudice or partisanship.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

As an official of the government, Dr. Bestor resided in Washington during the war period, 1917-18, his service ending in September, 1918.

From October until June the office of the Chautauqua Institution is in New York City, and there Dr. Bestor resides. He was executive chairman of the Greater New York Committee of the Interchurch World Movement, and one of the three speakers at the inauguration of the Interchurch World Movement's New York campaign, which was held in the Hippodrome, Sunday, April 18, 1920. He is a

member of the American Historical Association; Delta Upsilon; Phi Beta Kappa; his clubs, the University, of Chicago, and the City, of New York. Late in 1920, Dr. Bestor was elected president of the Baptist Social Union of New York City, an organization comprising members from the churches of the metropolitan area. In 1919 Colgate University conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Laws.

MILLER, Lewis,

Co-worker with Bishop Vincent.

Lewis Miller was born in 1828, and died in 1899. In its account of the memorial service held at Chautauqua in August, 1899, the "Chautauqua Assembly Herald" said: "Lewis Miller needs no better monument than Chautauqua." But there was another side to his busy and useful life, and that side is commemorated in the hearts of older citizens of Akron, Ohio, where Mr. Miller earned an imperishable reputation as a wise and constructively minded man of business and the best and kindest of employers.

Mr. Miller's business life began at the time of the great industrial awakening in the Middle West. His was one of those creative imaginations which saw in the vast treasure house of farm land, coal mine and oil well, the materials of an advancing civilization. With splendid acumen he foresaw the development of the Middle West and its tremendous importance as a core of American progress.

Lewis Miller began life as a typical young American with no resources on which to draw save those of his own keen mind and splendid body. He possessed the typical American combination of hard, practical sense and exalted idealism. He was no idle dreamer, but one possessed of the forcefulness and perseverance without which dreams, however beautiful, can

not attain realization. This young American, keeping step with the progress of his time and environment, threw himself with youthful enthusiasm and the zeal and courage of the pioneers into the work of the new era. His inventive mind turned naturally in the direction of machinery, and those who knew him in his early days record their impressions of his youthful activities. He had his first workshop in a barn, and here he patiently experimented and wrought with undeviating concentration of his rare mental powers, transmuting the thoughts of his restless mind into mechanical devices that would run and do the work for which he had planned them.

It was by no accident that Lewis Miller invented his Buckeye Mower. It was no fortuitous concurrence of moulding influences that directed Lewis Miller's way to success. Hard study, careful planning, an honorable shrewdness, and an unwavering sense of purpose, directed his energies. It has often been said that America's creative genius is manifest in her triumphs of engineering science, rather than in her works of art. Her greatest pictures are her skyscrapers; her poems are her soaring bridges that span the severing flood. We are a young people and still in the stage of development where the finest flower of imagination ripens into the fruit of material achievement. And Lewis Miller stands with those who have blessed this prosperous people with the mechanical and material inventions and devices without which this young giant America could not hope to shape his future, making possible those achievements in æsthetic beneficence which the longer they may be deferred will the more gloriously shine.

The remarkable thing about Lewis Miller was his ability to turn this mate-

rially productive mind to those pursuits and activities in which a quite different temperament is supposed to be reflected. The same desire to benefit his kind that animated Lewis Miller in his mechanical inventions and his commercial activities made itself apparent in those other interests and enterprises out of which emerged that institution of education and religion which with all the added growth of intervening years still stands on the original site where Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent wrought the realization of their exalted ambitions—Fairpoint, at Chautauqua Lake.

That Chautauqua Institution could never have existed without Lewis Miller's business sense and guiding influence in its practical affairs has been said on the very highest authority—that of Mr. Miller's associate in the establishment of the Institution, Bishop Vincent. At Mr. Miller's funeral in 1899, Bishop Vincent paid this notable and noble tribute to his collaborer at Chautauqua:

The name of Lewis Miller is inseparably and forever associated with Chautauqua. There he did pioneer work in laying the nethermost foundation of the structure. But for him, Chautauqua, in its present form could not have been. * * * The Chautauqua of to-day owes its existence to his suggestion, its foundation to his liberality, and especially its early success to his ability and fidelity.

Mr. Miller was the devoted friend of Biblical education. Sunday school work was with him a passion, drawing out the best efforts of his fine energy and receiving his constant care and attention and an unceasing stream of support from all his resources, mental and material. At the memorial exercises at Chautauqua in 1899, Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, a Chautauquan almost from the very beginning, spoke specially of Mr. Miller's Sunday school work. He said:

He was deeply interested in his life in the Sunday school. It is one of the glories of the Sunday school that it has in its service such eminent men. I do not question that if to-day Mr. Miller is looking out upon his life, he finds that out from his Sunday school there has grown a mighty influence which will do more for humanity than the work in his office. He founded in Akron a Sunday school that has become monumental because of what it has accomplished. It was noted for thoroughness and efficiency. Probably it was the first really graded Sunday school with a normal department. It continues to-day. We can place Lewis Miller in the front ranks of those who by their influence and active work have made the Sunday school of the present. His work will continue as long as the Bible is studied in any Sunday school.

In his Chautauqua anniversary address of August 3, 1899, Dr. J. M. Buckley said:

It was Lewis Miller who proposed the idea of taking into the woods the normal work without which the Assembly could never have been a tenth of what it is, for a location in no metropolis would have given it such attractive and expansive power. It was he who overcame Dr. Vincent's opposition to an open-air Assembly and it was he who proposed that Chautauqua should be the place for the holding of the Assembly. Lewis Miller was underneath and in the very center of this whole movement, contributing money toward all the preliminary expenses, paying bills, assuming responsibility, personally indorsing notes to the amount of more than \$100,000, and throwing his influence as a business man, financier, and capitalist around the undeveloped giant.

Mr. Miller had wished the new establishment to be called the Sunday School Camp Meeting, but consented to have it called instead, The Sunday School Assembly. As the assembly developed into the present Institution, Lewis Miller continued to take the liveliest interest in everything concerning its welfare; his business sagacity solved many a pressing problem, and Chautauqua owes to him many of the features of her early work. He gave her the Children's Temple, which was a rustic imitation of the famous Sunday school room at Akron. He planned the college buildings. He proposed the

great amphitheater in the gorge, and superintended its erection. It was he who advocated simultaneousness in the readings of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle after the manner of the International Uniform Sunday School lessons, instead of the progressive method which had been suggested.

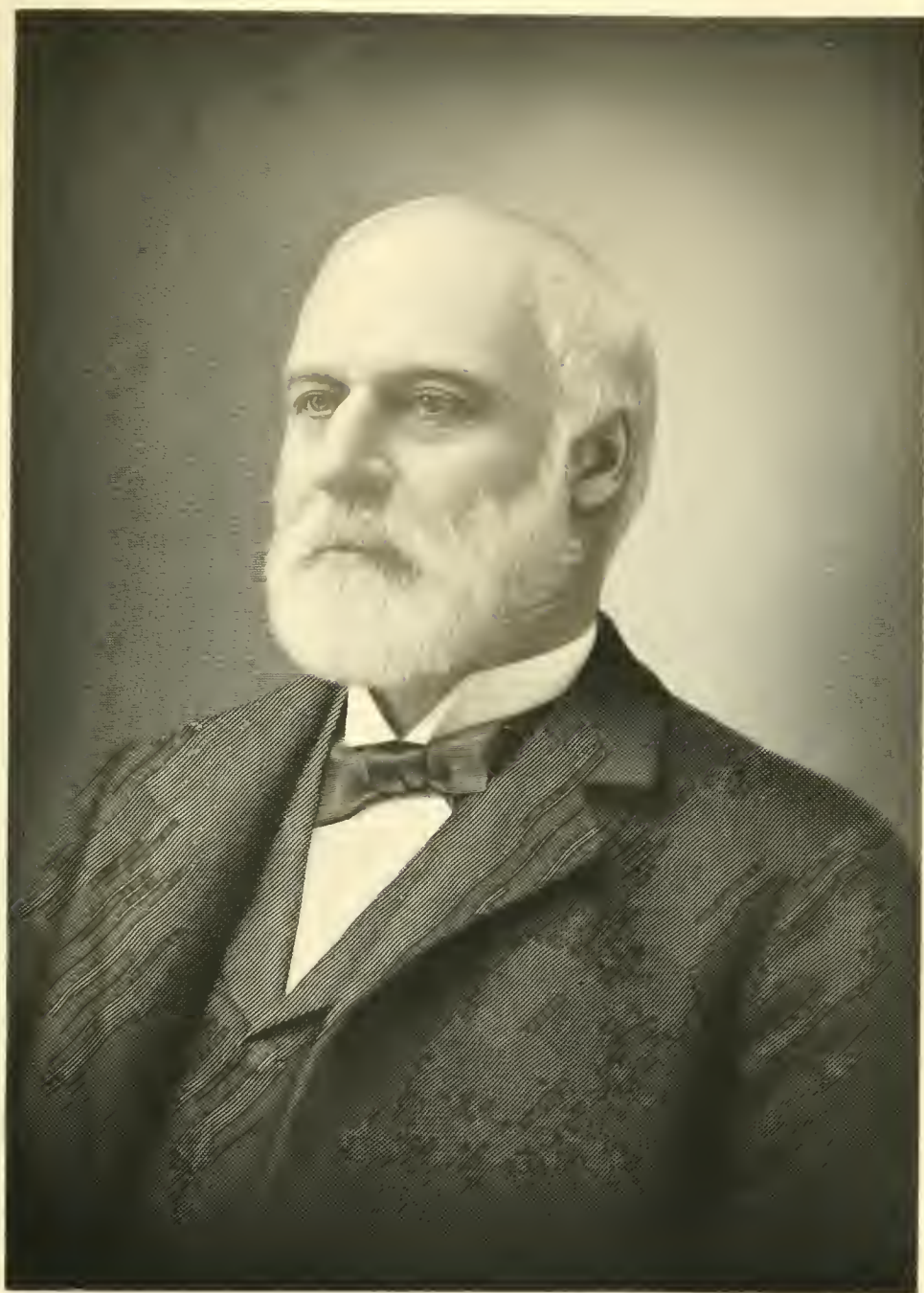
The memory of Lewis Miller is an imperishable monument at Chautauqua. It has physical embodiment in the beautiful tower which, rising from the furthest projection of promontory about which Chautauqua centers, commands the view of voyagers on the lake as they approach Chautauqua from either direction, and from the landward view seems to typify, with its combination of grace and strength, the living spirit of the Institution.

TROUT, Henry George,

Prominent Industrialist.

The life story of Henry George Trout, at his death one of the foremost figures in American marine engineering circles, is of interest always to those who came into touch with his work and personality, and has a particularly wide appeal through its intimate relation to the subject of American ships and shipping, upon which seem to hinge economic results of far-reaching significance. To a man who was a prominent industrialist, an admired and respected citizen, and the exemplification of public and private virtues, this record is dedicated.

Mr. Trout was a descendant of English family, his father, Henry Trout, born in that country, having been the first of the line to come to America. Henry Trout spent the greater part of his life in Canada, where he engaged in contracting operations in dredging, mill building and general construction work, meeting an



H. S. Fount

accidental death in the Canadian woods about 1853, when he was forty-seven years of age. He married Margaret Kirkwood, and they were the parents of five children: Henry George, of whom further; Margaret, deceased, married John Monteith, of Canada; Jessie, deceased, married Edward Redding; a child who died in infancy; William B., married Estella Eastman, successor of his brother, Henry George, as president of the H. G. Trout Company, Inc.

Henry George Trout was born in Erin, Canada, November 29, 1829, and came to Buffalo about 1851, entering the Shepard Iron Works as an apprentice, there gaining his first experience in the manufacture of marine engines. His qualifications were those of industry, adaptability, and intelligence, and his increasing proficiency brought advancement through various grades until he was entrusted with no small amount of responsibility. The business with which Mr. Trout became identified upon coming to Buffalo, and of which he subsequently became the head, was founded in 1848 by Sidney Shepard, the Shepards conducting an iron works until 1870, when the concern passed into the hands of W. J. King, who conducted it as the King Iron Works until 1872. In this year Mr. Trout, fortified by a thorough and complete experience at foundry work and engine manufacture, leased the property and continued its affairs under the former name until 1908, when incorporation was made as H. G. Trout Company, Inc. Mr. Trout held the presidency until his death in 1911, when William B. Trout became the executive head, Mrs. Lillian G. Trout serving as vice-president until 1922. The products of the company are shipped to all parts of the world, and they are credited with being one of the earliest and largest manufacturers of "Dissel" engines in the United States.

All types of marine engines, internal combustion engines, propeller wheels, and large iron and brass castings are manufactured, and in former years their products included stationary and marine engines for all purposes. The company is recognized as the manufacturers of the first blowing engine, the second pumping engine, and the first steam fire engine made in Buffalo, and the organization had a pioneer place in the building of side steam engines, also building the first steel ship constructed on the Great Lakes, among them the "India," "Japan," "China," and "Russia." The first compound engines built on the Great Lakes were made in their plant under the Perry and Lay patents. To the work of the day Mr. Trout brought both a keen executive ability and natural technical aptitude, and he was the inventor of the Trout propeller wheel, which came into extensive use in this country.

There was one interest in Mr. Trout's life which could be fittingly compared to his absorption in his chosen work, and that was his faithful and devoted support of religious work. He was one of the founders of the Central Presbyterian Church, and for sixty years his name remained upon its roll as one of its most zealous and generous members. A new church edifice was dedicated a few months after his death, and although he did not live to see the completion of the enterprise in which he had been deeply concerned, his means continued the work to which he had so long given close attention. For the entire six decades of his membership he was an elder and trustee, an active participant in the laymen's movement of the Presbyterian Union, and a member of the Men's Club. In political faith he was a Republican, standing without compromise for efficient and businesslike administration of public affairs.

Mr. Trout married (first) Fannie Wills; (second) Lillian Gollan, June 15, 1892, daughter of John Gollan, of Inverness, Scotland. John Gollan was born January 5, 1811, died in Buffalo, October 30, 1874. In 1846 he came to Buffalo, four years after settling in the United States, and he served as machinist in the King Iron Works. He was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics. He married, in 1842, shortly before coming to America, Janet White, in the Isle of Arran, Scotland, and they were the parents of seven children: Isabella, born in 1843, died in 1851; Lillian, married Henry George Trout; Mary A., married Edmond Wilcox; Bella, married Thomas M. Smith; Jessie M.; Katherine; Joan, married Charles S. Christy, deceased.

Henry George Trout died July 29, 1911. A review of his life in a trade journal, devoted to his special sphere of work, contained the following paragraph, with which this record and appreciation of his busy, useful life closes:

Mr. Trout will be best remembered, however, by those who knew him for his kindly nature and his unswerving and rugged honesty. Although willing to lend a helping hand, he never gave expression to an unkind or harsh reference; indeed, it is doubtful if he ever thought unkindly of any one. His was a lovable disposition and those who most appreciated him were those who knew him the longest.

OLCOTT, Thomas Worth,

Financier.

Thomas Worth Olcott, son of Josiah and Caroline (Worth) Olcott, was born in Hudson, New York, May 22, 1795, died March 23, 1880, in Albany. He was educated in the Hudson schools, and began his long and successful career in finance as a clerk in the Columbia Bank of Hudson, where he remained two years. He

rapidly grasped the fundamental principles governing monetary law. His active mind and quick, decisive character made him an unusually valuable employee, and when the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank opened its doors for business, July 29, 1811, he was one of the clerical force. On that date began his remarkable connection with that institution, a connection lasting nearly seventy years, the last forty-four years of which were spent in the president's chair. His rise was rapid; six years after the bank opened its doors for business, he became cashier; nineteen years later, in June, 1836, he was elected president. The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, whose success, in a large degree must be, and is, by general consent, credited to the genius of Thomas Worth Olcott, was the third bank incorporated in Albany and was chartered ostensibly for the benefit of the mechanics and farmers of Albany county. Its charter provided that none but mechanics and farmers should be elected as bank officers, but some years later was amended so as to authorize the president and directors without reference to their occupation or business. It is a noted fact, and one that created considerable discussion and comment, that the entire first board of directors were Democrats. It had been understood that two Federalists would have a place on the board and they were later substituted. Mr. Olcott was the fifth president, and at his death he was succeeded by his son Dudley. The first period of the bank's history ended by expiration of charter in 1833. At the expiration of the second charter, in 1853, the bank closed up its affairs, when the stockholders received one hundred and fifteen per cent., besides their stock in the new bank, which renewed the charter for twenty years and went into operation again with the same officers.

During the Civil War the bank closed up its affairs and organized, in 1865, under the National banking laws, having previously operated as a State bank. In 1868 they again chartered under State banking laws, abandoning the national system. The career of the bank has been one of unvarying prosperity excepting only a short period in 1817 when the capital became impaired, owing to the financial troubles growing out of the depression following the war with Great Britain, 1812-14. In 1855 the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank was incorporated with Thomas W. Olcott as the first president, succeeded in 1880 by his son Dudley. While Mr. Olcott was eminently the man of affairs, and held a position in the financial world second to none and was recognized as a great banker, his obligations to his city as a citizen did not rest lightly upon him. He was an active, as well as a leading member of the boards of several of the public charitable and educational associations that have made Albany famous. His private benevolences were many and cannot be recorded; his public service can. He was vice-president of the first board of directors of the Albany Law School, organized in 1851, the fourth school of its kind organized in the United States. In 1855 he was elected president of the board, continuing until his death in 1880. He was president of the first board of directors of Dudley Observatory, a scientific institution founded through the munificence of Mrs. Blandina Dudley, widow of Charles E. Dudley, with the coöperation of leading citizens of Albany. The observatory profited greatly through the generosity of Mr. Olcott and that of his sons, the latter furnishing the funds for refitting Olcott Meridian Circle (named for its donor), housing it in a suitable building and remounting it on the new site. He was

president of the Albany Agricultural and Arts Association; president of Albany Hospital, in which he took a deep and lasting interest; trustee and president of Albany Girls' Academy; trustee of the Boys' Academy; president of Albany Cemetery Association.

In addition to these institutions, all of which he served faithfully, giving largely of his rare executive ability and unerring judgment, his purse was ever open for all good causes, earning him the title of the "most charitable man in Albany." Returning to his business life he was president of the Albany & West Stockbridge Railroad Company, afterward merged into the Boston & Albany system, and later trustee of the sinking fund commission, appointed to retire the bonds issued by the city of Albany to aid in the construction of the road. The retirement of these bonds was successfully accomplished under the guidance of Mr. Olcott, and is still referred to as the "greatest piece of financing ever accomplished in Albany." When Secretary Chase was perfecting plans for a National bank system, he held frequent interviews with Mr. Olcott and was largely guided by his wise counsel. In 1863 he declined a flattering offer from President Lincoln of the position of first comptroller of the currency, but he declined all public office except such as related to the promotion of education or other local interests.

During his business life he developed a wonderful quality of quick, decisive action; strong in his opinions, he was always open to conviction and ready to accept the views of others. His ability to judge human nature and read men was another marked quality. His courage was another attribute that rendered him conspicuous; nothing daunted him and failure was a word with which he was unacquainted. He was identified with the

Christian life at Albany as member and trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church. His political life was inconspicuous. In early life and up to 1860 he was a Democrat; then for the remainder of his life a Republican. He was strongly Union in his sentiments, and served on the committee having in charge the recruiting and equipping of the One Hundred and Thirteenth New York Regiment (Seventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Artillery). His only other public offices that can be construed as political were as bridge commissioner to select the site of the lower bridge across the Hudson at South Ferry street, and his appointment to the State Board of Regents. His home in Albany was in the midst of a plot of about three acres of ground, and there he gratified his love for flowers and plants to the fullest extent and spent his hours of leisure in their cultivation. He was quiet, unostentatious and domestic in his tastes and habits, giving little evidence of being the wealthy and distinguished financier. He died at his home in Albany in his eighty-fifth year, continuing his active business life until his last illness.

Mr. Olcott married Caroline Pepoon, daughter of Daniel Pepoon, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, August 17, 1818. She died March 12, 1867. Children: 1. Frederick Worth, born August 10, 1820, died November 2, 1822. 2. Thomas, born December 31, 1821, died August 27, 1873; married (first), April 3, 1844, Lucia Marvin Fowler, who died August 25, 1850; (second), October 5, 1853, Harriet M. Leonard, who died January 13, 1861; (third), February 19, 1863, Emma McClive. 3. John Josiah, born March 11, 1823, died April 10, 1899. 4. Robert, born July 26, 1824, died May 10, 1859. 5. Mary Marvin, born April 11, 1826, died April 25, 1892. 6. Theodore, born May 1, 1828, died February 27, 1907; married, October 2, 1856,

Ann Hazleton Maynard. 7. Alexander, born August 10, 1829, died April 21, 1887; married, May 21, 1856, Catherine Amanda Mallory. 8. Grace, born April 5, 1834, died August 7, 1834. 9. Dudley, died in infancy. 10. Dudley, who succeeded his father as president. 11. Frederick Pepoon, for many years president of the Central Trust Company of New York City.

STALEY, Ellis J.,

Conservation Commissioner.

Ellis J. Staley, Conservation Commissioner, was born in the town of Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, but has spent practically all his life in Albany. He studied law in the office of the late Robert G. Scherer, J. Murray Downs, and Judge Franklin M. Danaher.

Mr. Staley was appointed deputy in the office of Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, in 1905. On January 1, 1907, he was appointed to the legal department of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, which afterwards was merged in the Conservation Commission. While in that office he conducted a successful proceeding to compel the railroads operating in the Adirondacks to burn oil as safeguard against forest fires. When Governor Hughes investigated the Forest, Fish and Game Commission through Commissioners Roger P. Clark and H. LeRoy Austin, Mr. Staley was highly complimented upon his work. Later when Mr. Austin became commissioner, he retained Mr. Staley in the law department. Mr. Staley was elected to the Assembly from the First Assembly District of Albany county, to the session of 1908. In 1911 Mr. Staley was appointed county attorney of Albany county, in which capacity he acted as legal advisor of the Public Buildings Committee of the Board of Supervisors in building the new court house

and county building. The court house, one of the finest public buildings in the State, was completed within the appropriation. It is regarded as a monument to his business and legal ability, as well as to his integrity and the strict accountability to which he holds men engaged in public enterprises.

In 1912 Mr. Staley began a suit for the equitable distribution of State and county highways. In 1911 and 1912 special legislation was enacted, providing for expedited routes, under which certain counties were given preference in the building of highways, whereby they profited largely at the expense of the other counties. The principle for which Mr. Staley contended was incorporated in the referendum for the second fifty million dollar highway issue, so that now each county shares equitably in the construction of new highways. In 1918 Mr. Staley was elected surrogate of Albany county for a term of six years. He was appointed conservation commissioner by Governor Miller on April 16, 1921, and his appointment was confirmed immediately and unanimously by the Senate, the minority leader, Senator Walker, in concurring in the motion for immediate confirmation, saying: "I move the immediate confirmation of Ellis J. Staley because of a practical understanding of a practical man, whose integrity could not be questioned on this floor, nor his ability. I think that Ellis J. Staley will make a good commissioner."

Mr. Staley is a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Albany Country Club, member of the Board of Governors of the Albany Club; president of Wolfert's Roost Country Club; member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, State Bar Association; treasurer of the Albany County Bar Association; member of the Unconditional and Capital City clubs;

trustee of the Albany Medical College; trustee of the First Presbyterian Church; president of the Brotherhood of the First Presbyterian Church, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

FURSMAN, Edgar Luyster,

Jurist.

Edgar Luyster Fursman, youngest son of Jesse Budd and Barbara Ann (Hulst) Fursman, was born at Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, August 5, 1837, died at Troy, New York, April 2, 1910. He was educated in the academies of Greenwich and Schuylersville, Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and Troy Conference Academy. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1854, moved to Troy in 1867, where he was a law partner of Judge James Forsyth for eight years. He formed a partnership with William A. Beach, and later became a member of the firm of Smith, Fursman & Cowen, and had a very large practice. He was elected county judge of Rensselaer county, November, 1882; reëlected in November, 1888; elected to the Supreme Court Bench, November, 1889; sat in criminal branch of Supreme Court in New York City in 1897-98-99-1900; was assigned by Governor Odell as an associate judge of the appellate division of third department, 1901, resigned October 10, 1902. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association for several years; was a commissioned colonel of the New York National Guard and judge advocate on the staff of General Carr for three years. He was a trustee of the Victory Cotton Manufacturing Company, and director of the Troy City railroad. He was an able practitioner, a learned and just judge, and a capable business man. Politically he was a Democrat. He was a leading member of the Masonic order,

belonging to Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine.

Mr. Fursman married, June 13, 1860, Abbie Minerva Cramer, daughter of James Payne and Abbie (Mulford) Cramer.

McCULLOCH, William Hathorn,

Lawyer, Civil War Veteran.

Hathorn McCulloch was the founder in America of the McCulloch family. He was born in Wigton, a shire of Galloway, Scotland, December 5, 1773, son of Andrew and Ann (Allan) McCulloch, grandson of Andrew and Agnes (Parker) McCulloch, great-grandson of William and Grissell (Shallane) McCulloch. William McCulloch was a man of large possessions and of a long lineage. He belonged to the branch of the family known as of Myerton, or Myrstown Arms, in the Scottish Registry:

Arms—Ermine a fret engrailed gules.

Crest—A hand throwing a dart proper.

Motto—*Vi et animo.*

The McCullochs, as a family or clan in Scotland, when that country was unassociated with England, and for a long period thereafter, were noted as an influence and power to be considered by their contemporaries during that stormy period. The name appears not infrequently in local annals, in the annals of neighboring clans or families, and in the history of Scotland itself, though no comprehensive history of the family as such (as there is of many others) appears to be extant at the present day.

Though Hathorn McCulloch brought from his native land little beside his own personality, having been a youngest son, his direct progenitors for generations back were people of standing and consequence in the locality in which they lived. He came to America, settling in the city

of Albany, New York, about the year 1795. He early made a place for himself in a business way, and at a date which cannot now be recalled, formed a partnership with a Mr. Boyd, and the firm under the name of Boyd & McCulloch engaged in the brewing and malting business. The business established by this firm was eminently successful, has thrived under various succeeding owners, and continues in existence to this day.

Mr. McCulloch married at an early age, and established a home for himself and family in the city, but a country life appealed to him; therefore, when the opportunity offered, he purchased from the United States Government, about the year 1830, the military reservation known as the Greenbush Cantonment, near Greenbush and Albany, consisting of about four hundred acres of land, with many buildings thereon, including an imposing headquarters, large barracks for officers and soldiers, store houses, stables, etc. This military post was an important factor in the conduct of the War of 1812. Largely from here were drawn the troops who, commanded by General McComb, with Commodore McDonough on the lakes, defeated the British at the battle of Plattsburg.

After remodeling one of the government buildings (still standing) and making therefrom a spacious house for himself on this large estate, he divested it of its military features, remodeling such buildings as he required, razing the rest, and converted the lands, with suitable buildings, into a model farm. This accomplished, he with his family removed from the Albany home, and shortly thereafter he relinquished his interest in the city business, retaining, however, some valuable city real estate, and continued to live at the Cantonment in contented retirement until his death, at an advanced

age, in 1859. Hathorn McCulloch was a man of robust physique, great energy, and fine mental attainments. In his leisure hours he read extensively, and delighted in the study of mathematics. His large circle of friends and acquaintances during his early life and middle age embraced about every one worthy of note in the then small city of Albany. Among the most noteworthy of his personal friends was De Witt Clinton, illustrious among the governors of New York. In politics he had always been a Democrat, being especially an admirer of Jackson and Van Buren, but in the last presidential election before his demise he cast his vote for Fremont and Dayton.

A few years after his settlement in Albany he married Christina McFarland, of the town of New Scotland, near Albany. She, as was her husband, was born in Scotland (October, 1779), daughter of Dr. John McFarland, of Glasgow. She was related to the Buchanan family, that having been the family of her mother. She esteemed the Buchanans very highly and caused the name to be perpetuated in the persons of several of her grandsons. She was a worthy consort of Hathorn McCulloch, and shared with him both his early and more advanced and declining years. She died in 1858. To them were born two sons, John Hathorn, and William Alexander, of whom further; and a daughter, Mary Ann, who married Benjamin Bostwick Kirtland.

John H. McCulloch in early manhood married and established himself near Buffalo; he died at an early age, the result of an accident, having been thrown from his horse, and his sons, on arriving at maturity, moved farther West; some of his descendants are now making names for themselves, but his and their records do not pertain to the locality in which the founder of the family made his home.

William Alexander McCulloch, second son of Hathorn and Christina (McFarland) McCulloch, was born in Albany, February 14, 1810, where his boyhood days were spent. He graduated from the Albany Boys' Academy, an institution of learning founded in the year 1813, and still existing. He never supplemented the instruction there received by a college course, but always spoke in high praise of the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the course of study taught at that school while he was a student there, and it was with almost veneration that he esteemed Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, the principal and chief instructor, who for many years controlled the academy, and whose memory is revered to this day by that venerable institution of learning. To the foundation of his education received at the academy he added much in the way of technical knowledge by personal study in after life. An incident of his school days was his shaking the hand of Lafayette on the occasion of that patriot's visit to Albany in 1824.

Upon his coming of age he already found himself intimately acquainted with the details of his father's extensive business; the latter trusted him implicitly, and even sought his advice in many matters of importance. It has been said by some that it was his son William who first noted the future possibilities of the Cantonment property and induced the father to purchase the same from the United States Government. On the removal of the family to the home of the Cantonment estate, William A. was in his element as chief assistant to his father in the arduous task of getting the property in shape, not only as to affording a suitable home, but that it should be productive. He married, July 7, 1841, and about this time his father deeded to him in land area approximately one-half of the Can-

tonment estate, upon which he built a house and other buildings, and commenced to live there late in the following year. He named the estate Hathornden, from his father's name, and it was his home thereafter as long as he lived.

Shortly previous to his marriage he purchased a large malt house in Albany and engaged in the malting business. After his marriage he associated with himself as a partner his brother-in-law, E. C. Aikin, under the firm name of Wm. A. McCulloch & Company. Mr. Aikin had other business connections and this partnership was of only a few years' duration. While it existed it purchased on a venture a large tract of land (1856) in North Carolina, with the purpose of exploiting the mineral deposits in which it was rich, but the outbreak of the Civil War caused the non-success of the enterprise. The land is now held by one of Mr. McCulloch's sons jointly with the heirs of Mr. Aikin.

The malting business (then a great industry in Albany) yielded generous profits to Mr. McCulloch, though it was somewhat distasteful to him as a business. Therefore, when during the year 1863 the opportunity offered to sell out and close the business so far as he was concerned, at great advantage, he availed himself of it, and retired from active business.

Mr. McCulloch was idealistic as to the occupation of farming, and it was early in life his ambition to personally operate his own farm, which he made a model one at great expense in the way of reclaiming swamp land through extensive drainage, the erection of fine buildings, and in other ways, but a year or two at a time, at different periods, in such operations, with its wearying detail, demonstrated to him that farming was not for him, and on relinquishing each attempt he either turned over the farm management to his second

son, or leased to a tenant. With these exceptions noted, after his retirement from business in 1863, his only occupation up to the time of his demise was the care of his vested interests and such recreations as his taste or inclination dictated.

In early manhood he took a lively interest in politics and was an ardent worker in the party to which he belonged, but though offered him, he did not care for nor would he accept a political office, though he did a military one. Like his father, he was a Democrat, and an admirer of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, but when the new party lines were formed on the question of slavery, he joined the new Republican party, which was his party thereafter as long as he lived. Though always taking an interest in political matters, in his later years he ceased all activity in that line, contenting himself in the casting of his vote, in which duty he was always punctilious.

After the War of 1812 and almost up to the fifties of the preceding century, the militia of the State of New York embraced with few exemptions every man capable of bearing arms. Mr. McCulloch took a keen interest in the militia, and, being thorough in everything he undertook, he entered the service, first as quartermaster with the rank of major, and later was chief of staff with the rank of colonel on the staff of Major-General Henry J. Genet, a division commander. This officer was a son of Edmond Charles Genet, known in history as Citizen Genet. It was said of the general during his military career that he took great pride in his command, and that his personal staff, of which Colonel McCulloch was the chief, was composed of young men of high social standing and efficient in the discharge of their duties. They were all fine horsemen and of soldierly appearance and bearing.

In character and mental attainments, Colonel McCulloch was worthy of emulation, though his modesty and a shrinking from notoriety of any kind amounted to defects in his character which prevented him from attaining more than a celebrity which was almost entirely local in extent. His literary taste was rare and discriminating, and during his lifetime he accumulated quite an extensive library. He also kept posted with the contemporaneous events of the day, as well as keeping a diary himself, noting not only events of a personal nature but such of general interest as he deemed worthy of record. This record only ended with his life.

Almost entirely through self-instruction and for his amusement as well as for the knowledge sought, he was an architect, engineer and chemist. He was first led to interest in the last-named science through his early association with Joseph Henry, for many years curator of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, whose friendship he enjoyed as long as he lived, and with whom he not infrequently corresponded. His knowledge of architecture enabled him to design his own house at Hathornden, which stands as a monument to his ability in that line.

He never had occasion to look to others for aid, and he was not much of an advocate of indiscriminate charity, but to those he loved and upon whom he felt it incumbent to bestow assistance, he gave with a liberal hand, and the needy stranger was never turned from his door unaided. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Like his father, in his early years and middle life his acquaintance was large, and his friends, who held him in high esteem, were many, but he outlived all his contemporaries of that period. He was in possession of all his mental faculties, and, for his years, of considerable vigor up to within a little more than a

week of his death, which occurred January 28, 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years and eleven months.

William Alexander McCulloch married, July 7, 1841, Caroline Matilda Akin, youngest daughter of William A. and Caroline Matilda (Cary) Akin. Mr. Akin was a man of large possessions in the old settlement of Greenbush, and afterwards of the incorporated village of that name, of which he was the founder. He was during his lifetime preëminently its foremost citizen. The Cary family (to which Mrs. McCulloch's mother belonged) originated in New England, by one of three brothers (the other two going South), who came to America in the early Colonial period, and were of the English Carys, many of whose members were eminent, especially during the late Tudor and early Stuart periods of English history, perhaps the most notable having been Lord Falkland, who figured largely during the stormy reign of Charles I and the Commonwealth.

Mrs. McCulloch's maternal grandfather was Major Ebenezer Cary, an officer in the Revolutionary army. A great-grandfather was Captain Joshua Champlin, who was an officer in the Colonial army at the siege of Louisburg, and with the forces at Lake George, 1755, and during the Revolution commanded a company in the same regiment with his son-in-law, Major Cary. A more remote ancestor (a Champlin) was in the battle of the Swamp, during King Philip's War. The late Sir William Howland, of Toronto (an American by birth), once governor of Ontario, Canada, was a cousin of Mrs. McCulloch, Sir William's mother having been a sister of William A. Akin, her father. He died only a few years ago, at an advanced age.

Caroline Matilda (Akin) McCulloch was born October 30, 1816, in Greenbush, in the home of her father, which is still

standing in the present city of Rensselaer, corner of Broadway and Akin avenue, and is unsurpassed to-day by any residence in the city. She finished her education at the Albany Girls' Academy, an institution of learning then as now of high character. Those who remembered her after her school days spoke of her as possessing about every accomplishment then in vogue among young ladies except music, for which she thought herself she had not sufficient talent to cultivate. She was skillful with both brush and pencil, and in English composition especially excelled. In appearance and manner attractive, added to a vivacious and impulsive disposition, her companionship was largely sought by the large circle of her numerous relatives and friends. Upon her marriage she went with her husband to his home at the Cantonment, but on the completion of the house at Hathornden, they entered upon their life at their new and attractive home. Here she presided as mistress with a charming grace and hospitality, bringing up her young children with a loving care, but after a little more than a decade of married life she suffered a terrible affliction in the form of a mental derangement from which she never recovered and which necessitated her removal from her home that she might receive constant and unremitting care. She was possessed of an estate in her own right, consisting of both real and personal property, which was kept intact for her during her lifetime, and which fell to her two surviving sons. She died January 1, 1893. To Colonel and Mrs. McCulloch were born three sons: William Hathorn, of whom further; Aiken, and Walter Buchanan.

William Hathorn McCulloch, eldest son of William Alexander and Caroline Matilda (Akin) McCulloch, was born September 15, 1842, at the Cantonment,

the house of his parents at Hathornden not being ready for occupancy at the time of his birth. He attended several primary schools in Greenbush and Albany, New York, also taking a course at the Albany Boys' Academy, from there going to the celebrated Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. Deciding upon the law as a profession, he took up its study at Yale University, ultimately finishing at the Albany Law School. After his admission to the bar, he supplemented the legal instruction already received by a course of reading in the law office of Cagger & Porter, who were noted practitioners in their day. While so engaged he joined a crack military company in Albany, known as the Albany Zouave Cadets, organized 1860, in which year the subject of this sketch joined it. This company became famous as a preparatory school for the training of its members to become officers competent to take commands in the volunteer regiments soon to be raised in the near impending Civil War, and after the war had commenced, it continued to so send its well equipped members as officers where their services could be of value through their training. It celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization June 7, 1910. While Mr. McCulloch was in the ranks of this company it was twice called into active service by the State to do guard duty at the Albany barracks, where raw levies of volunteers were stationed preparatory to their proper organization and equipment for duty at the front in the war which had broken out early in 1861.

In the following year, 1862, Mr. McCulloch received a commission as second lieutenant, and was assigned to Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment, New York S. V. This regiment was composed largely in personnel both as to officers and enlisted men, of

members of the Tenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of which the Albany Zouave Cadets was Company A. William H. McCulloch's was the eighty-second name on the roster of cadets of those of that company to be commissioned, and in the volunteer service he was one among its very youngest officers to be selected from civil life, having not yet attained the age of twenty years when commissioned. His regiment left Albany early in the following year (1863) and went from New York by ship to New Orleans, where it joined the army commanded by General Banks. While doing picket duty with his company shortly after his arrival at the front, Lieutenant McCulloch received, for one of his rank, quite an extended notice in the papers for his clever capture of a Confederate spy, who naturally would have suffered execution had he not escaped from the careless hands of one of higher rank to whom the captor gave him in custody.

Lieutenant McCulloch participated in all the various skirmishes (some of which might be called engagements) and in the two pitched battles in which his regiment took a prominent part. Much of the time he was the actual commander of his company, his captain having been killed in the first battle, and the first lieutenant being assigned to staff duty. At the first battle of Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, his regiment, with most of the army, charged the earthworks, strongly defended by the infantry and artillery of the enemy, and strewn in front with felled timber and other entanglements, disarranging the proper alignment of the attacking forces. In the charge he was in front of his company and close to his captain, who was encouraging on his men, when this officer turned to his subaltern and told him that he should return to his proper place in the immediate rear of the

company to push on the wavering rather than to lead, which was his (the captain's) place. This rebuke to the lieutenant was the captain's last duty performed; he had hardly uttered the last word when a bullet from the enemy laid him low with a mortal wound. Shortly after this the recall was sounded, and defeat with heavy loss was the result of the action. The second battle, June 14th, over about the same ground, had a similar ending—defeat and heavy loss. Both actions were said to have been military blunders in their inception, as the enemy were soon after starved into submission and surrender by the regular process of siege interrupted by these two actions. On the return of the regiment from the war, Lieutenant McCulloch was mustered out with the rest and returned to civil life. During the last year of the war, in association with a former college chum, he contracted with and furnished the government large quantities of hay from the vicinity of Whitehall, New York. Though the enterprise was extensive, but little profit accrued therefrom. This was the only commercial venture in which he ever engaged.

Mr. McCulloch was on the point of forming a law partnership in the city of Albany, when he concluded that the West promised a better field for the young practitioner, and acting on this impulse, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, commencing the practice of law there. After several years in that city, a case in which he was engaged took him to the nearby town of Washington, in Franklin county, Missouri. Liking the place, he removed to that town and continued his successful practice there for a number of years. His somewhat restless disposition chafed under the slow rewards of his professional life, so when gold was discovered in the Black Hills, he, with several other pro-

professional men of his town, went there with the view of bettering their fortunes. Not succeeding there, he returned to Washington, and shortly thereafter went to the territory of New Mexico, prospecting and mining again being the object. After several years there, he attained a degree of success which would have satisfied many, but which was not commensurate with his expectations and ambition. With the purpose of further advancement, in the year 1883 he, with two associates, one of whom was Colonel Prescott (who gave the name to the city or town of Prescott, Arizona), equipped themselves with a very elaborate outfit, including pack animals, mounts, and the necessary paraphernalia, with ready funds incident to conducting a prospect for paying mineral. This expensive outfit contributed to their undoing, as will be seen. They started out into an unexplored region and never returned. Diligent search was made for them by organized parties, in one of which was Mr. McCulloch's brother, but no trace of them living could be found. It was not until several years had elapsed that the remains of this party were found and recognized by papers and relics found with them, the discoverer being a single prospector with an attendant Indian boy. It was afterwards learned that the value of the outfit had aroused the cupidity of a roving band of robbers (perhaps organized for the purpose) of renegade whites and Mexicans, who ambushed and slew the party and made off with their plunder. It was impossible to properly distinguish the separate individuality of the remains found. Mr. McCulloch's father caused the sheriff of the county to inter the remains and erect a monument with suitable inscription where the unfortunate men fell. The precise date of Mr. McCulloch's death will never be known, but it probably occurred in the early months

of the year 1884, when he was aged about forty-one years.

William Hathorn McCulloch was nearly six feet in height, and of sturdy build; his features were almost classic in outline, and his general appearance impressive. In aptitude for acquiring knowledge and information, he had more than the usual allotment, and he availed himself of it. Besides the knowledge acquired, necessary to the pursuit of his profession, he was remarkably well informed on history, both ancient and modern, and well read in the current literature of his day, besides being a fluent writer and ready speaker. Unlike his father and grandfather, his tastes did not lead him in the direction of scientific or technical knowledge. He was genial and impulsive in manner, everywhere popular, and a leader among his fellows. He never married.

SMITH, Walter,

Public-Spirited Citizen.

To correctly estimate the value a man's life has been to a community is a difficult task, but one way to arrive at a conclusion is to consider what the history of that community would have been without the services, example and inspiration of that life. By that test some idea of the value of Walter Smith's life to the community we now know as the city of Dunkirk may be reached. Walter Smith once wrote:

My associations in the County of Chautauqua were close and intimate from the spring of 1819 to 1840. It led me to know how people emigrating without capital to a heavily timbered country were enabled, by their own industry, with their own general capacity and good common sense, to clear their farms, pay for their lands and become wealthy, and this gained, to look back to the commencement of the clearing of these farms with all the hardships, the deprivation of what would now be considered the ordinary comforts of life, as the happiest period of their lives.



Walter Smith

And it was said of Walter Smith:

This remarkable man, for almost half a century, occupied a large space in the business affairs of Western New York. Throughout his long career, marked with patient endeavor and noble enterprise, he always maintained a reputation for generosity, courage, energy and fidelity. He leaves behind a bright example of all those manly qualities which give to life its value and reward.

At a time when Dunkirk was seemingly about to enter upon a period of great depression, and hope had fled, fortunately the possibilities of the village attracted the attention of Walter Smith, and from that time until 1843 his life was a masterly and persistent struggle, always against natural obstacles and often against adverse fortune, to build up Dunkirk to a position of commercial importance equal to the neighboring Lake Erie cities. His devotion and public spirit won him potent influence in the northern part of the county, and so strong was his hold upon the regard of the people of his own village that rival communities facetiously observed that "Dunkirk had no other God than Walter Smith."

The branch of the Smith family came to New York State from Connecticut, the Smith ancestry tracing from ancient and honorable New England forebears. The founder of the family in New England was Lieutenant Samuel Smith, who came with his family in 1634, and became a man of prominence in the Connecticut Colony.

Walter Smith was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, March 21, 1800, died in Dunkirk, New York, September 21, 1874. He attended school in Litchfield, Connecticut, but at the age of fifteen years was living in Cazenovia, New York, engaged as clerk in the general store owned and operated by Jacob Ten Eyck. He was a boy of energy and ability, so winning the confidence of his employer that the latter

trusted him implicitly in important business matters. Ambitious to have a business of his own, he toured Western New York in 1819 in search of a location, and in March, 1819, alighted from his horse in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, thoroughly convinced that he had found the desired location in which to start a business enterprise. He made the necessary arrangements, and after returning to Cazenovia, formed a partnership with his former employer, Jacob Ten Eyck, and in May, 1819, the firm of Ten Eyck & Company opened a store in Fredonia with a stock of goods paid for by Mr. Ten Eyck, Mr. Smith then lacking nearly two years of being legally capable of transacting business. But he possessed the requisite business quality, and in June, 1819, when the merchants, Joseph and Ralph Plumb, failed, he bought their store and ashery. He managed so well and pushed his business so energetically that the first year showed a volume of sales exceeding \$20,000. At the end of that first year he repaid Mr. Ten Eyck the money advanced and became sole owner. Each year his volume of business grew larger until in 1825 it reached \$75,000, the cash received for goods sold at the time of sale never exceeding 10 per cent. of the aggregate for the year. Goods were paid for in pot and pearl ash, blacksalts, or produce. Mr. Smith wrote concerning his business of that period:

The sale of pot and pearl ashes varied in different years, both in quantity and price. They were shipped to Montreal until the Erie canal was finished in 1825, by vessel to Black Rock, by open boat to Schlosser, by ox teams hauled from there to Lewiston, from thence by vessel to Cape Vincent, then by batteaux down the St. Lawrence to Montreal and sold by Horatio Gates Company and the proceeds remitted to New York to my order. In order to furnish the farmers a market for their produce, I obtained a contract to supply the government stations along the lakes with provisions,

and the farmers of Chautauqua county furnished everything needed except white beans, which I purchased in Ohio.

Mr. Smith bought of the farmers of his section everything they produced and wanted to sell, and orders on his store or due bills over his signature became the prevailing currency of the county. It was the money paid them for black salts, house ashes, and farm produce that enabled the farmers to make their early payments on their lands. In 1826, in the heyday of his prosperity, Walter Smith transferred his capital, his prestige, and his remarkable talent for business to Dunkirk, but before doing so had so used his influence that General Lafayette was induced to visit Fredonia, Mr. Smith planning the visit and bringing him from Erie, through Chautauqua county to Fredonia, where a banquet was served. The next morning a procession escorted General Lafayette to Dunkirk, where he boarded the steamer "Superior," Mr. Smith bearing the full expense, and by invitation accompanying the party to Buffalo.

In Dunkirk Mr. Smith entered into partnership with George A. French, the mercantile business which they conducted being carried on under the firm name Smith & French. Walter Smith gave his energy to promotion of new enterprises; a passenger and freight line was established between Dunkirk, New York, and Warren, Pennsylvania; water communication was opened with Buffalo; steamboats were induced to call at Dunkirk; and a new impulse was given to trade, travel, and improvement. He so stimulated the settlement of Dunkirk that by 1830 it is estimated that the population had increased from fifty to three hundred. Walter Smith was one of the first projectors of the New York & Erie railroad, and in its incipient stages the leading and most efficient man in the State to promote

it. He spent the greater part of the winters of 1831 and 1832 in Albany, bringing the importance of the road to the attention of the Legislature. It was largely through his efforts that the road was chartered, April 24, 1832. Through his influence a clause was incorporated in the charter requiring the running of a certain number of trains into Dunkirk daily, thus securing to it permanently and beyond contingency the benefit of the road. The wisdom of this provision is now apparent in this year of 1920. There were then but five thousand miles of railroad in the whole world, yet Mr. Smith saw with a remarkable clearness of vision the revolution in business that railroads were to make. At a meeting of the projectors he said that "the day would come when cattle fattened in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio would be brought to the New York market." His prediction was derided at the time as visionary. He owned a half interest in the Dunkirk Company, which he sold to New York City parties in 1830, and at once secured the other half by purchase. In 1835 he laid the foundations for the Loder House, a brick hotel, which stood on the south side of Third street, by far the most imposing and largest building in Dunkirk. He built the first grist mill in Dunkirk, conducting the water through a raceway from Canadaway creek, three miles away. All this and much more he did to build up the town and county, and of him it was said:

No man in the State was his superior in planning, forecasting and executing great business operations. He never held any public office but pathmaster, and only accepted that office because it gave him some authority in laying out and improving roads.

He continued active business operations until the year 1837, the great "panic" year, when the banks of the entire country suspended payment, and upon Dun-

kirk "unmerciful disaster followed fast and followed faster." The town seemed blasted beyond hope of recovery, and Walter Smith, upon whom the fortunes of Dunkirk rested, was overwhelmed in the fate which blasted the fortunes of every business man of the community. Overwhelmed, but not disheartened, he saved what he could from the wreck, and in 1843 moved to Vermilion, Ohio, where he became manager of an extensive iron plant. In 1852 he returned to Dunkirk, New York, where he continued to reside for twenty-two years until his death, September 21, 1874. During those years he was the same active, interested, public-spirited citizen, but never resumed business on a large scale.

Mr. Smith married, May 8, 1825, Minerva Pomeroy Abell, daughter of Mosely Abell, of Fredonia. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of five children: Mary Augusta, who became the wife of John M. Barbour, justice of the Superior Court of New York City; Kate Eliza Meyers; Walter Chester; Sara Dwight, married (first) Hoyt G. Palmer, (second) A. J. Avery, of Dunkirk; Cornelia Tyron.

The following quotation grandly sums up the character and disposition of Walter Smith:

There was nothing trivial, narrow or false in his character. He had no aims but were worthy, no aspirations but to extend means and opportunity for usefulness. In all his changing fortunes, under bright or clouded skies, he was ever the same genial, intelligent companion, worthy and upright citizen, true and steadfast friend.

WELCH, Dr. Charles Edgar,

Originator of Great Enterprise.

The vast organization of the Welch Grape Juice Company, with home offices in Westfield, New York, and headed by Dr. Charles Edgar Welch, has the foundation of its far-reaching prosperity and

usefulness in one of Chautauqua county's great enterprises, the grape industry. This great company, shipping its products to all countries of the globe and carrying the name of the locality more widely than any other single article there manufactured, is the result of the vision, organizing power, and industry of Drs. Welch, father and son. The story of the growth and development of the business from a neighborhood business to a world-wide enterprise is outlined in the following pages, containing the life story of Dr. Thomas Bramwell Welch and Dr. Charles Edgar Welch.

Thomas Bramwell Welch was born in Glastonbury, England, and at the age of six years was brought to the United States by his parents. After attending the public schools he entered Syracuse University, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practiced medicine for a time, then studied dentistry, and for twenty years followed the latter profession, also conducting a dental supply business in Philadelphia. Then came his activity in the manufacture of grape juice, and his subsequent retirement from business and professional affairs several years before his death, December 29, 1903. He married Lucy M. Hutt, who was born in Herkimer county, New York, and died April 30, 1894.

Charles Edgar Welch was born in Watertown, New York, March 2, 1852, and in 1856 Winona, Minnesota, became the family home. He was a student in the public schools there until Dr. Welch made his home in Vineland, New Jersey, where his studies were completed in the high school. In his father's dental office Charles E. Welch learned dentistry, and for several years followed this calling in Washington, D. C., and New Jersey. He withdrew from general practice to become

associated with his father in the dental supply business in Philadelphia, but after five years returned to his profession. In 1893 he once more discontinued dental work, and never reëntered that field.

The beginning of the Welch manufacture of grape juice came in 1869, when father and son first made it in the kitchen of their home. Their neighborhood was their first market, and although the early profits were small they were kept intact. A ready patronage built up a business of dimensions too large to be considered merely a side line, and in 1893 both relinquished professional connections and devoted themselves entirely to the making of grape juice. In 1897, after a careful survey of the field and a consideration of the possibilities of grape juice manufacture, they established their first factory in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York. Even in the year of the erection of the first building, additions became necessary, and in 1899, 1901, and 1903, there were successive enlargements. The present larger factory at Westfield dates from 1906, and in 1910 the fine office building on Westfield's principal business corner was built. To reach other sources of supply with a minimum of expense and inconvenience, a plant was erected in 1911 at Northeast, New York, and others followed, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, 1914, and at Lawton, Michigan, 1918. In all the plants of the company the same high standards of manufacture have been maintained, and under absolutely hygienic conditions, ideal from the viewpoint of employees and consumers a beverage of unsurpassed popularity is produced. The growth of the company's business and the place the organization has taken among enterprises contributing to the enjoyment and happiness of the general public cannot be measured by the merely physical fact of building progress.

The sales department that has been built up, the advertising campaigns that have acquainted the country with the Welch product, and the great publicity drives that have made Welch's Grape Juice a national and international institution, are the departments of the business over which Dr. Welch has presided with strong, able leadership, and which have made for the present prosperity of the company.

Since 1897, Dr. Welch has been a resident of Westfield, and in all community affairs he has taken an active, interested part. He has long been identified with the prohibition movement, and in 1916 was his party's candidate for governor of New York. For six or more terms he has been elected unanimously mayor of Westfield, an office that was first conferred upon him during his absence at his winter home. In religious, as in civic affairs, Dr. Welch is prominent. He is president of the board of trustees and vice-president of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Westfield, and for twenty-one years has been superintendent of the Sunday school of that church. He participates in the larger work of the church as a member of the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in educational matters, as a trustee of Allegheny College, the Chautauqua Institution, and the Illinois Women's College. Many good works of charity and philanthropy claim Dr. Welch's generous support, always extended as quietly as it is willingly.

Dr. Welch has travelled extensively in his own and foreign countries, and is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, recording many of the scenes he visited with his camera, and in some instances taking views from aeroplanes. The pressure of his business interests leaves him little time for outside connections

and associations. He spends the winter seasons in Florida or California, most frequently the former place.

Dr. Welch married (first), November 12, 1879, Jennie Ross, of Camden, New Jersey, who died March 22, 1884. He married (second), June 16, 1885, Julia Frailey, of Philadelphia. Children of his first marriage: 1. Edgar Thomas, born January 22, 1881; educated in the public schools of New Jersey; now vice-president and secretary of the Welch Grape Juice Company; married Grace Harris, of Westfield, and has children, Charles Edgar (2), Thomas Harris, Paul Roland, and Jean. 2. Paul Ross, born July 20, 1882; attended the Vineland and Westfield schools, and was graduated LL. B. from Columbia University, although he has never practiced his profession; he is now vice-president and treasurer of the Welch Grape Juice Company; he married, in Los Angeles, California, Mary Babcock, of Westfield, and they are the parents of Barbara and Martha. Children of Dr. Welch's second marriage: 1. John Frailey, born October 26, 1886; educated in Vineland and Westfield schools, and the Troy Polytechnic Institute, whence he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer; he followed engineering for a time in Buffalo and other places, and is now a vice-president of the Welch Grape Juice Company; during the World War he served in the 308th Motor Truck Corps. 2. Jennie Ross, born April 17, 1888; studied music after a classical education, and is now the organist of the Methodist Episcopal church of Westfield; married Frederick B. Jones, associated with the Welch Grape Juice Company. 3. William Taylor, born March 21, 1890; educated in Westfield schools and Syracuse University, studied music, and is an accomplished performer on the piano, pipe organ, and other instruments; he fills

a number of musical positions, among them that of organist of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Westfield; he married Elizabeth O'Daniels, of Washington, D. C.

So reads a brief summary of the life of Dr. Charles E. Welch, made up of success in his profession and a surpassing success in the world of business. Attending well to his affairs, living well his life, doing well his duty, he has won splendid rewards in the esteem and honor of his fellows.

CARR, Joseph Bradford,

Man of Varied Activities.

This name is illustrious in the military annals of the State of New York, Brevet Major-General Joseph B. Carr's rank conferred "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He was of the second generation of his family in the United States, his parents being natives of Ireland. They came to this country in 1824.

Joseph Bradford Carr, son of William and Ann Carr, was born in the city of Albany, New York, August 16, 1828, died at Troy, February 24, 1895. He grew up in Albany and Troy, in which latter city he was in the tobacco business from 1842 until 1861. He early displayed his love of a military life. On arriving at the age of twenty-one he joined the Troy Guards. He served in the ranks one year, when he was commissioned second lieutenant. He rose rapidly through successive ranks until he was colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New York State Militia, assuming command July 10, 1859, continuing until the firing upon Fort Sumter, when he at once offered his services to his country. On April 15, 1861, the Second Regiment, New York Volunteers, was organized in Troy; on May 10, he was

elected colonel; four days later the regiment was mustered into the United States service for a term of two years. On May 24, 1861, the regiment camped near Hampton, being the first regiment to encamp on the "sacred soil of Virginia." Their first battle was Big Bethel, where they were forced to retreat; they were at Newport News until May 10, 1862, when Colonel Carr removed his command to Portsmouth, where he was assigned to the command of a provisional brigade, consisting of the Second and Tenth New York regiments and Howard's light battery. On June 10, 1862, he was ordered with the Second Regiment to report to General McClellan at Fair Oaks. He proceeded to the extreme front, where he was assigned to General Frank Patterson's brigade, Hooker's division, Third Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Owing to absence of its regular commander, Colonel Carr was temporarily assigned to the Third Brigade, familiarly known as the Jersey Brigade, which he led throughout the battle of the Orchards, June 25, and through the historical Seven Days fighting. On General Patterson's return, Colonel Carr resumed command of his regiment at Harrison's Landing. On July 2, 1862, by order of General Hooker, he superseded General Patterson's brigade, remaining at the head of the brigade until promoted by President Lincoln upon the personal recommendation of General Hooker "for gallant and meritorious services in the field" to be a brigadier-general of volunteers, commission dating from September 7, 1862. His courage and coolness under fire was illustrated at the battle of Bristoe Station; with a murderous storm of shot and shell that burst upon his men, General Carr moved about, cheering them on and encouraging them by his own daring. His horse was shot under him; he

coolly mounted an orderly's horse and successfully charged the enemy. He gained on that day the title of "Hero of Bristoe," which ever afterward clung to him. He took part in the battle of Bull Run, August 30 and 31, 1862, and at Chantilly, September 3, when the gallant Kearney fell. In these battles he fully sustained his reputation for courageous, daring conduct. On September 17, 1862, he was transferred to the First Brigade, composed of troops from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. On December 13 and 14, 1862, he participated in the bloody fight at Fredericksburg, where he lost heavily in officers and men. On January 12, 1863, he commanded an expedition to Rappahannock Bridge. On March 30, 1863, he was officially notified by the Secretary of War that the Senate, having failed to act upon his nomination, he had ceased to be an officer of the army. General Hooker, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, proceeded at once to Washington, and on the following day telegraphed General Carr that President Lincoln had reappointed him, to date from March 3, 1863. At Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, after the death of General Berry, he succeeded to the command of Hooker's old division, the white-patched heroes. He sustained the reputation he had made on other hard-fought fields, and was made the subject of special, laudatory mention in the official report by Major General Sickles, the Corps commander. On July 1, 1863, Major General Humphreys assumed command of the division and General Carr returned to his brigade. On June 15, he moved with the Army of the Potomac to Gettysburg, where on July 2 and 3 he participated in that memorable battle. During that fight he was mounted upon a valuable horse, presented him by friends in Troy, until the noble animal fell, pierced by five bullets, in the

fall injuring the general's leg. Exhausted and lame as he was, General Carr refused to retire, but mounted another horse, and continued directing the movements of his brigade. He lost heavily in this battle—nearly two-thirds of his force—while not one of his staff, orderlies or headquarters' horses escaped injury. After the battle the division general and officers of the brigade assembled at headquarters and complimented him upon his gallantry. Major-General U. A. Humphreys, in his official report of the battle, spoke of him and said: "I wish particularly to commend to notice the cool courage, determination and skillful handling of their troops of the two brigade commanders, Brigadier-General Joseph B. Carr and Colonel William R. Brewster, and to ask attention to the officers mentioned by them, as distinguished by their conduct." After Gettysburg he was at the battle of Wapping, and in temporary camp at Warrenton, Virginia. On October 5 he was assigned to the head of the Third Division, Third Corps, advanced to Warrenton Junction, and participated in the battles at Brandy Station and Kelly's Ford. In November he was one of the principal actors in the battles of Locust Grove, Robinson's Tavern, and Mine Run. In April 1864, on the reorganization of the army, he was assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, Second Corps (Hancock's), retaining command until ordered by General Grant to report to General Butler, commanding the Army of the James, who placed him in command of the exterior line of defense on the Peninsula, headquarters at Yorktown. Early in July, 1864, he was ordered by General Butler to evacuate Yorktown and report to him at the front for assignment. Obeying his order, he was sent to Major-General E. O. C. Ord, who placed him in command of the First and Third divisions of

the Eighteenth Corps. On August 4 he was given command of the First Division of the same corps and occupied the right of the line in front of Petersburg. He retained this command until October 1, when he was placed in command of the defense of the James river headquarters at Wilson's Landing. Here he remained seven months, during which he built two important forts and strengthened the defenses. On May 20, 1865, he was transferred to City Point, where he remained until the close of the war. On June 1, 1865, he was brevetted major-general, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," to rank as such from March 13, 1865.

On being relieved of command, he returned to Troy, where he was mustered out of the service. On January 25, 1867, he was appointed by the Governor of New York, major-general of the Third Division, New York State Militia, where he rendered valuable service during railroad riots of 1877, at Albany, dispersing the mob and restoring peace and order without the sacrifice of life or property. He remained in this command until his death at Troy in 1895. He was given an imposing military funeral on February 27 from St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Troy. The body lay in state and was viewed by thousands, officers of the army, governors, statesmen, representatives of every department of the service, and a vast concourse of his fellow-citizens attended. He had won distinction by real work and gallant performance amid the danger of bloody contests, and all "delighted to do him honor."

After retiring from official duty as Secretary of State, General Carr entered the manufacturing field as the senior partner of J. B. Carr & Company, operating the extensive chain manufacturing works established in 1866, located between Troy

and Lansingburg. He continued at the head of the concern until his death. He became a factor in the development of other business enterprises of Troy. He was a director of the Mutual National Bank, and second vice-president and director of the Troy City Railway Company. He was reared in the Catholic church and never departed from that faith. He was a Republican, and received the unanimous nomination of his party in convention at Saratoga, September 3, 1879, for Secretary of State. He was elected by a large majority; reëlected in 1881, and again in 1883. In 1885 he was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but was defeated at the polls. He was highly esteemed at home and abroad, many organizations bestowing honorary membership upon him. He was a companion of the Loyal Legion, and a comrade of Post Williard, Grand Army of the Republic; member of the Second Regiment Association, Third Army Corps Association; the Old Guard of New York; the Ninth Regiment Troy Citizens' Corps; Burgess Corps of Albany; vice-president Rensselaer County Soldiers and Sailors Monument Association; trustee of New York State Gettysburg Monument Association; the Troy and Ionic clubs of Troy.

General Carr married Mary Gould, born in Canada in 1837, who survives him. Children: Mary and William Gould.

ABBOTT, Charles Stuart,

Able Executive.

Charles S. Abbott, member of a family founded in America in the earliest days of Colonial New England, was a native of Chautauqua county, New York, where two generations of his line had made their homes before him. To the world of business he was known as the vice-president

of the Eastman Kodak Company, a strong and able executive who had made his way to that responsible place through an ambition and steadfastness of purpose that could not be denied. The historian of the Abbott family has written that "the name has stood for quiet dignity, consideration, kindness of heart," and so well does this apply to Charles S. Abbott that the writer might easily have been describing his qualities of mind and heart. In him were met the attributes of the keen, alert man of affairs and the cultured gentleman, and he was a man who contributed largely to the achievement and progress of his day and generation.

Only child of Edwin Elisha and Mary (Sanderson) Abbott, Charles Stuart Abbott was born in Panama, Chautauqua county, New York, December 11, 1858. So he was a native Chautauquan, although his parents took him to New York when he was sixteen months old, and there he passed his boyhood days. He obtained his early education in the public schools of New York and at Flushing Institute, Flushing, Long Island, and was preparing to enter Columbia University when his father's financial reverses compelled him to give up these plans. From that time on the struggle was his own, and he made many ventures before entering upon the one that was to make his career so successful. Coming from New York to Jamestown, Mr. Abbott began the study of law, which he later continued at Warren, Pennsylvania, but before completing his preparation he became identified with Colman A. Bishop in the publication of "The Country-side," a weekly paper devoted to agricultural and educational interests of Chautauqua. Mr. Bishop was the editor and Mr. Abbott was the business manager, but their earnest efforts did not bring profitable returns and they abandoned the enter-



C. S. Abbott

prise. Mr. Abbott moved to New York to enter the employ of the Allen Brothers' Advertising Agency, later becoming a partner in the concern, which was established in Jamestown, and here for a time remained in business. In 1889 he engaged with the Hon. Porter Sheldon in the manufacture of photographic paper by a new process, which revolutionized the photographic business and brought fame and fortune to the originators. Of the original company, known as the American Aristotype Company, Mr. Sheldon was president and Mr. Abbott secretary and treasurer. In 1889 the General Aristo Company was formed, combining a number of photographic concerns, including the American Aristotype Company. This company in turn was consolidated with the Eastman Kodak Company, of which Mr. Abbott was vice-president at the time of his death. He was also president of the Seed Dry Plate Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, and a director of the Chautauqua County Trust Company. For a number of years before the merger with the Eastman interests, Mr. Abbott was president of the American Aristotype Company, of Jamestown, New York.

Mr. Abbott's kindly and warm-hearted nature lent itself readily to social enjoyment in his home and in his organizations. He was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Jamestown Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a great lover of the out-of-doors and of athletic sports, having been a prominent member of the Chadakoin Boat Club and for a number of years its commodore. Hunting and fishing were among his favorite recreations, and he had great endurance and skill in these pursuits. He was a man of singular openness and sincerity,

with a profound knowledge of human nature and sound and unerring judgment. His ambition was along the worthiest lines, and in the attainment of his aims he sacrificed no whit of his self respect or the public esteem. He had an enduring love for his home and found there his inspiration for his part in the busy world of affairs. His death occurred March 1, 1905, and brought to those who had been associated with him, in business, in social life, or wherever men come together, the realization that they had lost a friend worthy of the tribute of their tenderest memory, and the eulogy of a general grief.

Charles Stuart Abbott married, February 4, 1880, Pauline Allen, daughter of George Robert and Amy Anna (Bishop) Allen, the latter named a daughter of Elija and Amy (Jenner) Bishop.

WELLS, David Akin,

Manufacturer, Legislator.

David Akin Wells, fifth son and twelfth child of Eleazer and Amy (Akin) Wells, was born at "Johnson Hall," near Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, May 17, 1828, died November 29, 1903. He was educated in the public schools and at Johnstown Academy. He worked on the farm with his father until 1845, when he became clerk in the dry goods store of Yauney & Edwards, and later was clerk in the store of Burton & Gross, Johnstown. In 1848 Mr. Gross retired and Mr. Wells was admitted a partner, continuing until 1851, when he disposed of his interest to his brother, Edward A. Wells. David A. Wells then formed a partnership with Mercellus Gilbert, as Gilbert & Wells, and began the manufacture of gloves. They continued in successful operation for eighteen years, until 1869, when the senior partner died. Mr. Wells

carried on the business alone for a year or two, when his factory burned, entailing a heavy loss. Close attention to business had undermined his health, and he now enjoyed a period of complete rest for several years. He was then chosen vice-president of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Company, just inaugurated, and entered actively into the building and equipment of the road. He was active in its management after the road was opened for business in 1870, and may justly be given a large share of credit for its successful career. He was a director of the People's Bank of Johnstown; president of the Savings Bank since organization; president of the Gloversville Foundry and Machine Company; president of the Opera House Company since organization. He was actively interested in many other business enterprises of the city, giving to all not only his financial support, but the benefit of his mature judgment and long business experience. He was always an active Republican, and while never aspiring to office, held several public positions of trust and honor. In 1860 he was elected treasurer of Fulton county. In 1880 and 1881 he was chosen to represent his district in the State Legislature, and served as trustee and president of the village corporation. He married, April 10, 1850, Alida G. Johnson, born May 17, 1832, daughter of George and Frances Johnson. Children: 1. A babe, dying at birth. 2. Marcellus Gilbert, died February 16, 1869. 3. Eleazer Merrill, born February 1, 1853; married Elsinia F. Mills. 4. Nathan Perkins, born July 23, 1855; associated in business with his father. 5. David Akin (2), born December 21, 1858, married Katherine Hogan. 6. Anna G., born May 7, 1862; married Joseph D. Oliver, one of the proprietors of the Oliver Chilled Plow Company, of South Bend, Indiana.

SMITH, David Cady,

"Schenectady's Grand Old Man."

David Cady Smith, son of George and Sarah (Cady) Smith, was born at Minaville, town of Florida, Montgomery county, New York, August 23, 1813, died at Schenectady, New York, January 29, 1908. He lived nearly an entire century, and in that time saw many marvelous things come to pass. He saw his adopted city, Schenectady, grow from a little Dutch town, sleeping on the banks of the Mohawk, to a busy city of 75,000 and one of the world's electrical and mechanical centers. In the year of his birth, 1813, Buffalo was largely a wilderness, and he lived during four wars waged by his country. When he was born James Madison was president, and he saw twenty-two others assume that exalted station. When he came to Schenectady the Erie canal had been opened eight years, and the primitive railroad uniting Schenectady and Albany had been in existence but three years. Jenner's great discovery, vaccination, was made when he was a boy, and he was the first child vaccinated in Montgomery county. A young physician came to Minaville in whom his father took a great interest. He believed in the new discovery and allowed the doctor to operate upon the boy. This had a great deal to do with the general adoption of the preventative in the county, where the disease had annually scourged the settlements. David C. was but a boy when his father died. He was present in 1844 at some of the first tests made by Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, in connection with the electric telegraph, over the wire constructed between Washington and Baltimore. In short, he saw the whole field of useful and wonderful invention pass before his view, like a panorama, such as has been given few men to see.

He commenced life for himself by clerking in stores at Port Jackson, Amsterdam and Middleburg. This did not suit the lad, and he determined to have an education and a profession. He attended school at Charlton, Saratoga county, and that famous old school, Hartwick Seminary. He then entered Troy, now known throughout the world as Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, graduating therefrom, class of 1833. At the time of his death he was the oldest living alumnus of that famous institution. Deciding upon the law as his profession, he entered the law office of Judge Alonzo C. Paige and Platt Potter, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney and counsellor-at-law, May 17, 1837, opened an office in Schenectady, and for a time practiced alone, later forming a partnership with Judge Thomas B. Mitchell, subsequently with Judge S. W. Jackson, under the firm name of Smith & Jackson, which partnership existed for many years. In 1847 he was appointed surrogate of Schenectady county, by Governor Bouck, and was the last incumbent of that office, holding by appointment. He had many important local cases in charge, and settled many estates, notably, the Eliza Peek estate, that was before the courts for half a century, in which he was finally successful. He settled the estate of Hon. John I. De Graff, which includes property all through New York State. So well did he administer this estate that the De Graff family presented him with a solid silver service, one of the two facsimiles of the one of gold presented by the city of Philadelphia to General Lafayette when he visited the United States. Politically he was a Democrat, and served in a public capacity in many ways. He could have been continually in office, but preferred not to surrender his independence. He was a warm admirer of President Lin-

coln, and supported his policies. After the war his sympathies were with the Republican party, but he was not a strict party man. For a number of years he represented his ward in the Common Council, and for a like long term was chosen by the Council as city attorney. These, besides the office of surrogate, were his only public offices. He bore the military title of major, and was for many years on the staff of General Cady.

He was fond of athletic and outdoor sports, excelling as a pistol shot. In his younger days he did some newspaper work, editing, during his law student days, a weekly paper called "The Reflector." There were few departments of activity in which he did not take a part; not only as a lawyer is he remembered and well known. It is as a banker he will be best remembered. His name and that of his family are inseparably connected with the history of Schenectady's banking institutions. None played a more important part in the financial affairs of the city than he. His first connection with banking began February 26, 1846, when he was elected a trustee of the Schenectady Savings Bank. On March 22, 1875, he was chosen president, continuing until April 20, 1904. He remained a trustee until death ended a connection of sixty-two years. An enduring monument to his memory is this, one of the strongest and best managed savings banks in the State. He was also a director of the old Schenectady Bank until it was merged into the Schenectady Trust Company. For over half a century he was an active member of St. George's Episcopal Church. On May 9, 1854, he was chosen clerk of the vestry, and at the time of his election as warden, January 3, 1900, he was the oldest vestryman, both in point of years and service, in the church. Besides his liberal support of church institutions he

gave generously to all charitable and benevolent causes. On the anniversary of his golden wedding, in 1899, he presented the charitable institutions of the city with substantial gifts. He was one of the founders of the Old Ladies' Home and his interest continued through life. For many years he was a trustee of the Home, but advancing years demanded that some business cares be dropped, and in 1904 he resigned. He was a wonder among men, in that he retained his physical and mental vigor so long past the usual years of decrepitude and decay. His title of "Schenectady's Grand Old Man" is justified by the enduring impress he left on the legal profession, the financial institutions, and the business and philanthropic enterprises of that city.

David Cady Smith married, October 31, 1849, Eleanor Fisher Carley, daughter of Gerardus Q. Carley, of the firm of DeGraff, Walton & Carley, of Schenectady. Children: 1. Everett, attorney at law, former mayor of Schenectady and ex-commissioner of public safety; president of the Schenectady Savings Bank. 2. Gerardus, a lawyer. 3. Mary P., married William McCamus; died September 2, 1894. 4. Ellen.

INGALSBE, Milo,

Man of Varied Activities.

Milo Ingalsbe, eldest son of James Ingalsbe, was born in Kingsbury, New York, May 29, 1818. From 1820 until his death, November 29, 1893, he resided in Hartford, New York. On June 5, 1842, he married Laura Cook Chapin, born August 21, 1817, in Chicopee, Massachusetts. They had one child. Laura Cook (Chapin) Ingalsbe, on her father's side, was of the seventh generation from Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts, whose statue,

by St. Gaudens, in that city, represents the typical Puritan. The Chapins were of Welsh ancestry. On her mother's side Laura Cook (Chapin) Ingalsbe was of the seventh generation from Henry Cook, who emigrated from England, and was a freeholder in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638, and of the third generation from Samuel Cook, who after various short terms of service in the patriot army, during the Revolutionary War, with the Connecticut troops, became a member of Captain Warner's company, January 1, 1777, and served throughout the war, receiving his discharge, January 1, 1781. He settled in Granville, New York, and in 1793, moved to Hartford, New York, where he died.

Milo Ingalsbe early distinguished himself as a student. When sixteen years of age he commenced teaching, meeting with great success. Later he attended the Castleton Academy in Castleton, Vermont, winning the highest rank. In 1840-41 he took a course in medicine at the Albany Medical School. When in Albany a fine position as teacher was offered him, in the present Middle West, carrying great opportunities for advancement, and he chose teaching as his life-work, but his father urged him to return to the farm to assist in the education of his younger brothers. As a result he renounced a career which would have resulted in a high measure of success. He did not re-pine. Wherever he was, whatever he did, he was born to be a leader. For many winters he continued to teach. He became, successively, school inspector and school superintendent of his town. He was a staunch supporter of the public school system and of the free district library during their early and critical days. He was a lover of good literature and sought, by the circulation of such periodicals as the "Cultivator," the "New

Yorker," and the "Tribune," and later "Harper's Magazine," and the "Atlantic," to all of which he was a subscriber from their first issues, to raise the standard of public intelligence. He was a district clerk of his school district for fifty years. Mr. Ingalsbe never sought public office, but he was a justice of the peace of his town for several terms, and was its supervisor during the years of the Civil War, and upon him fell largely the burden of filling the quotas and adjusting the accounts of the town. A large portion of his time was thus occupied during the last years of the war, without compensation, but the town quota was always full, its accounts were unimpeachable, while the burden of war taxation was not only reduced to a minimum, but was entirely removed, while war prices for farm products prevailed. The war over, and the town's war debt paid, he declined a further nomination for supervisor, and while often besought by his fellow-citizens, persistently refused to allow his name to be used as a candidate for any district or county office.

In the early forties he assisted in the organization of the Washington County Agricultural Society, and his name appeared on its official lists for over fifty years, and for twenty years he was its secretary. He held the office of president for several terms, and for the twenty-eight years preceding his death was a member of its board of managers. After holding various subordinate positions in the State Agricultural Society he was chosen a member of its executive committee. He held this position five years, and in 1871 was chosen president. He continued as a member of the board of managers until 1876. The address, which according to custom he delivered upon his retirement as president, was widely circulated, and for beauty of diction,

breadth of thought and masterly grasp of the agricultural situation will remain a classic among the agricultural addresses of the time. Upon the establishment of the Bureau of Agriculture in 1860 he became its correspondent in Washington county, and he continued to act in that capacity until his death. For forty years he was the conveyancer, the drawer of wills, the pacificator, and the legal advisor of his neighborhood, and he bore the test of this confidence so truly that almost the entire town was his clientele.

Mr. Ingalsbe was a master of a pure and forcible literary style. He prepared a large number of addresses and monographs upon educational, historical, biographical, meteorological and agricultural subjects. At the time of his death he had matured plans for the preparation of a local history, for which his remarkable memory, wide acquaintance with men and affairs and large stores of collected material especially fitted him.

The keynote of Mr. Ingalsbe's life was contained in his utterance only a few hours before his death, "I have always tried to stand close by the nearest duty. I have known no other way." The rich fruitage of such living was revealed in that other remark made by him, in the presence of death, "I do not know as I have a grudge against any one."

WELLS, William, Ph. D., LL. D.,

"The Grand Old Man of Union College."

Professor William Wells, Ph. D., LL. D., was born in New York City, 1820, died at Schenectady, New York, December 12, 1907. His boyhood and youth were passed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his parents removed when he was nine years of age. His academic education was obtained in Philadelphia, where he made good progress toward that mas-

tery of foreign tongues which later made him famous. In 1846 he made his first visit to Europe. He spent a year in Vienna, as an unofficial attaché of the American legation, also pursuing studies at the University. Then he went to Berlin, where he matriculated at the University and entered upon a course of study which led in due time to the degree of Ph. D. in 1848. Those were the days of revolution in Europe, when Louis Phillipe was driven from the throne of France, when the Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards the Emperor of Germany, William I, was compelled by popular hatred to leave his country for a time; when Hungary was in open revolt against Austria, and when the Chartist agitation threatened revolution even in England. Professor Wells was deeply interested in these great events happening around him. He had an interesting experience in the Berlin riots that taught him that he was not able to cope with the Prussian cavalry. He next went to the German parliament at Frankfort-on-the-Main, as secretary to the special American embassy to that body. He remained during the entire session as correspondent of the "New York Herald," then went to Paris, where he spent a college year as a student at the Sarbonne and the College de France. Afterwards he traveled over a large part of Europe, returning to the United States in 1851. He spent a year in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had the honor and pleasure of making the address of welcome to Louis Kossuth, on the occasion of the Hungarian patriot's visit to that city.

In 1852 he was elected professor of modern languages in Genesee College, Lima, New York. There he remained twelve years, during part of the time acting also as principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. In 1865 he was called to the Chair of Modern Language and

Literature at Union College, Schenectady, New York, thus beginning the connection that was maintained unbroken for over forty years. In 1872 he received the degree of LL. D. from the Indiana Asbury University, now known as De Pauw University. In 1887 the professorship at Union College was enlarged by the addition of the lectureship on current history. In the interest of that work he visited the southern states of the Union, the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Alaska, California, the Rocky Mountain region, and later made an extended tour comprising every country of Europe from the North Cape, with its strange vision of the midnight sun, to Greece and Constantinople, Asia Minor, Egypt, to the Cataracts of the Nile and the other countries of Northern Africa. On his return from this, his fourth visit to the Old World, he was welcomed home by the alumni of Union College with a hearty demonstration in New York harbor, which attested the deep respect and affection with which he was regarded by Union College men. The results of his observations and reflection during his tours were embodied in a series of lectures, delivered annually to the senior class and the general public.

In the spring of 1890, Dr. Wells celebrated his seventieth birthday and the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance upon the profession of teaching, the same year marking the completion of a quarter-century's work at Union College. Fifteen years longer he continued his connection, when the burden of years proved too heavy and he was retired professor emeritus. His beautiful home was on the college grounds, and there he celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday, April 4, 1907. He was beloved by the students, to whom he had endearingly become "Uncle Billy." At a meeting of the Chicago Alumni As-

sociation, twenty-five alumni of the college banqueting at Chicago sent him this telegram: "Twenty-five nephews from Chicago and the Northwest extend heartiest greeting, and best wishes for many years more with Old Union."

His activities were not confined by college walls. By voice and pen he was long known as one of the foremost educators. He lectured in all the great cities of the United States from Boston to San Francisco. He was the first European correspondent of the "New York Herald," and during his last great tour abroad was special correspondent of the "New York Mail and Express." For over twenty years he was in charge of the foreign department of the "Methodist Review," and was a frequent editorial and general contributor to all the leading papers of the Methodist Episcopal church. Able articles from his pen also appeared in the "Independent," "Scribner's Monthly," and the "Century Magazine." He was associated with Dr. Taylor Lewis in the preparation of the "Book of Genesis for Lange's Commentary," and translated the Book of Ecclesiastes for the same work. When the philanthropist, Daniel Drew, had in contemplation the founding of Drew Theological Seminary, Professor Wells was one of the men who were called upon for advice and assistance. He took an active part in the foundation of the seminary and was ever after on the board of trustees. He was a devoted Methodist, and for twenty-five years superintendent of the Sunday school of State Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Schenectady. He was elected and served as lay delegate to the general conference of his church in 1872, the first year laymen were admitted as delegates. He was again elected to the general conference of 1876 and served as one of the secretaries of that conference. At his

death fitting memorials were passed by different bodies, from which we quote the faculty in part:

He was not only immensely useful to the college by his scholarship and attainment, but made for himself a place in the hearts of the students, which he kept long after graduation. For nearly half a century he has been closely and affectionately connected with every one's thought of the college. As a personal friend Professor Wells was loved and honored, not only by the faculty, students and alumni of Union, but far more widely, for his sympathy and interests had brought him into connection with many persons and many institutions, and he came to no work or occupation where he did not attain the affection as well as the respect of those with whom he was associated.

Again:

The passing years but added to the kindness of his nature, to his devotion to the College, and to his love for his pupils of the past and present. Not inappropriately was he called "The Grand Old Man of Union College."

Professor Wells married, July, 1854, Alice Yeckley, born at Gorham, Ontario county, New York, March 15, 1836, died at Schenectady, April 26, 1906. She was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College (afterwards Syracuse University). They removed to Schenectady in 1865, and there resided until death. Like her husband, Mrs. Wells was a devoted Christian worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, especially in missions and work among the young. She was for many years president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First (State Street) Church and for twelve years president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association. She organized and was president of the Mother's Club connected with the Young Women's Christian Association. She was closely identified with the social life of the college, and in all respects was a worthy helpmeet and companion.

O'RYAN, John F.,

Major-General United States Army.

Major-General John F. O'Ryan was born in New York City, August 21, 1874. He attended Public School No. 61, Manhattan, and graduated from the New York University, class of 1903, with the degree of LL. D., the degree of LL. B. being conferred by the university in 1919.

Enlisting in Company G, 7th Infantry, March 12, 1897, he was transferred to 2nd Battery, November 22, 1900; was commissioned second lieutenant December 6, 1900; first lieutenant, April 9, 1904, captain of First Battery, May 10, 1907; aide-de-camp to the governor, January 1, 1911 to April 16, 1912; major Second Battery Field Artillery, September 19, 1911; major-general, commanding divisions of the National Guard, April 16, 1912; and was mustered into the United States Mexican border service June 30, 1916, receiving honorable discharge December 22, 1916. Upon the entry of the United States into the World War he was again mustered into service, July 16, 1917, honorably discharged March 31, 1919, and became major-general, commanding a division of the New York National Guard, April 1, 1919.

Major-General John F. O'Ryan was a graduate of the United States Army War College, class of 1914, and was stationed at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, while in the United States. He went to France on a tour of observation, arriving there October 4, 1917, and returned to the United States November 26, 1917, again leaving for France with the Twenty-seventh Division and arriving there on May 10, 1918. He participated in the following battles: Cambrai offensive, 1917; holding of British defensive sector in the Ypres salient, Belgium, July 9 to August 20, 1918; Ypres-Lys offensive (vicinity of

Mt. Kemmel, Belgium), August 21 to September 2, 1918; Somme offensive (vicinity of Somme river), France, September 24 to October 22, 1918.

Major General John F. O'Ryan received the following decorations: D. S. M., American; K. C. M. G. and C. V. O., British; C. L. of H. and C. de G. with palm, French; C. O. L. and C. de G. with palm, Belgium. He arrived back in the United States November 26, 1917. He is now a member of the New York State Transit Commission.

GOOD, Daniel,

Man of Affairs.

There are a few names which stand out in American commercial history as the sponsors for, and pioneers in, a new order of mercantile dealing—the plan of retailing a wide variety of goods at two prices, five and ten cents. Conspicuous among these names, which include Woolworth, Kirby, Charlton, Kresge, Knox, Kress, and Seibert, was that of Daniel Good, to a review of whose career the following paragraphs are dedicated. Two decades of residence in Buffalo gave him complete identification with the best interests of the city, and won him standing that is well expressed in the following simple words of editorial comment:

By the death of Daniel Good, Buffalo loses a prominent business man and a good citizen. Mr. Good's business ability earned him a fortune. His character won general respect. His death is a cause of sorrow that extends far beyond the family circle.

Mr. Good's business career began in the operation of a small five and ten cent store in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where the new idea caught the public favor and received heavy patronage, resulting in his establishment of another store conducted along the same lines. He became asso-



Daniel Good

ciated with John Seibert, and under the name of the Seibert-Good Company the partners extended their interests throughout the Middle Western territory, their Chicago store at State and Monroe streets leading in volume of sales in comparison with any other five and ten cent store operated by any syndicate. Until the close of the year 1903 it was the consensus of opinion that no town could successfully support more than one five and ten cent store, a belief held and observed by F. W. Woolworth, C. P. Charlton, C. F. Woolworth, F. M. Kirby, F. H. Knox, Seibert-Good Company and F. H. Kress. December, 1903, witnessed a change in thought, the time marking the opening of a new period in the chain store business, and witnessing the inauguration of keen competition for location, number of stores, and volume of business. F. W. Woolworth insisted that Seibert-Good sell out their chain or stand competition with a store which would be the "greatest store in Chicago," and when this proposition was refused an option was closed on the corner of State and Monroe streets by the Woolworth interests. Mr. Seibert's death occurred in California at about this time, and immediately afterward, learning of the Woolworth option, Mr. Good and Seymour Knox consolidated as the S. H. Knox Company, with headquarters in Buffalo. This company, of which Mr. Good was vice-president, pursued an extremely successful independent career for a decade after the merger, and proved the foundation of two fortunes before its final amalgamation with the great Woolworth concern in the transaction that practically brought the five and ten cent business of the country under one central control. After this final consolidation Mr. Good devoted himself principally to private interests, although he was in close touch with all operations in the field which he

had made the theme of his life work. In the development of business along new and untried lines he demonstrated the possession of rare courage, initiative, and foresight, a strong and keen merchandising instinct carrying him through circumstances and conditions where there was no precedent nor custom to guide. The editorial tribute quoted below is a just and moderately phrased recognition of his place in the community as man of affairs and citizen.

Mr. Good is survived by his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Good, two brothers who reside in the West, a sister, Mrs. John M. Hull, of Buffalo, and two daughters, Mrs. Ellsworth Augustus, of Cleveland, and Margaret Good. Daniel Good's death occurred at his summer home at Crescent Beach, Ontario, his poor health dating from an attack of illness the previous winter at Bellaire, Florida. Here the editorial words of a contemporary in Buffalo take up and complete his life story:

Daniel Good, whose death yesterday at his summer home at Crescent Beach, has cast upon the community a deep realization of irremediable loss and the poignant sorrow of bereavement, was not only one of Buffalo's most widely known and successful business men, but one of her best beloved citizens.

As a man of affairs, for many years a representative figure in the commercial developments of his time, Mr. Good was a memorable example of the vision which foresees results, the initiative which transforms ideas into action, and the skill and persistence which bring about the fruition of plans. He was wise to counsel and strong to execute. A pioneer in his field, the confidence reposed in him by other pioneers was admirably placed. His successive associations with the firm of Seibert & Good in Chicago, with the late Seymour H. Knox in Buffalo, and finally with the Woolworth Company, were all chapters in a unique and marvelous book of business history.

But to estimate Mr. Good as a business man alone, would be to omit to take reckoning of a wide range of pursuits which characterized him as distinctively, and were as typical of him, as was his guidance of vast enterprises, and the qualities

which enabled him from modest beginnings to attain phenomenal success. On learning of Mr. Good's death, a friend who knew him well, described him as "a man of wonderful personality." That brief but discerning characterization is an outline wherefrom the detailed portraiture may be accurately supplied.

Daniel Good was a man of warm and engaging individuality, endowed with an exceptional gift of acquiring and maintaining friendship, a man whose public spirit was as typical as his business energy, a man who had a large share in Buffalo's philanthropic, social and religious life. The name of Daniel Good is written large in the annals of Buffalo and many other cities, and in all of them memories of his tact, kindness, sympathy and liberality, illuminate the pages of his life work. A strong, forceful man, a gentle and generous man, is gone from among us with the passing of Daniel Good.

IDE, George Peck,

Manufacturer, Financier.

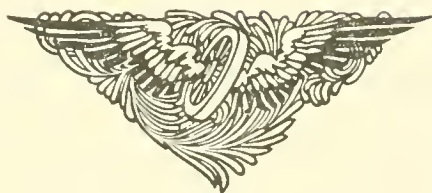
George Peck Ide, son of William and Sally (Carpenter) Ide, was born at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, February 28, 1836, died at Troy, New York, March 3, 1907. He was educated in the public schools, and remained with his parents on the farm until he attained his majority, when he went to Troy, New York, and for several years was employed in different capacities in the collar manufacturing establishment. He became thoroughly familiar with the line of business, and in 1865 began his career as a manufacturer that continued successfully until his death, founding the house of George P. Ide & Company, one of the leading firms of Troy, and known throughout the world. His first partner was S. V. R. Ford. In 1867 Samuel N. Ide was admitted a partner. In 1878 this firm dissolved, and in association with James M. Ide, F. B. Twining and Charles E. Bruce formed the firm of George P. Ide, Bruce & Company. In 1884 the firm became George P. Ide & Company. The

business interests and official positions held by George P. Ide outside the large interests in the George P. Ide Company were numerous and exceedingly weighty. For twenty-five years he was president of the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy; was vice-president of the Security Trust Company, and director of the Security Safe Deposit Company, Troy, New York, and the Adirondack Trust Company of Saratoga Springs. In the world of finance he was a power. He was president of the Troy Telegraph and Telephone Company, of the American District Telegraph Company, and of the Magnetic Ore Separator Company; director of the United Traction Company, the Hudson River Telephone Company, the Troy Gas Company, the Troy and West Troy Bridge Company; trustee of the Samaritan Hospital, besides being interested in several other corporations. It will thus be seen that he was long and closely identified with the progress of Troy, particularly with the development of the great industry for which it is famous. He bore heavy responsibilities in a way that challenged the admiration of his fellow-citizens. He was active and influential in everything that claimed his attention up to his last illness. He was a most modest and unassuming man, yet he achieved great success for himself and for those associated with him. He was fond of recreation and found opportunity to always enjoy relaxation from the cares of business. He knew when to work and when to play, and in consequence retained his mental and physical vigor until the final summons came. He was greatly interested in the breeding and development of the light harness horse, and owned many speedy trotters which he was very fond of driving. He was one of the organizers of the Park Club and remained a member until his death. He was a Republican in poli-

tics, but never entered public political life.

He married (first), in 1863, Sarah R. Marshall, daughter of Alba Marshall; she bore him a son, Alba Marshall, who married Gertrude Knight. He married (second) Mary Ella Savage, daughter of Edward W. M. Savage, of Troy, New York. Children: Herbert Savage; Ariel

H.; Caroline, married Albert E. Cluett; George Peck (2); Edith I., married (first) Windsor B. French, who died January 27, 1908, married (second) Joseph O. Eaton, April 26, 1910; children by Mr. French were: Edith, Caroline W., Mary S., died in infancy, Windsor B. Jr., and Edward S. French.



INDEX

INDEX

- Abbott, Charles S., 352
 Edwin E., 352
 Pauline, 353
- Allen, Ezra, 305
 George B., 305
 Ira, 305
 M. Louise, 306
 Mary F., 306
- Arnold, Benedict, 157
 Benjamin W., 157
 Benjamin W. Jr., 157
 Elizabeth, 158
 Harriet A., 158
 Katharine W., 158
 William, 157
- Barcus, Henry, 299
 Henry A., 299
 James Q., 298, 299
 Sarah W., 299
 Walter J. E., Capt., 299
- Batchelder (Bachiler), Ellen M., 151
 Jethro, 150
 Joseph, 150
 Nathaniel, 150
 Norman W., 150
 Stephen, Rev., 149
 Walter W., 149, 151
- Battershall, Anna D., 61
 Elmira, 62
 Fletcher W., 61
 Ludlow A., 59
 Maude G., 62
 Walton W., Rev., 59
- Baucus, Edna M., 107
 Elisha S., 107
 Frank M., 106, 107
 George W., 106
 John, 106
- Beattie, Adam, 214
 Helen T., 215
 James A., 214
- Becker (Becker), Abraham, 27
 Abram, 27
 Allen J., 28
 Jan J., 27
 Johannes, 27
 John, 27
 John A., 26, 28
 Minnie B., 29
 William, 27
- Bermingham, Edward J., Dr., 242, 243
 Jeanette, 250
 Jennie, 250
 Twiss, 243
- Bestor, Arthur E., Dr., 329
 Laura E., 329
 Orson P., 329
- Betts, Charles H., 218
- Birdsall, Elias, Rev., 187
 Eliza G., 188
 George J. T., 188
 Jean, 188
 Nathan, 187
 Paul, Jr., 188
 Paul, Rev., 187, 188
 William, 187
- Bissell, Dorothy, 239
 Lloyd, 239
- Bliss, Asahel, 200
 Asahel N., 200
 Cornelius N., 200
 Elizabeth, 201
 Ephraim, Lieut., 200
 Jonathan, 200
 Thomas, 200
- Borden, Gail, 253
- Brooks, John R., 173
 Julia S., 174
 Roelif H., Rev., 173
- Browning, Charles, 122
 Frederica M., 123
 Jeremiah, 122
 John, 122

INDEX

- Nathaniel, 121
 Noah H., 121, 123
 Philip M., 123
 Sarah M., 123
 William, 122
 Burlingame, Altitius, 166, 167
 Eleazer, 166
 Eugene, 166, 167
 Joshua, 166
 Mary B., 168
 Roger, 166
 Thomas, 166
 Westcott, 166, 168
 Burwell, Bryant, Dr., 201
 Cadman, Ann A., 80
 Christopher, 78
 Edward, 78
 John, 79
 John, Hon., 78, 79
 Margaret, 80
 William J., 79
 Cady, Allen, 268
 Daniel, Judge, 268
 Jonathan R. (J. Rider), 268
 Lydia L., 270
 Perkins F., 268
 Sarah C., 270
 Caldwell, Edward H., 8, 9
 James H., 8
 James H. (2), 8, 10
 John C., 11
 Marjery J., 11
 Cantine, Abraham, 279
 Caroline, 281
 Edward B., 278, 280
 George A., 279
 George E., 281
 Isabel, 280
 Moses, 278
 Peter, 279
 Carr, Benjamin, 130
 Caleb, 130
 Eleazer, 130, 131
 Joseph B., Gen., 349
 Lewis E., 129, 131
 Mary, 352
 Robert, 130
 Ruth, 131
 William, 349
 William D., 132
 Chalmers, Catherine, 293
 James A., 293
 John L., 293
 Robert M., 293
 Cheney, Edgar O., 241
 Joshua, 241
 Nelson W., 241, 242
 Philena, 242
 Chester, Alden (1), 53
 Alden (2), 52, 53
 John, 53
 Lina, 55
 Samuel, Capt., 53
 Child, Dudley L., 287
 James J., 286, 287
 Joseph, 286
 Marion E., 287
 Cleveland, Anna E., 163
 Ezra, 160
 Frederick, 160
 Frederick (2), 161
 Frederick (3), 158, 163
 Joseph, 160
 Moses, 159
 Newcomb, 161
 Samuel, 159
 Cobden, Allan S., 173
 Arthur, 172
 Arthur B., 172, 173
 Lois L., 173
 Richard, Rev., 173
 Richard, Sir, 172
 Cochrane, Aaron Van S., 37, 38
 Francis, 38
 Francis A., 39
 John, 38
 Margaret M., 39
 Cogswell, Dorothy T., 16
 James, Rev., 13
 John, 12, 13

INDEX

- Ledyard, 16
 Ledyard (2), 11, 16
 Mason F., Dr., 14
 Mason F., Dr. (2), 15
 Samuel, 13
 Collier, Casper, Maj., 75
 Evelina DuB., 119
 Ezra, 118
 Frances M., 75
 Frederick J., 118
 Isaac, 75
 Isaac N., 75
 James, 118
 Jason, 118
 John, 118
 Jonas, 118
 Joseph A., Rev., 118
 Katherine, 75
 Margaret, 119
 Philip, 75
 Yocum, 75
 Cook, Anna S., 98
 Ellis, 95
 Ellis, Col., 95
 Esther M., 97
 George H., Dr., 95, 96
 John, 96
 Paul, 95, 97
 Zebulon, 96
 Corning, Anna, 35
 Bliss, 32, 33
 Edwin, 33, 35
 Erastus, 32, 33, 34
 Gertrude, 34
 Joseph, 32, 33
 Louise, 35
 Mary, 34
 Nehemiah, 32, 33
 Parker, 33, 34
 Samuel, 33
 Samuel, Ens., 32, 33
 Crego, Floyd H., 214
 Floyd S., Dr., 212
 George S., 214
 Katherine, 213
 Richard C., 214
 Russell, 212
 Curtis (Curtice), Alonzo M., 306
 Beriah, 202
 Ethel L., 205
 Frank G., 306
 George M., Hon., 203
 George M., Jr., 202, 204
 Harriet C., 308
 John, 202
 Joseph, 306
 Josiah, 306
 Thomas, 306
 Zachariah, 306
 DeWitt, Clyde H., 271, 272
 Edgar R., 271, 272
 John, 272
 Mary, 273
 Tjerck C., 271
 Dean, Amos, 311
 Nathaniel, 311
 Rhoda, 311
 Delano, Catherine, 211
 Ephraim, Capt., 210
 Jonathan, 209
 Philip, 207, 209
 Thomas, 210
 Warren, 210
 Warren, Capt., 210
 Dinehart, Delbert, 109
 Edith, 110
 Fannie E., 110
 Hattie L., 110
 Henry A., 110
 John W., 109
 William, 109
 Dowling, Elizabeth M., 112
 Isaac, 111
 J. Ivimey, Dr., 110, 111
 John, Rev., 111
 Joseph I., 111
 Draper, Andrew L., 105
 Ebenezer, 85, 104.
 Edward E., 105
 Frederick E., 86
 Frederick E., Jr., 85, 86

INDEX

- James, 85, 103, 104
 Katherine P., 87
 Magdalene, 105
 Mary J., 87
 Stephen, 85, 86, 104
 Thomas, 85
 William H., 103, 104
- Edwards, Alexander, 39
 Emma W., 40
 Harriet A., 40
 Henry, 39
 Samuel, Deac., 39
 Samuel, Judge, 39, 40
- Farrell, James, 312
 John H., 312
 Mary V., 315
- Flack, Clarence N., 116, 117
 David H., 116, 117
 James, 116
 Mary L., 118
 Robert, 116, 117
 Robert C., 118
 Virginia L., 118
- Folger, Folger B., 284
 Frederick F., 283, 284
 Glenwood, 284
 Harriette A., 284
 John, 284
 Obadiah W., 284
 Peter, 284
- Frear, Charles W., 66, 68
 Joseph, 67
 Mary E., 69
 William, 67
 William H., 66, 67
- Fryer, Livingston, 186
 Melissa D., 182
 Pascal P., 186
 Robert L., 181, 182
 William J., 181
- Fuller, Ebenezer, 125
 Edward, 124
 Howard N., 124, 125
 John, 124, 125
- Mary C., 126
 Robert, 124
 Roger, 125
 Samuel, 124
 Thomas, 124
 William, 125
 William A., 126
- Fursman, Abbie M., 338
 Edgar L., 337
 Jesse B., 337
- Gale, Abel, 29
 Alfred W., 32
 Edmond, 29
 Edward C., 29, 31
 Ezra T., 30
 Harold de F., 32
 John, 29
 Katherine, 32
 Mary W., 32
 Samuel, 30
 Samuel, Dr., 29
- Gaul, Clarissa, 181
 John, 180
- Gibson, Anna E., 46
 Charles, 44, 45
 David, Rev., 45
 Henrietta, 46
 Mary, 46
 William W., 46
- Gifford, Arthur, 282, 283
 Elihu, 282
 Grace, 283
 Isaac C., 283
 James, 282
- Gillett, Abbie P., 128
 Ransom H., 126, 127
 Ransom H., Col., 126, 128
 Silas W., 126, 128
- Gillette (Gillet), Aaron, 289
 Ely, 289
 Ely H., 289
 Grace F., 290
 John E., Hon., 289
 John W., 289, 290
 John W., Jr., 290

INDEX

- Jonathan, 289
Jonathan, Gen., 289
Josiah, 289
- Good, Daniel, 360
Sarah E., 361
- Graves, Frank P., Dr., 216
Helen H., 216
- Greene, Marion McL., 91
Orland S., 91
- Greenlund, Arthur H., 309
Jessie, 310
- Hackett, William S., 221
- Hammett, Alexander R., 217
Grace L., 218
Hiram G., 217, 218
John, 217
John, Capt., 217
John, Rev., 217
John L., 217
Malachi, 217
Mary C., 218
- Hartigan, Alice G., 282
Elizabeth, 282
John J., 281
Maurice, 281
Richard, 281
- Herbs, Emma E., 228
Frederick, 228
Frederick C., 227
Magnus D., 227, 228
- Hilton, Charles, 24
Daniel, 24
Dudley, 24
Edward, 23, 24
George P., 23, 24
Jessie K., 26
John G. M., 26
Joseph, 23
- Hitch, Annie L., 212
Frederic D., 211
George, Capt., 211
- Hollister, John, 153
John, Lieut., 153
Joseph H., 156
Josiah, 154
- Julia F., 156
Samuel, 154
Thomas, 154
Timothy, 154
William H., 154
William H., Jr., 153, 154
- Horton, Barnabas, 192
John M., 191, 192
Katharine L., 192, 193
Mandeville, 192
- Howard, Carrie A., 164
Godfrey, 163
Joel T., 163
John, 163
Rhoda L., Dr., 164
Roxy M., 164
Wesley O., 163
- Ide, Alba M., 151, 153
Benjamin, 152
George P., 151, 152, 362
Gertrude, 153
Mary E., 363
Nicholas, 152
Sarah R., 363
Thomas, 152
William, 152, 362
- Ingalsbe, James, 356
Laura C., 356
Milo, 356
- Jermain, Barclay, 50
Catherine A., 50
James B., 48, 50
Jean, 49
John, 49
John, Maj., 49
Maria C., 50
Sylvanus P., 48, 49
- Kavanaugh, Frederick W., 156
Lillian M., 157
Luke, 156
- Kennedy, Howard S., 297
Howard W., 298
Josephine A., 298
Peter H., 297

INDEX

- Richard, 297
 Richard O., 298
 Kibbee, Austin S., 76, 77
 Carrie, 77
 Charles, 76
 Edward, 76
 Elisha, 76
 Fannie A., 77
 Isaac, 76
 Joel, 76
 William B., 76
 William B., Jr., 77
 Kinnear, Annie, 241
 Peter, 241
 Knapp, B. Franklin, 205
 Harriet, 205
 Walter H., Hon., 205
 Lansing, Abraham G., 164
 Charles B., 164
 Gerrit, 164
 Gerrit F., 164
 Gerrit J., 164
 Gerrit Y., 164
 Helen F., 166
 Jacob, 164
 John T. (J. Townsend), 164, 165
 Leontine de K., 166
 Leonard, Bessie, 275
 Daniel, 262, 274
 Edgar C., 274, 275
 Gardner C., 262, 263
 Grace W., 263
 James, 262, 274
 John, 262, 274
 Nathaniel, 262, 274
 Ruth W., 276
 McCulloch, Andrew, 338
 Caroline M., 341
 Hathorn, 338
 William, 338
 William A., 339
 William H., 338, 342
 McKean, Andrew, Rev., 114
 Andrew P., 113, 115
 James, 113
 Robert, 113
 Samuel, Rev., 114
 Susan, 116
 William, 113
 McLeod, Augustus D., 72
 Charles A., 72
 Harvey S., 71, 72, 73
 Hubert, 72
 Mary C., 74
 Murdock, 72
 McMurray, Alfred W., 237
 Charles B., 236, 237
 Eleanor, 237
 John G., 237
 Mahony, Agnes, 302
 Daniel, 301
 William D., 301
 Marshall, Lucy A., 223
 N. Monroe, 222
 Mead, David, 302
 Ezekeal, 302
 Ida, 303
 James H., 302, 303
 James N., 303
 Mesick, Elizabeth, 232
 Ella, 232
 Hendrick, 231
 Jacob P., 231, 232
 Jennie E., 232
 John, 231
 Peter, 231
 Miller, Eliza, 108
 Elizabeth A., 108
 James, 107
 Justus, 107, 108
 Lewis, 330
 Munsell, Jane C., 253
 Joel (1), 251
 Joel (2), 251
 Mary A., 253
 Murphy, Edward, 51
 Edward (2), 51
 Edward (3), 52
 John J., 52
 Joseph J., 52
 Julia, 52
 Richard C., 52
 William E., 52

INDEX

- Myers, Benjamin, 20
 Benjamin T., 20
 Christian, 20
 John B., 20, 21
 John G., 19, 21
 Mary A., 19, 22
 Teunis, 20
- Nelson, Edward D., 41
 Francis, 41
 Harriet S., 42
 John, 41
 Richard H., Bishop, 40, 41
- Newton, Charles D., 232
 George D., 233
- O'Neil, Edward, 261
 Hortense, 261
 James, 261
- O'Ryan, John F., Maj.-Gen., 360
- Obenaus, Almira, 234
 Carl F., 234
 Julius, 233
 William J., 233
- Ogden, Charles G., 240
 Edward, 240
 Kenneth C., 241
 Lizzie D., 241
- Olcott, Caroline, 7, 336
 Dudley, 5, 7
 Josiah, 6, 334
 Thomas, 6
 Thomas W., 6, 334
- Paterson, John, 145
 John S., 145, 148
 Orilla S., 147
- Patterson, Christopher J., Dr., 219, 220
 Christopher S., 220
 Mary, 220
- Payn (Paine), Ebenezer L., 36
 Elijah, 36
 Louis F., 35, 37
 Margaret, 37
 Marion K., 37
 Samuel, 36
 Stephen, 36
- Peck, Darius, 105
 Darius E., 106
 Jeremiah, 105
 John, 105
 Mary L., 106
 Philip C., 106
 Willard, 105, 106
 William, 105
- Perkins, John A., 276
 Katharine, 276
- Pine, Bessie H., 277
 Charles LeR., 277
 Clara M., 277
 J. Le Roy, 277
 James, 276
 James K. P., 276, 277
 Joshua, 276
 Warren A., 277
- Plumb, Henry H., 120
 Lena, 121
 Mary E., 121
 Thomas C., 121
 Thomas H., 120
- Polk, Celestine, 236
 Frederick, 235
 John L., 236
 Rollin S., 236
 William F., 235, 236
- Pratt, Aaron, 189
 Edward P., 191
 Frederick L., 191
 John, 189
 Jonathan, 189
 Pascal P., 189
 Phebe, 191
 Samuel, 189
 Samuel F., 191
- Pruyn, Anna F., 325
 Anna M., 4
 Casparus F., 3
 David, 320
 Edward L., 4
 Francis, 3
 Francis S., 3
 Frederic, 5
 Harriet C., 324

INDEX

- Johannes, 3
 John Van S. L. (John V. L.), 320, 321
 Robert C., 3, 4
 Robert D., 5
 Robert H., 3
 Samuel, 3
 Putnam, Alonzo, Dr., 84
 Harriet M., 84
 Jan, 83
 Rankin, Catherine B., 83
 Edward E., 84
 Edward E., Rev., 82
 Edward W., 81, 83
 Emily W., 84
 Herbert E., Capt., 81, 84
 William, 81
 Rockwell, Frances L., 59
 Frederick W., 55, 58
 George T., 56
 Hiram J., 57
 Jeremy, 56
 John, 55
 Joseph, 55, 56
 William, 55
 Rogers, Greenberry, 230
 Mary L., 231
 Willard H., Dr., 230
 Roosevelt, James, 211
 Sara, 211
 Ryan, Catherine, 301
 John, 300
 John J., 300
 John J., (2), 301
 Sampson, Abraham, 100, 101
 Albert A., 100, 102
 John, 101, 102, 103
 Lucy E., 103
 Obadiah, 101
 Samuel, 101
 Sarah E., 103
 Scovill, E. Washburn, 142, 144
 James, 143
 James, Rev., 143
 John, 143
 Mary K., 145
 William, 143
 William H., 143
 William H., Dr., 144
 Scripture, Emma C., 80
 Parker, A., 80
 William E., 80
 Shaughnessy, Joanna, 304
 John, 304
 Lawrence, 304
 Lawrence S., 304
 Michael W., 304
 Thomas F., 304
 Shaver, Henry, 27
 Henry P., 27
 Peter, 27
 Shields, Adam, 295
 Andrew, Dr., 295
 Anna, 169
 Charlotte A., 296
 Francis, 295, 296
 Francis A., 297
 Hamilton, 169
 John, 168
 Sarah A., 169
 William C., 168
 William H., 168, 169
 William L., 169
 Sholes, Christopher L. (C. Latham), 315
 Simmons, Charles A., 177
 Charles A., Jr., 176, 177
 Josephine I., 178
 Smith (Schmidt), Abraham P., 93
 Bethel, 291
 David C., 354
 Eleanor F., 356
 George, 354
 H. Hadley, Dr., 291
 Henry, 94
 Jane L., 292
 John A., 93
 Lyman A., 291
 Maude P., 94
 Minerva P., 347
 Peter, 93
 Samuel, Lieut., 345
 Sanford W., 93, 94

INDEX

- Thomas J., 291
 Walter, 344, 345
 Zacharias, 93
- Smock, Catherine E., 179**
 George, 178
 Hendrick, 178
 Hendrick M., 178
 Isaac G., 178
 Johannes, 178
 John, 178
 John C., 178
- Staats, Abraham, Maj., 77, 78**
 Barent, 78
 Daniel, 78
 Eliza I., 78
 Joachim (Jochem), 77, 78
 Samuel, 78
- Staley, Ellis J., 336**
- Stevens, Albert P., 225**
 Cyprian, 225
 Frederic B., 224, 226
 Isaac, 225
 Janet, 226
 Joseph, 225
 Luther, 225
- Stone, Charles, 223**
 Charles A., 223, 224
 Charles R., 223
 Hazel R., 224
 John, 223
- Strecker, Alta V., 288**
 Edward, 287, 288
 Ralph D., 288
 Werner, 288
- TenEyck, Abraham C., 140**
 Anthony, 139
 Bertha F., 142
 Coenraed A., 139
 Coenraedt, 139
 Jacob, 139
 Jacob C., 139
 Peter G., 139, 140
- Thacher, Edwin T., 139**
 Emma, 136
 Emma L., 139
- George H., 135
 George H. (2), 138
 George H. (3), 139
 John B., 134, 135
 John B. (2), 139
 Kenelm R., 139
 Nathaniel, 135
 Peter, Rev., 134
 Samuel, 135
 Samuel O., 135
 Thomas, Rev., 134
 Thomas O., 139
- Thompson, Amos, 88**
 Anthony, 87
 Ezra, 88
 Grace, 91
 Hobart W., 87, 90
 Hobart W., Jr., 91
 John, Lieut., 88
 John I., 89
 John L., 88
 Martha, 93
 Samuel, Capt., 88
 William A., 92
 William L., 91, 92
- Townsend, Franklin, Dr., 294**
 Franklin, Gen., 294
 Henry, 294
 Isaiah, 294
 Margaret W., 294
 Reynolds K., Capt., 294
- Tracy, Aurelius M., 273**
 Aurelius M., Dr., 273
 John C., 273
 Kathleen, 274
 Lyman, 273
- Treadwell, Edward, 136**
 Ephraim, 137
 George, 136
 George C., 136, 137
 John, 136
 John, Gov., 137
- Trout, Fannie, 334**
 Henry, 332
 Henry G., 332, 333
 Lillian, 334

INDEX

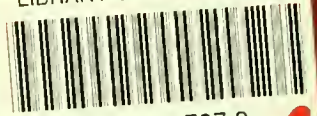
- Twining, Alfred C., 71
 Frank B., 69, 71
 Nomina, 71
 Thomas, 70
 William, 69, 70
- Van Vleck, Abram I., 234
 Charles K., Dr., 234
 Henry, 234
 Julia A., 235
 William B., Dr., 234
 William J., 235
- Vander Veer, Abraham H., 62
 Albert, Dr., 62, 63
 Albert, Jr., Dr., 66
 Cornelius J., 62
 Dominicus, 62
 Edgar A., Dr., 66
 Garrett, 63
 James N., Dr., 66
 Margaret E., 65
 Tunis, 62
- Vail, Benjamin, 17
 Gilbert T., 17
 John, 17
 Joseph, 17
 Mary E., 19
 Samuel, 17
 Samuel McC., 18
 Thomas, 17, 19
 Townsend McC., 17
- Vincent, Elizabeth, 327
 John H., Rev., 325
- Warren (Waring), Chester I., 176
 Edmund, 175
 Eliakim, 175
 Joseph M., Hon., 175
 Martha M., 176
 Richard, 175
 Stephen, 175
 Walter P., 174, 175
 Walter P., Jr., 176
 William H., 176
- Weatherwax, Benjamin F., Rev., 267
 Harry B., 266, 267
 Isabella B., 268
- Welch, Charles E., Dr., 347
 Edgar T., 349
 Jennie, 349
 John F., 349
 Julia, 349
 Paul R., 349
 Thomas B., Dr., 347
 William T., 349
- Wells, Alice, 359
 Alida G., 354
 David A., 353
 Eleazer, 353
 William, Prof., 357
- Wheeler, Alonzo, 132
 Elizabeth, 133
 George, 43
 Henry, 42, 43, 44, 132
 James W., 43
 Rebecca, 44
 Seth, 132, 133
 Seth, Jr., 134
 Thomas, 132
 William, 132
 William A., 134
- White, Addison, 266
 Addison H., 265
 Alfred, 238
 Asa, 265
 Daniel, Capt., 265
 Daniel, Lieut., 264
 David P., 257
 Florence R., 266
 George A., 264, 266
 James P., Dr., 257
 John, 264
 Mary E., 259
 Pendennis, 238
 Simeon, 265
 Virginia, 239
- Whitney, Charles L. A., 169, 171
 Daniel, 170
 Grace, 171
 John, 170
 Josiah, Brig.-Gen., 170
 Richard, 170
 Ruby, 172
 William M., 169, 170, 171

INDEX

- Wickser, Margaretta M., 186
Philip J., 186
- Williams, Chauncey P., 259
Frank M., 228
Josiah, 259
Lucy M., 230
Martha A., 260
- Wilson, Abram F., 98
George P., 98, 99
Helen L., 99
- James A., 98
Joseph, 98
Pauline H., 100
- Woodhouse, Anna M., 48
John, 47
John H., 47, 48
William, 47
- Yeisley, Catharine B., 180, 181
George C., Rev., 179, 181
Jacob, 179



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 114 797 3

